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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869.

A quorum of the whole number of Representatives from the several towns, wards and districts of the State of New Hampshire having assembled at the capitol, in the city of Concord, in said state, on the first Wednesday of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, being the day designated by the constitution for the assembling of the Legislature, the following gentlemen, having presented their credentials, were duly qualified by His Excellency the Governor as members of the House of Representatives, by taking and subscribing the oaths of office, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Atkinson,
Auburn,
Brentwood,
Candia,
Chester,

William C. Noyes.
Jacob Lufkin.
John W. Dudley.
John W. Cate,
Jesse W. Sargent.
Rufus W. Moore.

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Danville,	Daniel Clifford.
Deerfield,	Joseph R. Gerrish,
	Richard J. Sanborn.
Derry,	Harvey P. Hood,
	George Moore, 2d.
East Kingston,	George W. Sanborn.
Epping,	James L. Rundlett.
Exeter,	Sebastian A. Brown,
	Andrew J. Hoyt,
	Ebenezer Folsom.
Fremont,	Stephen G. Sleeper.
Gosport,	George Beebe.
Greenland,	Charles W. Pickering.
Hampstead,	John D. Ordway.
Hampton,	Dewitt C. Durgin.
Hampton Falls,	Emery Batchelder.
Kensington,	Josiah D. Prescott.
Kingston,	Charles B. Clark.
Londonderry,	Andrew W. Mack,
	Matthew Holmes.
Newcastle,	Joshua M. Bickford.
Newington,	Richard P. Hoyt.
Newmarket,	William A. Shackford,
	Nathan H. Leavitt, jr.
Newton,	Levi Wilson.
North Hampton,	Samuel S. Warner.
Northwood,	Charles Wingate.
Nottingham,	Pike H. Harvey.
Plaistow,	Gilman Harris.
Portsmouth,—Ward 1,	William H. Y. Hackett,
	Edward D. Coffin,
	Daniel J. Vaughn,
	Isaiah Wilson.
Ward 2,	William P. Jones,
	Charles Robinson,
	William H. Henderson,
	Frank W. Miller.
Ward 3,	John S. Reding,
	Samuel Langdon.
Raymond,	David Griffin.
Rye,	Thomas Green.

Salem,	John W. Wheeler,
	Joel C. Carey.
Sandown,	George Marston.
Seabrook,	Joseph Chase.
South Hampton,	William F. Towle.
South Newmarket,	Patrick Quinn.
Stratham,	Leonard Lang.
Windham,	Rei Hills.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington,	John S. Buzzell,
	Joseph Danniels.
Dover, — Ward 1,	William T. Wentworth.
Ward 2,	Hiram F. Snow,
	Alvah Moulton.
Ward 3,	Samuel M. Wheeler,
	George Wadleigh,
	Oliver Wyatt.
Ward 4,	Charles H. Sawyer.
Durham,	Lafayette Hall.
Farmington,	Jonas H. Colony,
	Harry S. Parker.
Lee,	Hosea B. Snell.
Madbury,	John Hill.
Middleton,	Franklin Colbath.
Milton,	George Lyman,
	Samuel G. Chamberlain.
New Durham,	Charles H. Boody.
Rochester,	Larkin Harrington,
	John Crockett,
	Silas Hussey, jr.,
	Joseph N. Hayes.
Rollinsford,	Augustus W. Rollins.
Somersworth,	George M. Hanson,
	John Drew,
	Daniel Chadbourne.
Strafford,	George Stevens,
	Daniel J. Holmes,
	Charles Montgomery.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton,	Charles Hayes,
Barnstead,	Walter G. C. Emerson.
Centre Harbor,	William Proctor,
Gilford,	Jacob W. Evans.
	Harrison C. Smith.
	Rufus G. Morrill,
	Enoch Flanders,
Gilmanton,	Stephen B. Cole.
	Rufus E. Gale,
Laconia,	George W. Sanborn.
	Ebenezer P. Osgood,
	John W. Busiel.
Meredith,	John Nealey,
	Nathan B. Wadleigh.
New-Hampton,	Samuel Emerson.
Sanbornton,	Lyman B. Ames,
	William S. Woodman.
Upper Gilmanton,	Benj. B. Lamprey.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany,	Thomas J. Allard.
Bartlett,	George W. M. Pitman.
Brookfield,	William Blake, jr.
Chatham,	Daniel Chandler, 2d.
Conway,	Christopher W. Wilder,
	Charles H. Osgood.
Eaton,	None.
Effingham,	Aaron Clark.
Freedom,	Thomas Lovering.
Jackson,	Jonathan Gale.
Madison,	Mark Nickerson.
Moultonborough,	William H. H. Mason.
Ossipee,	Henry J. Banks,
	Sanborn B. Carter.
Sandwich,	William M. Weed,
	Enoch Q. Fellows.
Tamworth,	James M. Pease.
Tuftonborough,	Greenliëf Piper.

Wakefield,
Wolfborough,

Samuel W. Roberts.
Elisha J. Goodwin,
Blake Folsom.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown,
Andover,
Boscawen,
Bow,
Bradford,
Canterbury,
Chichester,
Concord — Ward 1,

Ward 2,

Ward 3,

Ward 4,

Ward 5,

Ward 6,

Ward 7,

Dunbarton,
Epsom,
Franklin,

Henniker,
Hill,
Hooksett,
Hopkinton,

Loudon,
Newbury,
New London,
Northfield,
Pembroke,

Pittsfield,

Salisbury,

Henry Dowst.
Henry A. Weymouth.
Nehemiah Butler.
Samuel C. Clement.
William O. Heath.
Joseph Ayers.
John S. Sherburne.
William H. Allen.
Charles Smith.
Henry Farnum.
John A. West,
Benjamin E. Badger.
Augustine C. Pierce,
Ephraim W. Woodward.
Joseph W. Prescott,
Calvin C. Webster.
George F. Whittredge.
John B. Ireland.
Samuel Martin.
Arthur S. Nesmith,
Frank H. Daniell.
George W. Rice.
Moses Favor.
Benjamin J. Gile.
Thomas B. Jones,
Reuben E. French.
Archelaus Moore.
James M. Sawyer.
Nahum T. Greenwood.
Hiram Cilley.
Edmund Elliott,
John K. Robinson.
Nathaniel G. Foote,
Charles E. Perkins.
Charles C. Rogers.

Journal of the House,

Sutton,	Cyrus French.
Warner,	Christopher G. McAlpine,
	Lemuel W. Collins.
Webster,	David A. Macurdy.
Wilmot,	Jason Walker.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst,	William A. Mack.
Antrim,	William N. Tuttle.
Bedford,	Charles H. Moore.
Bennington,	John C. Dodge.
Brookline,	James H. Hall.
Deering,	Augustus Wilson.
Francestown,	Samuel D. Downes.
Goffstown,	John Greer,
	L. D. Hunkins.
Greenfield,	Alfred W. Savage.
Hancock,	Avery M. Clark.
Hillsborough,	Brooks K. Webber,
	Ephraim Dutton.
Hollis,	Charles B. Richardson.
Hudson,	Daniel M. Greeley.
Litchfield,	John W. Griffin.
Lyndeborough,	Luther Cram.
Manchester — Ward 1,	Joseph L. Stevens,
	Nathan P. Kidder.
Ward 2,	Timothy W. Challis,
	George S. Andrews.
Ward 3,	James O. Adams,
	Albert H. Daniels,
	William Flanders.
Ward 4,	Herman Foster,
	Benjamin Currier,
	Samuel D. Lord.
Ward 5,	Jeremiah Hayes,
	Patrick Shehan.
Ward 6,	James P. Eaton,
	Robert Hall.
Ward 7,	Robert M. Shirley.
Ward 8,	DeLafayette Robinson.

Mason,	Elisha B. Barrett.
Merrimack,	Benjamin Ela.
Milford,	Samuel G. Dearborn,
	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
Mont Vernon,	Andrew W. Raymond.
Nashua — Ward 1,	Archibald H. Dunlap.
Ward 2,	George A. Ramsdell.
Ward 3,	Caleb Burbank.
Ward 4,	None.
Ward 5,	George Edgecomb,
	Dennis D. Sullivan.
Ward 6,	Amos Webster,
	Charles Holman.
Ward 7,	Joseph K. Page.
Ward 8,	Elbridge P. Brown.
New-Boston,	Andrew J. Bennett.
New-Ipswich,	William A. Preston.
Pelham,	William G. Butler.
Peterborough,	Riley B. Hatch,
	Charles Wilder.
Sharon,	Stephen H. Bacon.
Temple,	Isaiah Wheeler.
Weare,	Charles O. Ballou,
	Alonzo H. Wood.
Wilton,	Francis Green,
	Joel Hesselton.
Windsor,	Silas Chapman.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead,	Asa H. Burge.
Chesterfield,	James H. Goodrich.
Dublin,	Aaron Smith.
Fitzwilliam,	John N. Richardson.
Gilsum,	Aaron D. Hammond.
Hinsdale,	George S. Wilder.
Jaffrey,	Frederick W. Bailey.
Keene,	John Humphrey,
	Solon S. Wilkinson,
	Robert Wilson,
	Charles Bridgman,

Keene, [concluded]	Solon A. Carter, William French.
Marlborough,	Jairus Collins.
Marlow,	Ezra G. Huntley.
Nelson,	Charles H. Whitney.
Richmond,	Asa H. Bullock.
Rindge,	George A. Whitney.
Roxbury,	Alba C. Davis.
Stoddard,	Edward E. Upton.
Sullivan,	Charles Mason.
Surry,	William H. Porter.
Swanzey,	Philip D. Angier, David Parsons.
Troy,	Augustus Hodgkins.
Walpole,	Leonard B. Holland, George Rust.
Westmoreland,	Charles Knight.
Winchester,	Henry Abbott, Edward Alexander.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth,	Chapin K. Brooks.
Charlestown,	Nathan W. Howard, Franklin W. Putnam.
Claremont,	William Ellis, Hiram Webb, Edward L. Goddard, George N. Farwell.
Cornish,	Joseph B. Comings.
Croydon,	Albina Hall.
Goshen,	John Chase.
Grantham,	William H. Eastman.
Langdon,	Martin Bascom.
Lempster,	Abram Bean.
Newport,	Benjamin F. Sawyer, John B. Cooper.
Plainfield,	Farnum J. Morgan.
Springfield,	Levi F. Hill.
Sunapee,	Daniel A. George.
Unity,	Ora M. Huntoon.
Washington,	Weld D. Proctor.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria,	Luke Gale.
Ashland,	Thomas N. Hughes.
Bath,	John Bedel.
Benton,	Chase Whitcher.
Bethlehem,	Thomas J. Spooner.
Bridgewater,	Abner Fowler.
Bristol,	Samuel K. Mason.
Campton,	Erastus Dole.
Canaan,	James C. Felch,
	Joseph D. Weeks.
Danbury,	John A. Butrick.
Dorchester,	Elias M. Blodgett.
Ellsworth & Waterville,	James M. Dustin.
Enfield,	Converse G. Morgan,
	Herbert Bailey.
Franconia,	Nathaniel W. Cheney.
Grafton,	Alvah Stevens.
Groton,	Joseph Wheat.
Hanover,	Jacob S. Perley,
	James S. Adams.
Haverhill,	Charles M. Weeks,
	George F. Putnam.
Hebron,	Thomas Muzzey.
Holderness,	George F. Cummings.
Landaff,	Daniel Whitcher.
Lebanon,	Harlow S. Nash,
	Joseph W. Cleveland,
	Jesse C. Sturtevant.
Lisbon,	Hiram Noyes,
	Horace B. Savage.
Littleton,	Samuel A. Edson,
	Charles C. Smith,
	Richard Smith.
Lyman,	Isaac D. Miner.
Lyme,	Theodore M. Franklin.
Monroe,	Frank Paddleford.
Orange,	Reuben Batchelder.
Orford,	None.
Piermont,	Henry H. Palmer.

Plymouth,	Joseph A. Dodge.
Rumney,	Horace B. Perkins.
Thornton,	George W. Garland.
Warren,	Samuel B. Page.
Wentworth,	Joseph Savage.
Woodstock & Lincoln,	Joseph W. Campbell.

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin and Randolph,	Daniel Green.
Carroll & Hart's Locat'n,	Charles S. Leavitt.
Clarksville,	Benjamin Young.
Colebrook,	William S. Rolfe.
Columbia,	Willard Spencer.
Dalton,	Lucius Bond.
Errol, Cambridge, &c.,	Charles L. Heywood.
Gorham,	Rufus F. Ingalls.
Jefferson,	Charles L. Plaisted.
Lancaster,	Henry O. Kent,
	Ossian Ray.
Milan,	Moses Hodgdon, jr.
Northumberland,	Wayne Cobleigh,
Pittsburg,	Thomas C. Hart.
Shelburne,	Charles E. Philbrook.
Stark and Dummer,	Cyrus E. Bickford.
Stewartstown,	Sylvanus M. Jordan.
Stratford,	Samuel C. Brown.
Whitefield,	George W. Libbey.

After administering the constitutional oath, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the Honorable Council and Secretary of State, withdrew from the Representatives' Hall.

The House was then called to order by William R. Patten, Clerk of the House last year.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Manchester, Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, was elected temporary Speaker, and Messrs. Adams, of Manchester, and Putnam, of Haverhill, were appointed to conduct him to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, with the following result :—

Whole number of votes cast	318	
Necessary for a choice	160	
George F. Putnam had		126
Samuel M. Wheeler had		192

and Honorable Samuel M. Wheeler, having a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House for the ensuing political year.

The chair appointed Messrs. Putnam, of Haverhill, Coffin, of Portsmouth, and Adams, of Manchester, to conduct the Speaker to the chair.

The Honorable Samuel M. Wheeler having taken the chair, addressed the House as follows :—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

I thank you with a grateful heart for this expression of your confidence and regard. The position to which you have invited me is one of responsibility ; in accepting it I must rely much upon your courtesy and forbearance, and I promise you that I will bring to the discharge of its duties my best efforts and a sincere purpose to act with fidelity and strict impartiality.

Too much, rather than too little, legislation, is perhaps the tendency, and it will be our duty to consider deliberately every proposed measure, and see plainly a reason before action. Our state, our counties and our towns are largely indebted ; the people are feeling seriously the necessarily heavy taxation, and demand the strictest economy. In every department of the government, whatever may tend to develop the resources of our state and increase our taxable property, should receive our careful attention, and be encouraged by proper legislation as a means of discharging our obligations and relieving our tax-paying citizens. A *short* session will save something, and there is probably so little to be done, that we may reasonably be expected to close our labors in less than the usual time.

Perhaps there may be no impropriety in calling the attention of the House to the importance of presenting mat-

ters to the Legislature at the earliest practicable opportunity, as being the one thing which will most hasten the determination of the session. Thorough investigation is necessary to intelligent action, but legislative hearings, it is believed, are often unnecessarily prolonged by delays and considerations of very little weight, not unfrequently frivolous, and the result is, the closing labors of the session are hurried and not well considered.

As a general rule, unless the parties are ready to proceed with the hearing at the pleasure of the committee, it is safe to conclude that there is no great merit in the measure, or no pressing need. Summary action will save the time of the House, and tend to insure future promptness. This course will enable committees to make their reports early, the House to dispatch its business, and will insure the approbation of our constituents.

On motion of Mr. Putnam of Haverhill,

Resolved, That William R. Patten, of Manchester, be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Josiah H. Benton, jr., of Lancaster, be elected Assistant Clerk, for the ensuing year.

William R. Patten, Clerk elect, and Josiah H. Benton, jr., Assistant Clerk elect, were duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

On motion of Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough,

Resolved, That Charles H. Roberts, of Concord, be elected Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath,

Resolved, That George W. Estabrook, of Concord, Samuel D. Robinson, of Pembroke, and John Underhill, of Chester, be elected Door-keepers for the ensuing year.

Charles H. Roberts, Sergeant-at-arms elect, George W. Estabrook, Samuel D. Robinson, and John Underhill, Door-keepers elect, were duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the House, on assembling this afternoon, proceed to draw seats, agreeably to the law of 1862, and that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to make all necessary arrangements for carrying out this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord,

Resolved, That the rules of the House for the last session be the rules of the House for the present session, until otherwise ordered by the House.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to appoint two Pages to serve during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester, the joint rules of the Senate and House of last year were adopted as the rules on the part of the House the present session, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord,

Resolved, That the hour for the meeting of the House be at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Rev. William Clark, of Amherst, be elected Chaplain of the House, and that prayer be offered in this Hall every morning, immediately before commencing business, and that the Governor and Council, and Senate, be invited to attend, and that the doors be closed during prayer.

The Speaker announced as Pages, Masters Charles E. Gove and Alfred F. Gove.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester,

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized and directed to procure the usual number of copies of the Rules of the House, printed in the usual form, for the use of the members.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the drawing of seats, the special order at 3 o'clock, was postponed.

On motion of the same gentleman,

Resolved, That the Honorable Senate be informed that the House of Representatives have assembled and organized by choosing Hon. Samuel M. Wheeler, Speaker ; Wm. R. Patten, Clerk ; and Josiah H. Benton, jr., Assistant Clerk ; and are now ready to proceed with the business of the session.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

I am directed to announce that the Senate have assembled and chosen Hon. John Y. Mugridge, President ; John W. Currier, Clerk ; and Luther S. Morrill, Assistant Clerk ; and are ready to proceed with the business of the session.

On motion of Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich,

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of both branches of the Legislature have assembled and completed their organization, and that they are now ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Ordered, That Messrs. Preston of New Ipswich, Wilkinson of Keene, Fellows of Sandwich, Rollins of Rollinsford, Eastman of Grantham, Weeks of Canaan, Libbey of Whitefield, Brown of Nashua, Morgan of Enfield, and Coffin of Portsmouth, be that committee.

Mr. Page, of Warren, offered an amendment of the 35th rule striking out the Committee on Public Lands, and pro-

viding for the appointment of Standing Committees on the following subjects—Insurance, National Affairs, and State Agricultural College.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the amendment proposed by Mr. Page was referred to the Committee on Rules, hereafter to be appointed.

On motion of Page, of Warren,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to prepare and report rules for the government of the House the present session, and that the same committee act with such as the Senate may join to prepare and report joint rules for the government of the two Houses during the present session.

Ordered, That Messrs. Page of Warren, Lord of Manchester, and Webber of Hillsborough, be that committee.

Mr. Ordway, of Hampstead, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Clerk be requested to procure the usual number of copies of the Concord daily papers for the use of the members.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend by adding, “also one copy of the Manchester Daily Mirror.”

Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, moved to further amend by adding the Portsmouth Chronicle, Daily Times, and Manchester Daily Union.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the resolution and proposed amendments were tabled.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives is now ready to meet the Honorable Senate in convention, for the purpose of proceeding in the elections, agreeably to the requirements of the constitution.

Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to procure, for the use of each member, during the present session of the Legislature, one copy of the Concord Daily Monitor, and one copy of the Daily Patriot.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on his motion called for a division, which was taken with the following result: 84 voted in the affirmative, and 138 voted in the negative, so the motion did not prevail.

The resolution was then adopted.

The two Houses now being

IN CONVENTION,

The Secretary of State presented the votes cast at the last election for Governor and Councillors.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill,

Resolved, That the return of votes for the several Councillor Districts be referred to a select committee of three, with instructions to examine and count the same, and report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, Senator Bailey, from District No. 1, and Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, be that committee.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the votes for Governor be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to examine and count the same and report thereon.

Ordered, That Messrs. Lord, of Manchester, Kennard, Senator from District No. 3, Livingston, Senator from District No. 8, Pickering, of Greenland, and Morgan, of Enfield, be that committee.

On motion of Senator Albee, the convention rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the members proceeded to draw for seats.

The following messages were received from the Honorable Senate :—

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur in the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and join Senators Bailey and Livingston.

Mr. Speaker :

I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that a vacancy exists in Senatorial District No. 6, and that Ezra Gould and Edwin Pease are the constitutional candidates.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the House is now ready to meet the Honorable Senate in convention, for the purpose of proceeding in the elections, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

The two Houses now being

IN CONVENTION,

On motion of Senator Bailey, the convention voted to proceed to the election of a Senator for District No. 6.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast,	308
Necessary for a choice,	155
Daniel Pease had	122
Ezra Gould had	186

and Ezra Gould, having a majority of all the votes cast, was elected Senator for District No. 6.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the convention rose.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, from the committee to notify the Governor of the organization of the Legislature, reported that they had attended to their duty, and His Excellency stated that he had no communication to make, at present, to the House.

Mr. Page, of Warren, from the Committee on Rules, to whom was referred the resolution amending the rules, and also the adoption of rules, reported the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the rules of the House for the last session, amended as by the annexed resolution, be the rules of the House for the present session.

The following resolution, reported by the committee, was adopted :—

Resolved, That the 35th rule be amended as follows :—

In the 5th line strike out the words “ public lands,” and insert as follows: “ Insurance ; a committee on National Affairs ; a committee on the State Agricultural College ;” also, strike out the 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d lines, and insert as follows : —

“ It shall be the duty of the Committee on Insurance to consider all applications for the incorporation of insurance companies, and all subjects relating to insurance companies, domestic and foreign, and whether life, fire, marine, accidental, or of any other character, that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

“ It shall be the duty of the Committee on National Affairs to consider all matters of national concern, all matters referred to the states by the general government, and all matters pertaining to our federal relations that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

“ It shall be the duty of the Committee on the State Agricultural College to examine in relation to the rules and government of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and all matters connected therewith, and all such other matters as may be referred to them by the House, and make such report thereon, either by bill or

otherwise, as they think the interest of the state requires."

Also, at the end of the 45th line, add the words, "and public lands."

On motion of Mr. Witcher, of Benton, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester, the rules were suspended, and the further reading dispensed with.

Mr. Lord, of Manchester, presented the petition of Patrick McDonough, of Ward 5, Manchester, to be admitted to a seat in this House as a Representative from said Ward.

Mr. Adams, of Manchester, moved that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved that the petition be laid on the table, but afterwards withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Adams was adopted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Holmes, of Londonderry, a bill to exempt from taxation money loaned to towns by the inhabitants thereof.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, a bill to abolish the existing school districts in the city of Dover, and unite them in one.

By Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, a bill to allow selectmen of towns to borrow money for the use of towns at a higher rate of interest than that now allowed by law.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill to enlarge the criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of assault and

battery, and a bill to regulate the drawing of petit jurors from the second judicial district of the county of Coös.

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, a bill to amend the charter of the Waumbek Road Company, granted June session, 1868.

By Mr. Hatch of Peterborough, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Peterborough Savings Bank.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That the House is now ready to meet the Honorable Senate in convention.

The two Houses now being

IN CONVENTION,

The following report was presented by the committee appointed to examine and count the votes for Governor:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Your committee, to whom were referred the returns of the votes cast for Governor, on the second Tuesday of March, 1869, have examined and counted the same, and find the result as follows:—

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	67,819
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	33,910
Samuel A. Hatch had	.	.	.	.	1
Amos Buck	"	.	.	.	1
John Ordway	"	.	.	.	1
Daniel Marcy	"	.	.	.	1
Edmund Cushing	"	.	.	.	1
John H. George	"	.	.	.	1
Jane Ann Fitz Gibbon had	.	.	.	.	1
Moses H. Goodrich	"	.	.	.	1
Richard Jenness	"	.	.	.	1
George W. Wallace	"	.	.	.	1
Mason W. Tappan	"	.	.	.	1
John Wadleigh	"	.	.	.	1
Walter Dickerson	"	.	.	.	1
George H. Haley	"	.	.	.	1

Lorenzo D. Brown	had	.	.	.	.	1
Aaron F. Stevens	"	.	.	.	.	1
Nathaniel Head	"	.	.	.	.	1
Natt Head	"	.	.	.	.	1
Asa Fowler	"	.	.	.	.	1
John Smith	"	.	.	.	.	1
O. Gage	"	.	.	.	.	1
William Dinsmore	"	.	.	.	.	1
Jacob H. Ela	"	.	.	.	.	1
Daniel W. Johnson	"	.	.	.	.	1
Daniel Blaisdell	"	.	.	.	.	1
John G. Langdon	"	.	.	.	.	1
Fred Smith	"	.	.	.	.	2
Daniel Clark	"	.	.	.	.	2
Austin F. Pike	"	.	.	.	.	2
John M. Brackett	"	.	.	.	.	2
Walter Harriman	"	.	.	.	.	5
George W. Nesmith	"	.	.	.	.	6
John Bedel	"	.	.	.	.	32,001
Onslow Stearns	"	.	.	.	.	35,773

there being a majority of 3,727 for Onslow Stearns over all others.

There appears to be no return of the vote for Governor from the town of Gosport received at the office of the Secretary of State.

S. D. LORD,
JOSEPH F. KENNARD,
JONAS LIVINGSTON,
CHAS. W. PICKERING,
C. G. MORGAN,
Committee.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Hackett of Portsmouth, the convention rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Fellows, of Sandwich,

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to notify Hon. Onslow Stearns of his election as Governor for

the ensuing year, and that the Legislature are now ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Ordered, That Messrs. Fellows of Sandwich, Carter of Keene, Weeks of Canaan, Roberts of Wakefield, Drew of Somersworth, Pickering of Greenland, Cram of Lynd-boro', Nash of Lebanon, Young of Clarksville, and Foote of Pittsfield, be that committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Page, of Warren, and passed :—

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Secretary of State be authorized to procure the printing of the usual number of copies of the report of the State Geologist, and the engraving of the accompanying map.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to assign committee rooms to the several standing committees appointed under the rules of the House and the joint rules of the Senate and House.

Ordered, That Messrs. Badger of Concord, Campbell of Woodstock, and Folsom of Exeter, be that committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur in the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor elect, and inform him of his election, and join Senators Albee and Livingston.

On motion of Mr. Dearborn, of Milford,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives will be ready to meet the Honorable Senate in convention, for the purpose of electing the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Warden of the State Prison, State Printer, and Commissary-General, on Thursday of next week, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this morning, it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Challis, of Manchester,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn to-morrow morning, it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CONCORD, N. H., JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The Joint Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency Onslow Stearns, and inform him of his election as Governor the ensuing year, report that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and that he has informed them that he will meet the Senate and House of Representatives in convention at 12 o'clock, M., and manifest his acceptance of the trust, take the oath of office, and make a communication to the Legislature.

ENOCH Q. FELLOWS,
for the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich,

Resolved, That the Honorable Senate be informed that the House of Representatives are now ready to go into joint convention, for the purpose of proceeding with the elections agreeably to the constitution and laws of the State.

The two Houses now met

IN CONVENTION.

The Senate and House of Representatives, having assembled in the Representatives' Hall, the Governor elect and the Honorable Council came in, escorted by the joint select committee of the two branches of the Legislature.

The Honorable Onslow Stearns, Governor elect, then subscribed the oaths of office and oaths of allegiance, before the President of the Senate, and in the presence of

both branches of the Legislature, whereupon Honorable John Y. Mugridge, President of the Senate, made proclamation as follows:—

Onslow Stearns, having been duly elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire, accepted the office, and taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, I do therefore declare His Excellency Onslow Stearns, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, to hold the office during the ensuing political year; and I here present your Excellency with a copy of the constitution of the State, as your guide in the discharge of your official duties.

His Excellency then addressed the convention.

[See Appendix.]

His Excellency, with the Honorable Council, then returned to the Council Chamber and the convention rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich, the message of His Excellency the Governor was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1869.

The House met agreeably to adjournment at 9 o'clock,
A. M.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the further reading dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Woodstock,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives is now ready to meet the Honorable Senate in convention, for the purpose of proceeding in the elections, agreeably to the requirements of the constitution.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester,

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to examine into the government and financial affairs of the State Prison, with power to call for persons and papers, and report at the present session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Abbott of Winchester, Rolfe of Colebrook, and Ballou of Weare, be that committee.

The two Houses now having met

IN CONVENTION,

The following report was submitted and accepted.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The joint committee to whom were referred the returns of the votes cast for Councillors, on the second Tuesday of March, 1869, report that they have examined and counted the same, and find the following result:—

District No. 1.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	15,688
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	7,845
Counted as scattering	.	.	.	.	7
William C. Patten had	.	.	.	.	1
Charles H. Bell	"	.	.	.	1
Stillman Humphrey	"	.	.	.	1
Benjamin F. Gale	"	.	.	.	1
Lyman D. Stevens	"	.	.	.	1
John S. Bennett	"	.	.	.	7,354
Moses Humphrey	"	.	.	.	8,322

and Moses Humphrey, having a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected.

District No. 2.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	13,748
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	6,875
John H. Watson had	.	.	.	.	1
Hiram Barker	"	.	.	.	6,446
Charles Jones	"	.	.	.	7,301

and Charles Jones, having a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected.

District No. 3.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	16,620
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	8,311
Ephraim S. Harvey had	.	.	.	.	1
Daniel M. Barnard	"	.	.	.	3
Oliver D. Sawyer	"	.	.	.	1
Daniel D. Harrison	"	.	.	.	1
Moses Hodgdon	"	.	.	.	16
John Proctor	"	.	.	.	7,634
Moses A. Hodgdon	"	.	.	.	8,964

and Moses A. Hodgdon, having a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected.

District No. 4.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	9,937
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	4,969
Allen Gifford had	.	.	.	.	1
Amos F. Fiske had	.	.	.	.	2
Martin Chase	"	.	.	.	4,243
Samuel W. Hale	"	.	.	.	5,691

and Samuel W. Hale, having a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected.

District No. 5.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	12,119
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	6,061
Joseph Burrows had	.	.	.	.	1
Albert Barnard	"	.	.	.	1
Joseph Powers	"	.	.	.	1
Nathan N. Weeks	"	.	.	.	230

John Lindsey had	.	.	.	.	.	5,789
Nathan H. Weeks "	.	.	.	.	.	6,097

and Nathan H. Weeks, having a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected.

Your Committee would further report that no returns were received from the town of Gosport, in District No. 1.

GEO. F. PUTNAM,

JOHN H. BAILEY,

GEO. A. WHITNEY,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the convention rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, a bill in amendment of chapter 271, General Statutes.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill in relation to the settlement of town paupers.

By Mr. Holman, of Nashua, a bill for incorporating the Mechanics' Saving Bank.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill relating to the conveyance of real estate.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to wait upon the Councillors elect, and notify them of their election.

Ordered, That Messrs. Mason of Bristol, Boody of New Durham, and Badger of Concord, be that committee on the part of the House.

The following message was received from the Honorable Senate :—

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following resolution, i

which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, to prepare and report joint rules for the government of the two branches of the Legislature the present year; and the Senate have appointed as such committee Messrs. Albee, of No. 9, and Barney, of No. 12.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to procure the printing of the report of the State Geologist, and the engraving of the accompanying maps.

The House appointed Messrs. Page of Warren, Lord of Manchester, and Webber of Hillsborough, a committee on joint rules, on the part of the House.

Messrs. Badger, of Concord, and Folsom, of Exeter, of the committee on the part of the House, to assign committee rooms, being absent, the Speaker substituted the names of Messrs. Ray, of Lancaster, and Lord, of Manchester, in their stead.

The Speaker announced the following as the standing committees of the House, tellers of the House, and the members, on the part of the House, of the joint standing committees of the Senate and House, for the present session :—

On National Affairs—Messrs. Hackett, of Portsmouth, Preston, of New Ipswich, Page, of Warren, Butler, of Boscawen, Webber, of Hillsborough, Harrington, of Rochester, Quinn, of South Newmarket, Carter, of Keene, Carter, of Ossipee, Howard, of Charlestown.

On Elections—Messrs. Hatch, of Peterborough, Hood, of Derry, Pitman, of Bartlett, Gale, of Gilmanton, Hanson, of Somersworth, Reding, of Portsmouth, Comings, of Cornish, Mason, of Sullivan, Boody, of New Durham, Emerson, of New Hampton.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Ray, of Lancaster, Wadleigh, of

Milford, Bedel, of Bath, Mason, of Bristol, Badger, of Concord, Putnam, of Haverhill, Dunlap, of Nashua, Ordway, of Hampstead, Pickering, of Greenland, Perkins, of Pittsfield.

On Banks—Messrs. Foster, of Manchester, Hall, of Croydon, Mason, of Moultonborough, Nash, of Lebanon, Farwell, of Claremont, Hall, of Durham, Holman, of Nashua, Cole, of Gilford, Weeks, of Haverhill, Whitney, of Nelson.

On State Prison—Messrs. Nesmith, of Franklin, Stevens, of Manchester, Lamprey, of Upper Gilmanton, Moulton, of Dover, Clark, of Effingham, Muzzey, of Hebron, Webster, of Concord, Wilson, of Portsmouth, Angier, of Swanzey, Dole, of Campton.

On Insurance—Messrs. Abbott, of Winchester, Perley, of Hanover, McAlpine, of Warner, Woodward, of Concord, Brown, of Exeter, Plaisted, of Jefferson, Montgomery, of Strafford, Brooks, of Acworth, Wadleigh, of Meredith, Blake, of Brookfield.

On Agricultural College—Messrs. Adams, of Manchester, Jones, of Hopkinton, Weeks, of Canaan, Morgan, of Enfield, Wentworth, of Dover, Dutton, of Hillsborough, Sanborn, of Gilmanton, Miller, of Portsmouth, Cheney, of Franconia, Gile, of Hooksett.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sawyer, of Newport, Palmer, of Piermont, Perkins, of Rumney, Cram, of Lyndeborough, Morrill, of Gilford, Wingate, of Northwood, Noyes, of Lisbon, Farnam, of Concord, Parsons, of Swanzey, Daniels, of Barrington.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Hoyt, of Exeter, Wheeler, of Salem, Daniell, of Franklin, Wilder, of Hinsdale, Bailey, of Enfield, George, of Sunapee, Wilder, of Peterborough, Pike, of Nottingham, Busiel, of Laconia, Holmes, of Strafford.

On Finance—Messrs. Kent, of Lancaster, Bridgman, of Keene, Dodge, of Plymouth, Preston, of New Ipswich, Tuttle, of Antrim, Holland, of Walpole, Franklin, of Lyme,

Folsom, of Wolfeborough, Leavitt, of Newmarket, Shirley, of Manchester.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Jones, of Portsmouth, Miner, of Lyman, Gerrish, of Deerfield, Drew, of Somersworth, Howard, of Charlestown, Buttrick, of Danbury, Richardson, of Fitzwilliam, Wheeler, of Temple, Proctor, of Barnstead, Richardson, of Hollis.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, of Keene, Fellows, of Sandwich, Bennett, of New Boston, Cooper, of Newport, Challis, of Manchester, Dodge, of Bennington, Vaughn, of Portsmouth, Buzzell, of Barrington, Shackford, of Newmarket, Rice, of Henniker.

On Education—Messrs. Whitney, of Rindge, Greenwood, of New London, Wilder, of Conway, Durgin, of Hampton, Ela, of Merrimack, Griffin, of Litchfield, Mack, of Londonderry, Smith, of Dublin, Morgan, of Plainfield, Collins, of Marlborough.

On Incorporations—Messrs. Weed, of Sandwich, Allen, of Concord, Raymond, of Mont Vernon, Sturtevant, of Lebanon, Henderson, of Portsmouth, Clark, of Kingston, Putnam of Charlestown, Bennett, of Mason, Whitcher, of Landaff, Kidder, of Manchester.

On Towns and Parishes—Messrs. Libbey, of Whitefield, Dudley, of Portsmouth, Allard, of Albany, Eaton, of Manchester, Clifford, of Danville, Huntoon, of Unity, Mack, of Amherst, Hill, of Madbury, Ayers, of Canterbury, Davis, of Roxbury.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. Lord, of Manchester, Savage, of Lisbon, Rust, of Walpole, Emerson, of Alton, Prescott, of Concord, Whitcher, of Benton, Lyman, of Milton, Hill, of Springfield, Griffin, of Raymond, Philbrook, of Shelburne.

On Asylum for the Insane—Messrs. Wyatt, of Dover, Dearborn, of Milford, Weymouth, of Andover, Wilkinson, of Keene, Roberts, of Wakefield, Sanborn, of East Kingston, Webster, of Nashua, Rollins, of Rollinsford, Gale, of Jackson, French, of Hopkinton.

On Railroads—Messrs. Ramsdell, of Nashua, Bailey, of Jaffrey, Campbell, of Woodstock, Goddard, of Claremont, Hughes, of Ashland, Banks, of Ossipee, Folsom, of Exeter, Daniels, of Manchester, Cobleigh, of Northumberland, Sawyer, of Dover.

On Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Foot, of Pittsfield, Porter, of Surry, Ingalls, of Gorham, West of Concord, Crockett, of Rochester, Sullivan, of Nashua, Flanders, of Gilford, Chadbourn, of Somersworth, Garland, of Thornton, Bascom, of Langdon.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Sanborn, of Deerfield, Snow, of Dover, C. C. Smith, of Littleton, Coffin, of Portsmouth, Carey, of Salem, Martin, of Epsom, Ellis, of Claremont, Hodgkins, of Troy, Osgood, of Conway, Favor, of Hill.

On Mileage—Messrs. Batchelder, of Hampton Falls, Bickford, of New Castle, Brown, of Stratford, Webb, of Claremont, Chamberlain, of Milton, Sargent, of Candia, Greer, of Goffstown, Hall, of Brookline, Robinson, of Pembroke, Paddleford, of Munroe.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Hayes, of Alton, Currier, of Manchester, Goodwin, of Wolfeborough, Ireland, of Dunbarton, Hunkins, of Goffstown, Neally, of Meredith, Lufkin, of Auburn, Holmes, of Londonderry, Haywood, of Errol, Hayes, of Rochester.

On Reform School—Messrs. Robinson, of Portsmouth, Ballou, of Weare, Edson, of Littleton, Humphrey, of Keene, Eastman, of Grantham, Brown, of Nashua, Spencer, of Columbia, Adams, of Hanover, Smith, of Concord, Whittredge, of Concord.

On Bills on their Second Reading—Messrs. Batchelder, of Orange, Pease, of Tamworth, Bond, of Dalton, Fowler, of Bridgewater, Moore, of Derry, Wilson, of Deering, Burbank, of Nashua.

On Printers' Accounts—Messrs. Wadleigh, of Dover, Young, of Clarksville, Moore, of Chester, Felch, of Canaan,

Downes, of Francestown, Lang, of Stratham, Langdon, of Portsmouth.

On Military Accounts—Messrs. Cleveland, of Lebanon, Robinson, of Manchester, Sleeper, of Fremont, McCurdy, of Webster, French, of Sutton, Bean, of Lempster, Flanders, of Manchester.

On Claims—Messrs. Pierce, of Concord, Marston, of Sandown, Rundlett, of Epping, Alexander, of Winchester, Hills, of Windham, Savage, of Wentworth, Moore, of Bedford, Greeley, of Hudson, Hammond, of Gilsum, Bacon, of Peterborough.

On Alteration of Names—Messrs. Harris, of Plaistow, Colony of Farmington, Collins, of Warner, Nickerson, of Madison, Page, of Nashua.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Library—Messrs. Butler, of Boscawen, Wood, of Weare, Edgecomb, of Nashua.

On State-House and State-House Yard—Messrs. Hall, of Manchester, French, of Keene, Osgood, of Laconia.

On Engrossed Bills—Hussey, of Rochester, Lovering, of Freedom.

Tellers—Division No. 1—Mr. Wilkinson, of Keene.

“ “ 2—Mr. Edgecomb, of Nashua.

“ “ 3—Mr. Harrington, of Rochester.

“ “ 4—Mr. Weeks, of Canaan.

“ “ 5—Mr. Prescott, of Concord.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to assign committee-rooms for the use of standing committees, and join on their part Senators Gordon and Livingston.

The Senate concur in the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Councillors elect and inform them of their election, and join Senators Colby and Barney.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be requested to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the procuring by survey, or otherwise, the location and extent of the unused water power in our state, and report thereon.

Mr. Mason, from the select committee to notify the Councillors elect of their election, reported that they have attended to that duty, in connection with the committee appointed by the Senate, and that the gentlemen so elected have signified their acceptance of the office.

The claim of Sophronia Cotton, of Lancaster, for state aid, presented by Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor, and report what present disposition shall be made of the matters referred to therein.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kent, of Lancaster, Putnam, of Haverhill, and Quinn, of South New Market, be that committee.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had adopted the joint rules of last year, with an amendment authorizing the committees of the two branches, on the same subjects, to sit together, when they should vote so to do, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the message was laid on the table.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to have the daily papers distributed immediately after the coming in of the House in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the resolution offered by Mr. Putnam was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Joint Special Committee, on the part of the House, to assign committee rooms to the several standing committees of the House, reported as follows:—

They set apart the rooms in the south wing:

No. 1 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

No. 2 to the Committee on the State Prison, the Committee on Fisheries, and the Committee on the House of Reformation.

No. 4 to the Committee on Railroads, and the Committee on Insurance.

No. 5 to the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Education, and the Committee on Unfinished Business.

Of the rooms in the north wing they make the following disposition, subject to be used by the Committees of the Senate:

No. 6 to the Committee on Bills on their second reading, and the Joint Committee on Engrossed Bills.

No. 7 to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, the Committee on the Division of Towns, and the Committee on the Alteration of Names.

No. 8 to the Committee on Banks, the Committee on Incorporations, the Committee on Military Accounts, and the Committee on Claims.

No. 9 to the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane, to the Committee on Printers' Accounts, and the Committee on Elections.

No. 10 to the Committee on Agriculture, to the Committee on Manufactures, the Committee on Mileage, and the Committee on Agricultural College.

No. 11 to the Committee on Military Affairs, to the Committee on Towns and Parishes, and the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.

The Library Room to the Committee on State Library, the Joint Committee on the State-House and State-House Yard, and the Committee on National Affairs.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

The House met agreeably to adjournment, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of Friday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, the rules were suspended, and the further reading dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the message of the Governor was taken from the table and referred to the Special Committee appointed on Friday last to consider the various subjects embraced therein.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To Committee on Division of Towns :

By Mr. Ames, of Sanbornton, petition of Alexander M. Tilton and 85 others, for a division of the town of Sanbornton.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Goodwin, of Chesterfield, petition of John A. Smith, for change of name.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill in relation to savings banks, and the taxation of deposits and surplus funds therein.

By Mr. Daniell, of Franklin, a bill to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank.

By Mr. Badger, of Concord, a bill to incorporate the Concord and Rochester Railroad Company.

By Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough, a bill to regulate the taxation of deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, a bill in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua, relating to the school committee.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, a bill to incorporate the Pennacook Savings Banks.

By Mr. Cilley, of Northfield, a bill to constitute the town of Tilton from part of the territory of the town of Sanbornton.

By Mr. Challis, of Manchester, a bill relative to the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Society, at Manchester.

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, a bill to establish Normal Schools.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, a bill to incorporate the Torrent Aqueduct Company.

Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to procure a sufficient number of copies of the orders of the day for each succeeding day the House is in session, and that the same be left by the messengers upon the several desks every morning that the Legislature is in session.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Badger, of Concord, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Public Printer, and of providing for the public printing by contract, after advertisement and receiving proposals for doing the same, as is now the law in other New England States, and report by bill or otherwise.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have appointed the following joint committees :—

On Engrossed Bills—Senators Albee and Gould.

On the State Library—Senator Gordon.

On the State-House and State-House Yard—Senator Gould.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, the rules were suspended, and the further reading dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Downes, of Francestown, petition of Henry Richardson and 37 others, for the taxation of deposits in savings banks.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals :

By Mr. Ingalls, of Gorham, petition of P. A. G. W. Phipps and 91 others of Coös county, for an appropriation for the building of a road from Dummer to Errol.

To the Committee on Elections :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, petition of Ansel Dickinson for a seat in the House, as Representative from Winchester, and remonstrating against the right of Edward Alexander to a seat as Representative from said town.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, petition for the protection of fish in North Pond, in Stark. Petition of Charles W. Smith and 128 others, for the repeal of the law prohibiting the public from fishing in the streams around the White Mountains.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, petition of A. C. Phillips and 42 others, of Alton, praying for the exemption of the

waters of that town and Lake Winnepiseogee from the operation of chapter 63 of the act of June, 1868.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, petition of Wm. Hale and 238 others, citizens of Dover, praying for an act abolishing the existing school districts in Dover, and constituting them one district.

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, petition of W. W. Stickney and 35 others, for the establishment of a normal school.

By Mr. Harvey, of Nottingham, petition of Ira Bennett and others, praying that the real estate owned by Jacob Gile in District No. 9, Nottingham, and annexed to a school district in the town of Lee, be disannexed from the last named district, and annexed to said district in Nottingham ; and for the repeal of the act approved June 7, 1853, relating to said district.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Challis, of Manchester, petition of D. C. Babcock and others, in relation to the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Society, in Manchester.

By Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, petition of Almon Benson and 22 others, for a constabulary law.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Proctor, of Barnstead, petition of Ruth H. Avery for change of name.

To the Committee on Military Accounts :

By Mr. Henderson, of Portsmouth, claim of Wm. O. Sides.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, petition of N. S. Rowell and 17 others, for an amendment of the laws relating to the killing of birds.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred :—

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Challis, of Manchester, an act relating to the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Society in Manchester.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act in amendment of chapter 264 of the General Statutes, relating to homicide and offences against the person.

By Mr. Holmes, of Londonderry, an act in addition to chapter 49 of the General Statutes, to enable towns to exempt from taxation money loaned to towns by inhabitants thereof.

By Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, an act relating to the hiring of money for the use of towns.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act in relation to Savings Banks.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, an act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Torrent Aqueduct Company.

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, an act in amendment of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Waumbek Road Company," passed June session, 1868.

To the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform :

By Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, an act in amendment of section 28, of chapter 271 of the General Statutes.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Dover, in relation to school districts." The bill was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester, referred to a select committee, consisting of the delegation from Dover.

On motion of Mr. Gale, of Jackson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Pamphlet Laws, passed June session, 1868, chapter 16, section 1, by striking out all after the words "three dollars a day," and inserting instead thereof, "mileage as now

allowed jurymen in attending court." Also, that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending chapter 272 of the General Statutes, section 21, by striking out the word "two," and inserting instead thereof the word "three."

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren,

Resolved, That the Committee on Insurance be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to prevent insurance companies forming combinations detrimental to the public interests, by raising the rate of insurance to unwarrantable sums, or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is judicious or necessary, to secure the better and more accurate keeping of the financial accounts of towns, providing for a more perfect system to be observed regarding the giving of town notes, and generally, to regulate on a systematic and compulsory basis, the method of transacting the financial business of towns and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Pickering, of Greenland,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all laws relating to the election of prudential committees by the several school districts of towns, and of conferring the powers and entrusting the duties, by law pertaining to the office of prudential committees, to a board of education, which shall be chosen by the towns at their annual meetings by a major vote of the inhabitants thereof, and receive a reasonable compensation for its services.

Mr. Kent, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor, with directions to report what present disposition shall be made of the several subjects referred to therein, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That so much of the Message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to state finances, publication

of Provincial Records and taxation, be referred to the Committee on Finance; so much as relates to military affairs and the militia, to the Committee on Military Affairs; so much as relates to banks and the taxation of the deposits therein, to the Committee on Banks; so much as relates to insurance and foreign insurance companies, to the Committee on Insurance; so much as relates to agriculture, to the Committee on Agriculture; so much as relates to manufactures and manufacturing, to the Committee on Manufacturing; so much as relates to railroads, to the Committee on Railroads, and so much as relates to national affairs, to the Committee on National Affairs.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hills, of Windham, bill in amendment of chapter 111 of the General Statutes, relating to the sale of milk; also a bill in amendment of chapter 251, section 3, of the General Statutes, in regard to the killing of partridges.

By Mr. Foster, of Manchester, bill relating to the suspension of specie payments by banks; also a bill to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Brown, of Nashua, a bill to incorporate the Nashua Aqueduct Company.

By Mr. Boody, of New Durham, a bill to amend chapter 1, section 23, of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868, in regard to the settlement of town paupers.

By Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, a bill in relation to the sale of potatoes.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill in amendment of the act in amendment of an act incorporating the White Mountains (N. H.) Railroad; also a bill in amendment of the act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway Company.

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, a joint resolution in relation to a Constitutional Convention; also a bill in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes, in relation to the adoption of children.

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, a bill in amendment of

section 22, chapter 1, of the General Statutes, in relation to the standard weight of oats and potatoes.

By Mr. Holmes, of Londonderry, a bill in amendment of section 13, chapter 58, of the General Statutes, in relation to the taxing of deposits in savings banks.

On motion of Mr. Abbott of Winchester, the following message, sent down from the Honorable Senate on Friday last, was taken from the table:—

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following resolution, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the joint rules of the last session of the Legislature be the joint rules of the present session, and the following additional rule: In all matters before the Legislature in which hearings are had before the several committees, the hearings shall be had before the committees of the Senate and House jointly whenever said committees shall so elect; but they shall consider, vote and report separately to their respective branches; and at said hearings the chairman of the Senate committee shall be chairman of the joint committee.

Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, moved to amend the Senate resolution by striking out, after the word "rule," and substituting instead thereof, as follows: That in all matters and things referred to a committee by either branch of the Legislature, wherein a hearing is to be had, the committee having the matter in charge shall invite the appropriate committee of the other House to sit with them during the same for the purpose of information, and in order to expedite the progress thereof when the same come to be considered by the other House.

The amendment was adopted, and the House concurred in the Senate resolution as amended.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That this House adjourn at a quarter before

four o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Richard Bradley, many years a member of this House.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Speaker communicated to the House an invitation from the town of Londonderry, for the House to be present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of said town, on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Mr. Webster, of Nashua, moved that the invitation be accepted.

The House voted that it was inexpedient so to do.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Heath, of Bradford, petition of the selectmen of Bradford, for a repeal of the law equalizing taxation, passed in 1868.

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, petition of Joel Wellington and twenty-nine others for a State Police.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Lamprey, of Gilmanton, petition of S. H. Sargent and others of Upper Gilmanton, praying for the change of the name of said town to Belmont.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, petition of Adam Twitchell and forty-three others for an appropriation for a road from Dummer to Errol.

To the Committee on Elections :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, remonstrance of the selectmen of Gorham and eight others against the right of Rufus T. Ingalls to a seat in this House.

By the same, remonstrance of C. B. Hildreth against the right of Edmund Elliott and John K. Robinson to seats in the House, as Representatives from Pembroke.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the assessing and collecting of taxes for repairs of highways.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CONCORD, June 8, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Warden of the State Prison and of the Board of Trustees for the Asylum for the Insane.

ONSLOW STEARNS.

The foregoing reports, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, were respectively referred to the Committees on the State Prison and the Asylum for the Insane.

[Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, in the Chair.]

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Philbrook, of Shelburne, a bill repealing chapter 92 of the Pamphlet Laws, entitled "An act to equalize taxation," passed in 1868.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes ; a bill giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad.

By Mr. Webster, of Nashua, a bill in addition to the act

amending chapter 231 of the General Statutes, relating to actions against tenants.

By Mr. Perkins, of Pittsfield, a bill in relation to the usury laws and the rate of interest.

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, a bill in amendment of section 14, chapter 79, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, a bill to prohibit the digging of clams from the Flats in and near Hampton river during the months of May, June, July and August.

By Mr. Lamprey, of Gilmanton, a bill to change the name of Upper Gilmanton to Belmont.

By Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, a bill to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank.

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, a bill to prevent the maintenance of nuisances in the compact part of cities and villages, and entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 101 of the General Statutes."

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill entitled "An Act in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes."

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, a bill entitled "An Act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane;" also a joint resolution relating to a call for a Constitutional Convention.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred:—

To the Committee on Division of Towns :

By Mr. Cilley, of Northfield, a bill to constitute the town of Tilton from part of the territory of the town of Sanbornton.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill relating to the conveyance of real estate.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough, bill to tax deposits in savings banks to the depositors in the towns where they reside.

The following messages were received from the Honorable Senate: —

Mr. Speaker :

I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that a vacancy exists in Senatorial District No. 11, and that Alfred A. Cox and Cyrus Taylor are the constitutional candidates.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following resolution, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Senate will be ready to meet the House of Representatives in convention for the purpose of proceeding in the election of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Warden of State Prison, State Printer, and Commissary-General, on Wednesday of this week, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, moved to amend the Senate resolution by substituting "Thursday of next week," for "Wednesday of this week."

The Speaker ruled that the motion of Mr. Abbott was not in order.

Mr. Abbott then moved that the House fix upon Thursday of next week, for the election of State officers.

Pending this motion, Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, moved that the House adjourn.

On this motion a division was demanded and taken, with the following result:—178 voted in the affirmative, and 5 voted in the negative, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the rules were suspended, and the further reading dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Hills, of Windham, the vote of yesterday, declining the invitation to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Londonderry, was reconsidered.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, moved to accept the invitation.

On this motion a division was demanded, when, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the whole subject was laid on the table.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, petition of Nathaniel White and sixty others, asking for an amendment of the state constitution so as to allow women to exercise their right to vote.

To the Committee on Division of Towns :

By Mr. Dearborn, of Milford, petition of B. A. Keniston and twenty-four others of Sanbornton, asking for a division of the town, and the organization of a new town.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterboro', petition of A. B. Wyatt and seventy-one others of Sanbornton, for the same.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Humphrey, of Keene, petition of Leona Amanda Reed ;

By Mr. Farwell, of Claremont, petition of Marietta Carey ;

By Mr. Bailey, of Jaffrey, petition of Fanny Van Duzer ;

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, petition of Almeda J. Storkey ;

By Mr. Bacon, of Sharon, petition of Hannah P. Sylvester and David W. Sylvester ;

By Mr. Perley, of Hanover, petition of Melvin Wright ;
Severally praying for a change of name.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals :

By Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, petition of N. T. Stillings and twenty-one others, for an appropriation for the White Mountain Notch Road.

By Mr. Campbell, of Woodstock, petition of J. W. E. Tuttle and others, for aid for the Franconia Notch road.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, petition of the selectmen of Wakefield, for a reduction of the town tax.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Brown, of Nashua, petition of Richard Taft and C. H. Greenleaf, to be disannexed from school district No. 4, in Franconia, and formed into a new school district.

Petition of E. B. Parker and twenty-four others of Franconia, for the same.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, petition of Moody V. Gillingham, to be disannexed from school district No. 4, in the town of Newbury, and annexed to the First Union school district in the town of Bradford, for the purpose of schooling.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, petition of E. W. Harrington and two hundred and forty others, of Manchester, praying that the law preventing the catching of pickerel in certain months may be repealed.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred :—

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act in relation to the

White Mountains, N. H., Railroad; also an act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway Company.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, an act in relation to the attachment of a debtor's property owned in partnership.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad.

By Mr. Webster, of Nashua, an act in addition to, and amendment of, chapter 231 of the General Statutes, relating to actions against tenants.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes.

An act to repeal chapter 22 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to equalize taxation."

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Foster, of Manchester, an act to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Holmes, of Londonderry, an act in amendment of section 13, chapter 58, of the General Statutes, in relation to taxing deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, an act to incorporate the Penacook Savings Bank.

By Mr. Foster, of Manchester, an act relating to the suspension of specie payments by banks.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Brown, of Nashua, an act to incorporate the Nashua Aqueduct Company.

Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, moved the reference of this bill to the delegation from Nashua.

The motion did not prevail.

[Mr. Page, of Warren, in the chair.]

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to inform the Hon-

orable Senate that the House will be ready to meet them in joint convention this morning at a quarter past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the elections agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, a bill incorporating the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

Also, a bill incorporating the Monadnock Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Farnum, of Ward 3, Concord, a bill incorporating the Concord Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill to disencumber certain estates and to provide for the partition thereof.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, a bill to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, a bill to incorporate the Tilden Seminary.

By Mr. Wilkinson, of Keene, a bill in amendment of the charter of the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

By Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, a bill providing for the appointment, by the Governor and Council, of two auditors for each county, with powers to examine, audit and allow the claims of the County Commissioners.

By Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, a bill to incorporate the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

By Mr. Lamprey, of Upper Gilmanton, a bill in amendment of the charter of the First Free Will Baptist Society of Upper Gilmanton.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill relating to the advancement of anatomical and surgical science.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Kearsarge Savings Bank, at Franklin.

By Mr. Mack, of Amherst, a bill to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

By Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough, a bill to repeal chapter 22, Pamphlet Laws, 1868, entitled "An act to equalize taxation."

By Mr. Wilder, of Conway, a bill to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank.

By Mr. Bailey, of Jaffrey, a bill to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

By Mr. Fellows, of Sandwich, a bill in amendment of the second section of the act incorporating the New Hampshire Central Railroad, in 1868, relating to the location of the route.

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, a bill amending the charter of the city of Nashua, in relation to the construction of sidewalks.

By Mr. Banks, of Ossipee, a bill repealing the act of 1868 in relation to the courts in Carroll county, and to establish another term in said county.

By Mr. Farwell, of Claremont, a bill in amendment of chapter 58, sections 12 and 13, of the General Statutes, in relation to the taxation of bank stock and deposits in savings institutions.

By Mr. Cleveland, of Lebanon, a bill incorporating the Sturtevant Railroad, in Lebanon.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

The Honorable Senate now met the House

IN CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the convention proceeded by ballot to the election of Secretary of State, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	314
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	158
George W. M. Pitman had	.	.	.	.	121
John D. Lyman had	.	.	.	.	193

and John D. Lyman, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Secretary of State for the ensuing political year.

On motion of Mr. Peavey, Senator from District No. 5, the convention proceeded by ballot to the election of State Treasurer, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes cast	. . . . .	302
Necessary for a choice		152
John Sargent had		118
Peter Sanborn had		184

and Peter Sanborn, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Treasurer of the State for the ensuing political year.

Mr. Montgomery, of Strafford, moved that the convention proceed to the election of State Printer.

Mr. Putnam moved that the convention rise, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Montgomery by substituting "Commissary-General" for "State Printer."

The amendment of Mr. Mason was lost, and the motion to proceed to the election of State Printer carried.

Whole number of votes cast	. . . . .	307
Necessary for a choice		154
Charles E. Carey had		1
Asa McFarland had		4
James M. Campbell had		117
John B. Clarke had		185

and John B. Clarke, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected State Printer for the ensuing political year.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the convention voted to proceed to the election of Commissary-General.

Whole number of votes cast	. . . . .	11
Necessary for a choice		6
David E. Bliffin had		2
John Clark had		9

and John Clark, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Commissary-General for the ensuing political year.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the convention

voted to proceed to the election of a Senator for District No. 11.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	234
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	118
Joseph Barrows had	.	.	.	.	1
Alfred A. Cox had	.	.	.	.	44
Cyrus Taylor had	.	.	.	.	189

and Cyrus Taylor, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Senator from District No. 11.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Senator Gordon and Messrs. Harrington of Rochester and Webber of Hillsborough, to notify these officers of their election, and receive the bonds required by law.

On motion of Senator Peavey, the convention rose, and the House, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the Committee on Division of Towns have leave to sit this afternoon during the session of the House.

Mr. Clark, of Hancock, was excused from attendance upon sessions of the House, until Friday morning next.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Ordway, of Hampstead, the memorial of W. B. Wedgewood in reference to the defence of republican institutions against the encroachments of despotism, by a more general diffusion of the fundamental principles of our government.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Bickford, of Newcastle, petition of Robert Neal

and others, to appropriate part of the State tax from Newcastle for the support of their public schools.

By Mr. Walker, of Wilmot, petition of Otis Jones and forty-nine others, for the passage of an act legalizing the action of the town of Wilmot in paying their soldiers and substitutes in the late war.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Cobleigh, of Northumberland, petition of Henry Eldridge McFarland for change of name.

By Mr. Allard, of Albany, petition of Henry Love for change of name.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, a bill in addition to section 1, chapter 161, of the General Statutes, in relation to marriages.

By Mr. Buttrick, of Danbury, a bill to disannex the town of Danbury from the county of Grafton and annex the same to the county of Merrimack.

By Mr. Leavitt, of Carroll, joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain road.

By Mr. Mack, of Londonderry, a bill constituting the county of Amoskeag.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, a bill in amendment of the laws relating to the County Commissioners.

Also a bill in amendment of the laws relating to pounds and distraining animals.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, a bill amending section 9, chapter 49, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, a bill incorporating the Dover Building Association.

By Mr. Boody, of New Durham, a bill in relation to town debts.

By Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, a bill relating to savings banks.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, a bill to constitute the county of Monadnock.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 9, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a concurrent resolution of Congress, entitled, "A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States," which has been transmitted to this department by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, for the action of the Legislature of this State.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the resolution was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the amendment to the resolution in regard to the hearings before the committees of the Senate and House.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 9, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the State Librarian.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the Report was referred to the Committee on the State Library.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred:—

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, an act in relation to the sale of potatoes.

By Mr. Boody, of New Durham, an act in amendment of chapter 1, of the laws of 1868.

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, an act in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes, relative to the adoption of children.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Holman, of Nashua, an act to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Banks.

To the Committee on the Division of Towns :

By Mr. Lamprey, of Upper Gilmanton, an act to change the name of Upper Gilmanton.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Hills, of Windham, a bill in relation to the game laws ; also, a bill in relation to the measure of milk.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, an act in relation to Normal schools.

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua.

To the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane :

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, an act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane.

To a Select Committee of Ten :

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, joint resolution providing for a constitutional convention.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton,

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted on Tuesday evening of next week to gentlemen interested in agriculture, for the purpose of holding an agricultural meeting.

On motion of Mr. Allard, of Albany,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law in relation to warning and holding district school meetings, and report by bill or otherwise.

REPORT.

Mr. Wyatt, from the Select Committee, consisting of the delegation from the city of Dover, to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the city of Dover, in relation to school districts," reported the same without amendments, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The following messages were received from His Excellency, the Governor.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 8, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a special report of the Railroad Commissioners upon their examination of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, together with the accompanying document.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor*.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the report was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CONCORD, June 9, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Insurance Commissioners.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor*.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the report was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Eastman, of Grantham.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, the rules were suspended and the further reading dispensed with.

Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, was granted leave of absence for two days.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Piper, of Peterborough, petition of Susie M. Welch, for change of name.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, petition of Abba P. Ela and thirty others, for an amendment to the Constitution so that women may have the right to vote.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Goodwin, of Wolfeborough, petition of David C. Rogers and one hundred and five others for an amendment of chapter 1 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868, relating to the catching of pickerel.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, petition of Charles H. Bell and other graduates of Dartmouth College, for an appropriation in aid of the college.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, petition of the president and directors of the Sugar River Bank for an extension of their charter.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, petition of the president, trustees and members of the Peterborough Savings Bank for an amendment of the act incorporating said bank.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Wilkinson, of Keene, report of the Cheshire Railroad.

To the Committee on Printers' Accounts :

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Dover, account of Libby & Co., of Dover, for advertising.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester,

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage be instructed to report the mileage roll to be made up the same distances of travel as last year (1868), and report immediately.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to consider whether any towns in the State, during the late war, actually mustered and advanced money to more than their real quota of troops, as finally ascertained, and if such be the case, to enquire into the expediency of the enactment of a law refunding to said towns the surplus moneys thus paid, upon their making proper proof in support of their claims, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth,

WHEREAS, By chapter 2,540, section 4, of the Pamphlet Laws, approved June 25, 1861, it is provided that trains for the accommodation of passengers shall be run daily between Concord and Portsmouth, without detention at Manchester, and there shall be no advance on the published freight and passenger tariff as now established between Concord and Portsmouth and intermediate stations, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether or not the provisions of said law are observed by the corporation now operating the road between

Concord and Portsmouth, and that they have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report by bill or otherwise, at the earliest practicable moment the present session.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich,

Resolved, That the House invite Professor Collins Stone, Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Connecticut, with his pupils, to exhibit the principles and manner of instruction at four o'clock this afternoon, in this Hall, and that His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Council and the Honorable Senate, be invited to be present.

Mr. Greenwood, of New London, was granted leave of absence till next Tuesday.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, a bill to change the usury laws of this State.

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, a bill in relation to hawkers and peddlers from other States; also, a bill providing for a Commissioner of Fisheries, and defining his duties.

By Mr. Weeks, of Canaan, a bill to amend chapter 104, section 3, of the General Statutes, in relation to deeds of homesteads.

By Mr. Philbrook, of Shelburne, a bill relating to superintending school committees.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill relating to the rights of married women in certain cases.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, a bill in amendment of section 2, chapter 205, of the General Statutes, in regard to the amount of personal property exempt from attachment and execution; also, bill for the protection of fish in Bartlett's Pond, in Bath.

By Mr. Mason, of Bristol, a bill exempting almshouses on county farms from taxation.

By Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, a bill in explanation and furtherance of chapter 9 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868,

entitled "An act to regulate the attendance on public schools."

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, a bill to incorporate the Manchester and Bradford Railroad.

By Mr. Stevens, of Manchester, a bill providing for extending the time for building the Manchester Horse Railroad.

By Mr. Bennett, of New Boston, a bill in relation to highways.

By Mr. Weed, of Sandwich, a bill to disannex certain farms from Meredith, and annex the same to Center Harbor.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill incorporating a Toll Bridge Company for the purpose of erecting a toll bridge across the river between Plainfield, N. H., and Hartford, Vt., at or near the site of Sumner's Bridge, so called.

By Mr. Philbrook, of Shelburne, a bill for the protection of deer.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, bill to authorize the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to construct a branch from some point in Bethlehem or Whitefield to the base of Mount Washington; also, a bill to prevent combination of fire insurance companies, to the public detriment.

By Mr. Wentworth, of Dover, a bill concerning the measurement of round timber.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ramsdell, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act in relation to the White Mountains, N. H., Railroad," reported the same with the following amendment, to wit: In the last line of the first section of the bill, strike out the word "November," and insert the word "October."

The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Weed, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Waumbek Road Company, passed June session, 1868," reported the same

without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Parsons, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petition of H. S. Rowell and others, for amendment of the laws relating to killing of birds, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Bedel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled, “An act in amendment of chapter 264 of the General Statutes,” reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred:

To the Committee on Incorporations:

By Mr. Lamprey, of Upper Gilmanton, an act to amend the charter of the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Upper Gilmanton.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, an act to incorporate the Dover Building Association.

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act for the advancement of anatomical and surgical science.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, an act in amendment of the laws relating to county commissioners.

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, an act in amendment of section 14, chapter 69, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Perkins, of Pittsfield, an act in relation to the rate of interest.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act to disencumber certain estates, and to authorize the partition thereof.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, an act in amendment of section 9, chapter 49, of the General Statutes.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Wilkinson, of Keene, an act relating to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, an act in amendment of "An act to incorporate the Peterborough Savings Bank," passed June session, A. D. 1847.

By Mr. Farwell, of Claremont, an act in amendment of chapter 58, sections 12 and 13, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, an act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, in relation to savings banks.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, an act to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, an act in amendment of an act passed June session, 1868, in relation to the standard weight of oats and potatoes.

To the Committee on Manufactures :

An act to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company.

[Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, in the chair.]

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Badger, of Concord, an act to incorporate the Concord, and Rochester railroad.

By Mr. Fellows, of Sandwich, an act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire Central Railroad.

By Mr. Cleveland, of Lebanon, an act to incorporate the Sturtevant Railroad, in Lebanon.

To the Committee on the Agricultural College :

By Mr. Mack, of Amherst, an act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the committee were authorized to procure the usual number of printed copies for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough,

To a Select Committee of Five :

An act in addition to sections 1 and 2 of chapter 111, of the General Statutes.

Ordered, That Messrs. Mason of Moultonborough, Hall of Croydon, Dearborn of Milford, Roberts of Wakefield, and Gale of Jackson, be that committee.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Strafford, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Whitcher, of Benton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Division of Towns have leave to sit this afternoon during the session of the House.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Agricultural College, and such members of the Committees on Agriculture and on Manufactures as choose to visit the location of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, be excused from attendance on the sessions of the House to-morrow.

The House voted to excuse Mr. Folsom, of Exeter, and Mr. Clark, of Effingham, from attendance upon the sessions of the House to-morrow.

Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, offered the following resolution :—

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the President of the United States be invited to visit the Legislature during the present session, and that a committee of ten be appointed on the part of the House to act with a committee

of the Senate in giving such invitation and making arrangements for such visit.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath, the resolution was amended by adding after the words, "President of the United States," the words "and such of his Cabinet as may accompany him," and the resolution passed.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Finance :

By Mr. Hall, of Durham, petition of N. S. Nutter and 46 others, of Barnstead ; of W. F. Hanscom and 50 others ; of John F. Holmes and 4 others ;

By Mr. Moore, of Loudon, petition of J. P. Stinchfield and 115 others ;

By Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, petition of Augustus Orne, of Middleton, and others, and George F. Adams and 4 others, of Derry ; of T. G. Leavitt and 22 others, of Carroll ;

By Mr. Dodge, of Bennington, petition of Charles C. Chesley and 4 others, of Nottingham ;

By Mr. Edson, of Littleton, petition of Samuel Thompson and 35 others ; of Henry F. Tilton and 12 others ; of C. C. Bowman and 56 others ; of Luther Russell and 124 others ; of J. J. Barrett and 13 others of the town of Littleton ;

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newbury, petition of N. C. Savory and 29 others, of Newbury ;

By Mr. Sherburne, of Chichester, petition of John Marston and others ;

Severally praying for state aid to railroads.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Huntoon, of Unity, petition of A. J. Cowles and others, asking for suitable legislation for the protection of fish in Marshall Pond, in Unity.

To the Committee on Elections :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, remonstrance of James Moore and 20 others, against the right of Benjamin E. Badger and John A. West to seats in the House from Ward 4 in the city of Concord.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Robinson, of Pembroke, petition of John K. Robinson and 15 others, praying for equalization of bounties to enlisted men.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Carter, of Keene, return of Ashuelot Railroad.

By Mr. Prescott, of Concord, return of the Concord Railroad.

To the Committee on Claims :

By Mr. Webster, of Concord, claim of A. P. Sherburne.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the First Free-Will Baptist Society in Upper Gilmanton," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Farwell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank, and for other purposes," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Penacook Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Dover Building Association," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Putnam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the Pamphlet Laws, chapter 16, section 1, and the General Statutes, chapter 72, section 21, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Huntoon, from the Committee on Towns and Parishes, to whom was referred the petition of Ira Bennett and others, relating to disannexing certain land from School District No. 9, in Nottingham, and the repeal of the act approved June 7, 1853, relating to said district, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act in addition to an act, entitled “An act to incorporate the Granite State Fire Insurance Company,” passed June session, 1866.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred :—

To the Committee on Insurance :

A bill sent down from the Honorable Senate, entitled “An act in addition to an act, entitled ‘An act to incorporate the Granite State Fire Insurance Company.’”

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, an act to incorporate the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

On motion of Mr. Buttrick, of Danbury,

To a Select Committee of Ten :

A bill introduced by the same gentleman, entitled “An

act to disannex the town of Danbury from the County of Grafton and annex it to the County of Merrimack.

Ordered, That Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Weeks of Canaan, Badger of Concord, Nash of Lebanon, Daniell of Franklin, Morgan of Enfield, Jones of Hopkinton, Campbell of Woodstock, Palmer of Piermont and Collins of Warner, be that committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Collins, of Warner, a bill for the construction of a carriage road to the top of Kearsarge mountain.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill to incorporate the Ocean House.

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, a bill to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, a bill in regard to keeping the financial account of towns and other purposes.

A communication was read by the Speaker, from one of the officers of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, proposing to give an exhibition by the pupils of that institution on Thursday of next week, in the Representatives' Hall, if agreeable to the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, offered the following resolution :—

Resolved, That when the House adjourns on Thursday afternoon, June 17, it adjourn to meet on Friday, June 18, at seven and one-half o'clock in the forenoon; and that it adjourn on Friday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to meet on Monday, the 21st instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and that in making up the pay-roll of the House, one day shall be deducted from the attendance of the members on account of such adjournment.

The House refused to adopt the resolution.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Dover, in relation to school districts.

An act in amendment of chapter 264 of the General Statutes.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Waumbek Road Company," passed June session, 1868.

An act in relation to the White Mountains, N. H., Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

[The Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Newport,

To a Select Committee of Ten :

By Mr. Dutton, of Hillsborough, petition of Lyman Dinsmore and twenty-five others, citizens of Hillsborough; by Mr. Hammond, of Gilsum, petition of Horace Wood and thirty-four others, citizens of Gilsum; by Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, petitions of C. B. M. Woodward and two hundred and thirty-four others, citizens of Haverhill; of M. Gerould and nine others, citizens of Langdon; of G. W. Sayward and forty-eight others, citizens of Milton; of Loring S. Libby and ninety-three others, citizens of Ossipee; of R. J. P. Goodwin and thirty-five others, citizens of Manchester; of D. G. Ferson and sixty-five others, citizens of Rumney; of D. A. Wiggin and eighty-one others, citizens of Tuftonborough; of Eben T. Wheeler and sixty-

one others, citizens of Hollis ; of Wm. Blake and twenty-three others, citizens of Brookfield ; of John W. Sanborn and three hundred and fifty others, citizens of Kingston ; of Thomas Shannon and seventy-one others, citizens of Ossipee ; of Jonathan B. Cook and ninety others, citizens of Salisbury ; of L. D. Barrows and one hundred and seventy-three others, citizens of Sanbornton ; petition of John H. Leavitt and fifty-three others, citizens of Northfield ; petition of Amasa Brown and thirty-nine others, citizens of Newton ; petition of E. H. Woodman and fourteen others, citizens of South Kingston ; petition of Isaiah Patterson and twenty-four others, citizens of South Hampton ; petition of Geo. N. Peck and twenty-eight others, citizens of Charlestown ; petition of Charles H. Smith and fifty-two others, citizens of Warren ; petition of Ephraim Carter and seventy-eight others, citizens of Newton ; petition of James M. Bean and sixty-two others, citizens of Loudon ; petition of D. S. Prescott and one hundred and thirty-six others, citizens of Laconia and Gilford ; petition of Greenleaf Kelly and seventy-seven others, citizens of South Hampton ; petition of Alfred Colburn and eighty-four others, citizens of Plaistow ; petition of O. F. Fowler and eighty-three others, citizens of Bristol ; petition of Ebenezer Berry and twenty-two others, citizens of Moultonborough ; petition of S. A. Obear and thirty-one others, citizens of New Ipswich ; petition of Moses T. Cilley and fifty-four others, citizens of Sandwich ; petition of Joseph N. Joy and thirty-nine others, citizens of New Durham ; petition of A. C. Munson and eighty-six others, citizens of Pembroke ; petition of A. S. Clough and one hundred and twelve others, citizens of Meredith ; petition of W. O. Carr and twenty-nine others, citizens of Barnstead ; petition of D. C. Babcock and Roswell H. Hassam, in behalf of a public meeting held at Manchester June 2d, 1869,—estimated number present, twelve hundred ; severally praying for the enactment of a law creating a State Police or Constabulary, for the more vigorous execution of the criminal laws of the State.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Fowler of Bridgewater, petition of Martha K. Fellows ; by Mr. Cole, of Gilford, petition of Miranda Ham-

lin ; by Mr. Cummings, of Holderness, petition of John Page ; by Mr. Neally, of Meredith, petition of Charles E. Dodge,—severally for change of name.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, petition of Miss M. O. A. Hunt and two hundred and six others, women of Manchester, asking for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow women to vote.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Snow, of Dover, petition of Leonard S. Rand and forty-two others, for an amendment of the law relating to the preservation of fish.

To the Committee on Education ;

By Mr. Whitcher, of Benton, remonstrance against a change of the lines in District No. 2, in Franconia.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, Return of the Wilton Railroad.

By Mr. Dodge, of Bennington, petition of John L. Dodge and others for State aid to railroads.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the Return of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relating to the Suspension of specie payment by banks," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 1 of the laws of 1868 in regard to the settlement of town paupers," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was

referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 14, chapter 89, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the selectmen of Wakefield for the reduction of the State tax, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The same gentlemen from the same committee, to whom were referred the petitions of Joel Wellington and others, of Rindge, and the petition of Almon Benson and others, of Center Harbor, for a State Police, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Select Committee of the House on the Constabulary Law.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, a bill to incorporate the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, a bill in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, relating to damages sustained in laying out highways.

By Mr. Cobleigh, of Northumberland, a bill in relation to the taxation of swarms of bees.

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, a bill incorporating the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Kidder, of Manchester, a bill to amend the charter of the City Aqueduct Company.

On motion of Mr. Hussey, of Rochester,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this morning, it adjourns to meet at two o'clock this afternoon, and when it adjourns this afternoon, it adjourn to meet at four o'clock Monday afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Goddard, of Claremont,

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads of the House and Senate be permitted to occupy this Hall on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, for a public hearing.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed bills with the following titles, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

An act to incorporate the State Fire Insurance Company.

An act relating to the Exeter Railway.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills :

An act in relation to the White Mountains, N. H., Railroad.

An act in amendment of chapter 264 of the General Statutes.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following resolution, relating to extending an invitation to the President of the United States and such of his cabinet as may accompany him, to visit the Legislature during its present session, with the accompanying amendment, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

Amend by inserting after the words "present session," "upon the occasion of his proposed visit to Boston."

And by striking out all after the words "and that," in the fourth line, and inserting the following :

"His Excellency the Governor, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, in connection with a committee of ten to be appointed upon the part of the

House, with such as the Senate may join, shall extend to him such invitation, and shall be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for such visit."

The House concurred in the foregoing amendment.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the special committees ordered yesterday, as follows:—

On Constitutional Convention—Messrs. Harrington of Rochester, Kent of Lancaster, Carter of Ossipee, Marston of Sandown, Webb of Claremont, Webber of Hillsborough, Wilkinson of Keene, Dodge of Plymouth, Gale of Gilman-ton, and Allen of Concord.

On State Constabulary—Messrs. Sawyer of Newport, Beebe of Gosport, Bedel of Bath, French of Keene, Ma-son of Moultonborough, Wadleigh of Dover, Jones of Hop-kinton, Dodge of Bennington, Nash of Lebanon, and Plais-ted of Jefferson.

To Invite the President to Visit Concord—Messrs. Wad-leigh of Milford, Ray of Lancaster, Page of Warren, Whit-ney of Rindge, Wyatt of Dover, Weeks of Canaan, Weed of Sandwich, Webster of Concord, Leavitt of Newmarket, and Cole of Gilford.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred:—

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, an act in amendment of chapter 213, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, an act in amendment of chapter 101 of the General Statutes, in relation to certain nuisances in compact parts of cities and villages.

By Mr. Mason, of Bristol, an act to exempt almshouses on county farms from taxation.

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, an act in relation to the keeping of the financial accounts of towns.

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, an act in relation to hawkers and peddlers from other states.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Wilder, of Conway, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank."

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, an act providing for a Commissioner of Fisheries, and defining his duties.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, an act for the protection of fish in Bartlett's Pond, in Bath.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals :

By Mr. Collins, of Warner, a joint resolution in aid of the construction of a carriage road to the top of Kearsarge mountain.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Philbrook, of Shelburne, an act in relation to superintending school committees of High Schools.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act to incorporate the Ocean House.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act to authorize the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, an act to incorporate the Monadnock Agricultural Society.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act to amend the charter of the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Upper Gilmanton.

An act to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Penacook Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, moved a reconsideration of

the vote whereby the House passed the resolution instructing the Committee on Mileage to make up the mileage roll the same as last year.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and then, on motion of Mr. Abbott, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and all bills and resolutions in order for a third reading at three o'clock, were made in order at the present time.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Bill relating to the suspension of specie payments by banks, extending the time until the first of August, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, the use of the hall was granted on Thursday evening next for a temperance meeting.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Farwell, of Claremont, a bill incorporating the Sugar River Paper Mill Company.

Also a bill in amendment of the act incorporating the Union Academy, approved June 16, 1813.

The return of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, presented by Mr. Ordway, of Hampstead, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1869.

The House met, agreeably to adjournment, at 4 o'clock P. M.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House accepted the report of the Judiciary Committee, on the petition of the town of Wakefield for an abatement of its tax.

The motion to reconsider was adopted, and the report of the committee was then, on motion of Mr. Page, laid on the table.

Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House accepting the report of the Committee on the Judiciary indefinitely postponing the bill to amend section 9, chapter 49, General Statutes, exempting certain manufactures from taxation.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and Mr. Sawyer moved a reference of the matter to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the motion so as to lay the subject on the table for the present, and his motion prevailed.

The communication from F. J. Campbell, asking for the use of this Hall on Thursday next, was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, and the following resolution, offered by him, was adopted:—

Resolved, That F. J. Campbell, Director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, be invited to appear before the Legislature, with such pupils as he may select, on Thursday, June 17, at 4 P. M., and that the Clerk notify him of this vote.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Moore, of Chester, petition of Samuel A. Blackstock and wife for change of name.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Rust, of Walpole, petition of A. H. Bellows and 55 others, for a State Normal School.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, petition of Albert Eastman to be set off from Chatham, and annexed to the town of Bartlett.

To the Committee on Division of Towns :

By Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, remonstrance of James E. Knox and 41 others, of Sanbornton, and Charles B. Perley and 10 others, against the division of said town.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, remonstrance of Ebenezer F. Odell and 78 others, citizens of Sanbornton, against the same.

By Mr. Woodman, of Sanbornton, remonstrance of David C. Clough and 79 others, citizens of Sanbornton, and William T. Durgin and 48 others, against the same.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, remonstrance of Jonathan Sanborn and 60 others, against the same.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, petition of A. J. Marshall and 77 others, for a change in the General Statutes, relating to the pay of firemen.

By Mr. Cobleigh, of Northumberland, petition of Melvin Marshall and 57 others, for a law taxing swarms of bees.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, petition of E. R. Spaulding and 29 others, and E. Freeman and 33 others, for a charter for a toll bridge across the Connecticut.

To the Special Committee on the State Constabulary :

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, petition of Frederick Chase and 203 others, for the establishment of a state constabulary.

By Mr. Clark, Effingham, petition of L. Batchelder and others, for the same.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, return of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, return of the Boston, Concord and Montreal and White Mountains Railroad.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, a bill in amendment of chapter 3 of the General Statutes, entitled "Proceedings in the Legislature."

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, a bill in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, a bill relating to the settlement of paupers.

By Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, a bill in amendment of the charter of the Sugar River Railroad.

By Mr. Page, of Nashua, a bill to incorporate the New-Hampshire Mutual Life Insurance Association.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, a bill to amend chapter 213, section 12, of the General Statutes, in relation to recording writs of possession. Also, a bill in relation to the support of paupers and to abolish town settlements of paupers.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, a bill in amendment of chapter 53, section 9, relating to interest on unpaid taxes.

By Mr. Rust, of Walpole, a resolution relating to the assessment of taxes.

By Mr. Porter, of Surry, a bill in amendment of chapter 105 of the General Statutes, in relation to expending the money received from the taxation of dogs.

By Mr. Robinson, of Pembroke, a bill to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill in amendment of chapter 99, section 21, of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of selectmen in liquor prosecutions.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, a bill in amendment of

chapter 49, section 5 of the General Statutes, relating to the taxation of hogs.

By Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, a bill to abolish school districts.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred :—

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act to incorporate the Plainfield Bridge Company.

By Mr. Farwell, of Claremont, an act in amendment of "An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Union Academy," approved June 16, 1813.

To the Committee on Manufactures :

By the same gentleman, an act to incorporate the Sugar River Paper Mill Company.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, introduced a bill, entitled "An act relating to the drawing of jurymen from the county of Coös." The bill was read twice.

Mr. Rolfe, of Colebrook, moved that it be referred to the delegation from Coös county.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by substituting the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Bailey, of Jaffrey, introduced a bill to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Pitman, of Bartlett, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PETITIONS ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Bullock, of Richmond, petition of Sylvester E. Hines and Luella E. Hines, for change of name.

By Mr. Snow, of Dover, petition of Anna McCall for change of name.

By Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, petitions of Ann E. Wiggin and Amanda E. Fifield for change of names.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Quinn, of Newmarket, petition of Samuel O. Badger and one hundred and thirty-three others, for a State Constabulary.

By Mr. Moulton, of Dover, petition of R. C. French and fifteen others for the same.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Badger, of Concord, petition of J. V. Aldrich and thirty-one others, of West Concord, for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow women the right to vote.

By Mr. Webster, of Concord, petition of Ossian Ray and others, for the same.

To the Committee on Claims :

Claim of William R. Patten.

Mr. Badger, of Concord, presented the remonstrance of C. B. Hildreth and forty-four others of Pembroke, against the right of Edmund Elliot and J. K. Robinson to seats in the House from Pembroke.

Mr. Page, of Warren, objected to the reception of this remonstrance, on the ground that the time prescribed by the statute had expired.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved that the remonstrance be referred to the Committee on Elections.

On this motion, Mr. Page, of Warren, demanded the yeas and nays, which were called with the following result: *Yeas* — 125; *nays* — 82.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: —

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Lufkin, Moore of Chester, Hood, Moore of Derry, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Pickering, Ordway, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Harris, Vaughn, Jones of Portsmouth, Marston, Towle, Quinn, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Rollins, Holmes of Strafford.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Smith of Center Harbor, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Clark of Effingham, Lovering, Fellows, Piper, Roberts, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler, of Boscawen, Allen, Farnum, West, Badger, Pierce, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Nesmith, Rice, Favor, French of Hopkinton, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Hall of Brookline, Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Lord, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Robinson of Manchester, Ela, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Holman, Page of Nashua, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Bridgman, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney, of Nelson, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper, Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Dole, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Savage of Lisbon, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Ray, Philbrook, Libbey.

Those who voted in the negative were : —

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Gerrish, Sleeper, Prescott of Kensington, Wilson of Newton, Robinson of Portsmouth, Redding, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook, Lang.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Evans, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Chandler, Osgood of Conway, Gale of Jackson, Mason of Moultonborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Clement, Heath, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Martin, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Rogers, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering, Webber, Dutton, Shehan, McDonough, Edgcombe, Sullivan, Green of Wilton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Hammond, Huntley, Bullock, Whitney of Rindge, Upton, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Rust.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Howard, Chase of Goshen, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Spooner, Mason of Bristol, Felch, Butrick, Dustin, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Rolfe, Bond, Heywood, Cobleigh, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

Two-thirds of the House not being present, and two-thirds of those present not voting in the affirmative, the Speaker declared the motion lost.

Mr. Challis, of Manchester, offered the following resolution : —

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this afternoon, it adjourn to meet at nine o'clock Thursday forenoon, June 17.

On the adoption of this resolution, a division was demanded and taken with the following result : —

133 voted in the affirmative, and 94 voted in the negative
and
So the resolution was adopted. Stat-

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred "An act in relation to the rate of interest and in amendment of chapter 213 of the General Statutes;" also "An act relating to the hiring of money for the use of towns;" also "An act in addition to chapter 49 of the General Statutes, to enable towns to exempt from taxation money loaned said towns by inhabitants thereof;" also "An act in amendment of chapter 213 of the General Statutes, in relation to usury;" reported a new bill in lieu thereof, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of John K. Robinson and one hundred and fifty others, from the town of Pembroke, in regard to equalization of soldiers' bounties, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at the present time to legislate upon the matter.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to disencumber certain estates, and to facilitate the partition thereof," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act regulating the sale of potatoes," reported the same in a new bill which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bailey, from Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of John F. Dodge and others, for State aid to railroads, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

¹ Mr. Roberts, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill in amendment of sections 1 and 2, chap-

ter 161 of the General Statutes, relating to marriages, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Secretary of State presented the following message from His Excellency, the Governor :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the State Treasurer, and the Report of the Adjutant-General.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*

The reports, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, were referred respectively to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report immediately what action it has taken, if any, on such part of the Governor's Message as was referred to it in regard to the abolishment of militia trainings, musters, parades or encampments, and the reduction of the expenses of the militia and of the Adjutant-General's office.

[Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, in the chair.]

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, an act in amendment of chapter 53, section 9, of the General Statutes, relating to interest on unpaid taxes.

By Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, an act entitled "An act for the appointment of County Auditors."

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act in alteration and amendment of section 21, chapter 99, of the General Stat-

utes relative to the duties of selectmen in liquor prosecutions.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, an act in amendment of chapter 205 of the General Statutes, relating to property exempt from attachment and execution.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Kidder, of Manchester, an act in relation to the City Aqueduct.

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, an act to revive the charter of the Manchester Horse Railroad.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, an act to incorporate the Tilden Female Seminary.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, an act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, relating to savings banks.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Porter, of Surry, an act in amendment of chapter 105 of the General Statutes, in relation to expending the money that arises from the taxation of dogs.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Mr. Mack, of Londonderry, introduced a bill entitled "An act to constitute the county of Amoskeag," and moved that it be referred to a select committee of ten, composed of members not residing in Hillsborough or Rockingham counties.

Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Mack, so that the bill might be referred to the delegations from said counties of Hillsborough and Rockingham.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Page, of Nashua, introduced a bill, which, on motion

of Mr. Page, of Warren, was laid on the table for the purpose of amendment.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School.

ONSLOW STEARNS,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the Reports were referred respectively to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on the Reform School.

On motion of Mr. Rust, of Walpole,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the statutes in regard to the manner of assessing taxes as to provide that all persons and corporations subject to taxation shall furnish to the selectmen or assessors sworn lists of the kind and amount of all their property liable to taxation, and of the value of the same, as practiced by the United States, and other states of the Union, to the end that every person may pay his full, equal and just share of all state, county, town, and other taxes, on every species of property taxable by our laws, and report by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill relating to courts of probate.

Also a bill incorporating the Suncook Savings Bank.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, bill to amend chapter 20, Pamphlet Laws, in reference to the addition of fifty per cent to the damages in suits for flowage.

Also a bill to incorporate the Milford Gas-Light Company.

By Mr. Plaisted, of Jefferson, a bill to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the State.

By Mr. Busiel, of Laconia, a bill to incorporate the American Needle Company.

By Mr. Ballou, of Weare, a bill to incorporate the Piscataquog River Company.

By Mr. Campbell, of Woodstock, a joint resolution making an appropriation for the Franconia Notch road, in Lincoln.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill incorporating the Monadnock Savings Bank was taken from the table.

Mr. Bailey, of Jaffrey, who introduced the bill, said he found there was some clerical informality in it, and asked leave of the House to withdraw the bill for the purpose of making the necessary correction. Leave was granted.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Palmer, of Piermont, petition of H. P. Underhill and others, of Piermont, for a State Constabulary.

By Mr. Quinn, of South Newmarket, petition of O. H. Hall and thirty-one others, for the same.

By Mr. Barrett, of Mason, petition of Hillsborough County Conference of Congregational and Presbyterian churches, for the same.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, petition of T. J. W. Pray and thirteen others, for a State Normal School.

By Mr. Humphrey, of Keene, petition of George B. Twitchell and twenty-one others, for the same.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Hall, of Brookline, petition of John Daniels and sixteen others, to be disannexed from School District No. 8, in Milford, and annexed to the town of Brookline.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Butler, of Pelham, petition of Mary Hansell for change of name.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Rolfe, of Colebrook, petition of E. Rolfe and five others, to be incorporated as the Mohawk Improvement Company.

To the Committee on Printers' Accounts :

By Mr. Andrews, of Manchester, claim of John B. Clarke.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, petition of A. H. Sawyer and J. B. Mooney and forty-two others, of Alton, praying for the incorporation of a railroad from some point on the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad to some point on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad between Laconia and Meredith Village.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, Return of the Eastern Railroad.

By Mr. Webster, of Concord, Returns of the Northern, Merrimack and Connecticut River Railroads and Contoocook River Railroad.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Lord, of Manchester, petition of Col. B. P. Cilley and 116 others, for the passage of an act to prohibit the catching of trout through ice.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Morrill, of Gilford, petition of John G. Jewett and 21 others, in relation to establishing the bounds of highways.

Return of service by the Clerk of the House, of certain

resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature relative to the increase of capital stock of railroad corporations in this state.

To the Committee on Manufactures :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, petition of Joseph Ela and others for permission to maintain a boom on Lake Winnipiseogee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Robinson, of Manchester, a bill in relation to false and fictitious names.

By Mr. Hall, of Manchester, bill in relation to the competency of witnesses.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Meredith, a bill to incorporate the Meredith Savings Bank.

By Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, a bill repealing section 14, chapter 129, of the General Statutes, in relation to maintaining pounds.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, a bill to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, a bill to amend section 10, chapter 15, of the General Statutes, in relation to the duty of solicitors to prosecute violations of the liquor law.

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, a bill to prevent running of passenger and freight trains together.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, a bill in amendment of chapter 23, section 8, of the General Statutes, concerning elections.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, a bill concerning the funding of county debts and the issuing of bonds by county commissioners.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in addition to an amendment of chapter 231, of the General Statutes, relating to actions against tenants," reported the same, with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the town of Newcastle to appropriate one-half of the State tax for Newcastle to the support of its public schools, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relating to the conveyance of real estate," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Whitney, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act relating to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Nash, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act in amendment of the act to incorporate the Peterborough Savings Bank, passed June session, 1867," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mack, from the Committee on Towns and Parishes, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to change the name of Upper Gilmanton," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Albert Eastman, praying to be disannexed from the town of Chatham and an-

nexed to the town of Bartlett, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill for the above purpose.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the claim of Sophronia Cotton for State aid, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be discharged from the farther consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Accounts.

Mr. Lovering, from the Joint Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported on the part of the House that its Committee had appointed Frank Kimball, of Concord, Engrossing Clerk.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Kimball appeared and was duly qualified, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred :—

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Boscawen,

To a Select Committee of Ten :

By Mr. Butler, an act relating to the support of paupers, and to abolish town settlements of paupers.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

An act to disannex the homestead farm formerly owned by Jacob Gile, from the North River School District, in the town of Lee, in the county of Strafford, and annex the same to School District No. 9, in the town of Nottingham.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company.

To the Committee on Banks :

An act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

To the Committee on Railroads :

An act in relation to the Sugar River Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Manchester and Bedford Railroad.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, an act in amendment of section 12 of chapter 213 of the General Statutes, relating to recording writs of possession.

By Mr. Cobleigh, of Northumberland, an act in relation to the taxation of swarms of bees.

By Mr. Weeks, of Canaan, an act in amendment of chapter 124 of the General Statutes, in relation to deeds of homesteads.

By Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, an act in amendment of chapter 3 of the General Statutes, entitled "Proceedings in the Legislature."

The following entitled bill was read a third time and passed:—

An act in addition to sections 1 and 2, of chapter 111 of the General Statutes, relating to marriages.

The following bill was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading:—

An act regulating the standard weight of oats and potatoes.

The bill entitled, "An act in amendment of chapter 1 of the laws of 1868, in regard to the settlement of town paupers," was read a second time.

Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved that the bill be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

The bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 213 of

the General Statutes, in relation to the rate of interest," was read a second time.

Mr. Marston, of Sandown, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The yeas and nays were called for, and taken with the following result: *Yeas*—88; *nays*—92.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Clifford, Gerrish, Pickering, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Hoyt of Newington, Shafford, Langdon, Green of Rye, Marston, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Parker of Farmington, Colbath, Lyman, Boody, Hussey.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Centre Harbor, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Osgood of Laconia, Wadleigh of Meredith, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Blake, Chandler, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Nickerson, Piper.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Martin, Nesmith, Rice, Jones of Hopkinton, French of Hopkinton, Moore of Loudon, Robinson of Pembroke.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Tuttle, Hall of Brookline, Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Challis, Currier, Hall of Manchester, Ela, Edgecombe, Bennet, Wilder of Peterborough, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Hammond, Huntley, Bullock, Parsons, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Croydon, Chase of Goshen, Eastman, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, Hill of Springfield, Huntoon.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Spooner, Dole, Blodgett, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Perley, Muzzey, Savage of Lisbon, Edson, Franklin, Paddleford.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Leavitt of Carroll, Rolfe, Bond, Hodgdon, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Jordan.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Dudley, Sargent, Moore of Chester, Sanborn of Deerfield, Hood, Moore of Derry, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Ordway, Durgin, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Leavitt of

Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Harvey Harris, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Reding, Griffin of Raymond, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Chase of Seabrook, Quinn, Lang.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Hall of Durham, Hill of Madbury, Snell, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Cole, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Wilder of Conway, Clark of Effingham, Mason of Moultonborough, Fellows, Pease, Roberts.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Clement, Heath, Allen, Farnum, West, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Ireland, Daniell, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Macurdy, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering, Downes, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Griffin of Litchfield, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Andrews, Flanders of Manchester, Eaton, Shirley, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Sullivan, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Brown of Nashua, Preston, Butler of Pelham, Hatch, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Davis, Upton, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Holland, Rust, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Bascom, Cooper, George, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Bedel, Whitcher of Benton, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Dustin, Adams of Hanover, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Richard Smith of Littleton, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Young, Spencer, Heywood, Ingalls, Kent, Ray, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas—88; Nays—92.

So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be read a third time and put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused to refer the remonstrance of C. S. Hildreth and others to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Bailey, of Enfield, was granted leave of absence until Wednesday next.

The Committee on the Reform School were granted leave of absence on Thursday, for the purpose of visiting the Reform School.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor :—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Insurance Commissioners for the year 1869.

ONSLOW STEARNS, *Governor.*

The report was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills with the following titles, viz :—

An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Dover, in relation to school districts.

An act to amend the charter of the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Upper Gilmanton.

An act to amend an act entitled, “ An act to incorporate the Waumbek Road Company.”

On motion of Mr. Mack, of Londonderry,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a digest of the laws relating to schools, to be furnished to each school district in the state, provided the expenses shall not exceed twenty-five cents a copy.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Committee on the House of Reformation be instructed to inquire whether, by appropriate legislation, the State Reform School cannot be made self-supporting, and if it is believed that such change can be effected, that they be directed to report a bill so changing existing statutes as, in their opinion, to secure such result.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill,

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message recommending the taxation of savings banks, be instructed to report thereon forthwith, by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren,

Resolved, That the use of the Representatives' Hall be granted to the New-Hampshire Historical Society on Thursday evening, June 24, for the annual address of Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter.

On motion of Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Durgin, of Hampton.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Speaker stated that the gentlemen in charge of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind, who were to give an exhibition in the Hall this afternoon, to save the time of the House would furnish the members with free tickets to their concert and exhibition this evening.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the New-Hampshire Mutual Life Association," was taken from the table and made the order for a first and second reading.

On motion of the same gentleman, the bill entitled, "An act relating to the drawing of jurymen from the county of Coös," was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, recommending the indefinite postponement of a bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes," was taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Lyman, of Milton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of Towns have leave to sit during the sessions of the House to-day.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, petition of A. A. Farnsworth and six others, and George Dustin and sixteen others, for the enactment of a law establishing a State Constabulary.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, petition of Joseph Prescott and others, Charles W. Peasley and others, William A. Willis and others, O. H. Dunbar and others, Charles F. Bickford and others, Hiram W. Thompson and others, Rufus Case and others, Turner Stephenson and others, Albert H. Little and others, G. O. Rogers and others, F. A. Roby and others, Edward F. Buckman and others, W. S. Cranch and others, for the same.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Dodge, of Bennington, petition of Henry D. Wheeler and 35 others, in aid of the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, petition of Elisha Eaton and 17 others, and of J. B. Mooney and 156 others, for the charter of a railroad from some point on the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad to some point on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, between the village of Laconia and Meredith Village.

By Mr. Coloney, of Farmington, petition of Alonzo Nute and 52 others for the incorporation of the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Moulton, of Dover, petition of Zimri S. Wallingford and 137 others, and Thomas J. Palmer and 99 others, for the incorporation of the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, petition of Eli V. Brewster and 277 others, for the same.

By Mr. Morrill, of Gilford, petition of Ebenezer Stevens and 84 others, for the same.

By Mr. Wentworth, of Dover, petition of L. Chamberlain and 14 others, for the same.

By Mr. Smith, of Center Harbor, petition of D. W. Coe and 13 others, for the same.

By Mr. Osgood, of Laconia, petition of Geo. A. Wilder and 160 others ;

By Mr. Cole, of Gilford, petition of Thomas Ham and 214 others, John P. Smith and 19 others, John J. Morrill and 50 others, and Dudley G. Thing and 16 others ;

Severally for the charter of the Lake Shore Railroad.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, petition of D. C. Pinkham and others, for the establishment of a State Normal School.

By Mr. Allen, of Concord, petition of George C. Harri- man and 30 others, for the same.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, petition of C. S. Averill and others, for the same.

By Mr. Putnam, of Charlestown, petition of James W. Fiske and 27 others, for the same.

To the Committee on Claims :

By Mr. Collins, of Warner, claim of A. P. Davis.

By Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, account of Henry A. Bellows and others.

To the Committee on Printers' Accounts :

By Mr. Langdon, of Portsmouth, claim of J. L. Foster.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, account of Foster & Folsom.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Moore, of Derry, petition of Sylvanus Brown for an amendment of section 10, chapter 283, of the General Statutes, and for the amendment of section 8, chapter 225, of the General Statutes, relating to fines and recognizances.

By Mr. Sargent, of Candia, petition of Frank Hill and 57 others, for equalization of bounties.

By Mr. Dodge, of Bennington, petition of Nathan Whitney and 12 others, for the establishment of Monadnock county.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Hale, of Windham, petition of John Dinsmore for change of name.

By Mr. Harvey, of Rochester, petition of Alphonzo Peavey for change of name.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred two bills, each entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 169 of the General Statutes relating to the adoption of children," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That they be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ray, from the same committee, to whom was re-

ferred a bill entitled "An act for the advancement of anatomical and surgical science," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the statute in regard to assessing taxes, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate, inasmuch as the statute as now in force grants all that is asked in the resolution.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to the measure of milk," reported the same with the following amendments:—

That in chapter 111, section 4, in the second line, the word "beer" be stricken out, and the word "wine" inserted.

Section 2 of said bill shall read, "This act shall take effect on the first day of October, 1869."

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the report was re-committed, with instructions to report a new bill in lieu of the one reported.

Mr. Palmer, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of an act passed June session, 1868, in relation to the standard weight of oats and potatoes," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Sawyer, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Monadnock Agricultural Society," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on the Agricultural

College, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act providing for a Commissioner of Fisheries and defining his duties," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading,

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 28, of chapter 271, of the General Statutes," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mack, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in explanation of, and addition to, an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua, approved July 2, 1868," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Durgin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Moody Gillingham to be disannexed from School District No. 4, in the town of Newbury, and annexed to the First Union School District, in the town of Bradford, for the purpose of schooling, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Collins, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of William Hale and 238 others, for an act abolishing existing school districts in the city of Dover and uniting them in one, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said petition be referred to a select committee consisting of the delegation from the city of Dover.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Peterborough Gas Light-Company," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instruction to inquire whether the purposes of the bill would not be answered by the general law.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Ocean House," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Plainfield Bridge Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the trustees of the Union Academy, approved June 16, 1813," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred:—

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, an act to amend section 10 chapter 15, of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Bennett, of New Boston, an act in relation to the use of highways.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act in relation to the issuing of county bonds.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, an act in amendment of the laws relating to pounds, and distraining animals.

By Mr. Hall, of Manchester, an act in relation to the competency of witnesses.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Page, of Nashua, an act to incorporate the New Hampshire Mutual Life Insurance Association.

By Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, an act to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, an act to prevent the digging of clams in or near Hampton river.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals :

By Mr. Campbell, of Woodstock, a joint resolution for state aid for Franconia Notch Road, in the town of Lincoln.

[Mr. Adams, of Manchester, in the chair.]

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, joint resolution in relation to a new probate directory.

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, a bill to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterboro', a bill in amendment of chapter 152 of the General Statutes, in relation to the duties of Bank Commissioners.

By Mr. Ordway, of Hampstead, a bill enabling towns and cities to erect receiving-tombs.

By Mr. Montgomery of Strafford, a bill for the prohibition of fishing on Sunday, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, a bill authorizing respondents in criminal proceedings or trials to be competent witnesses, when they may request such privileges.

By Mr. Edson, of Littleton, a bill to incorporate the Mt. Willard turnpike road company. Also a bill to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, a bill in amendment of

chapter 190 of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, joint resolution in relation to a new "Justice and Sheriff."

By Mr. Hammond, of Gilsum, a bill in relation to the taxation of hides and leather in the processes of manufacture.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, joint resolution in favor of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Macurdy of Webster, a bill in amendment of the General Statutes in relation to Fire Insurance Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Page of Warren, the bill in relation to the taxation of the town of Wakefield was taken from the table and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the bills with the following titles :

An act relating to the suspension of specie payments by banks.

An act to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, the rules were suspended, and all bills in order for a second and third reading at 11 o'clock were made in order at the present time.

The bill, entitled "An act for the relief of the town of New Castle, was read a second time, when, on motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill, entitled "An act to disannex the homestead farm of Moody Gillingham from School District No. 4, in Newbury, and annex the same to the First Union School District in the town of Bradford, for the purpose of schooling," was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Monadnock Agricultural Society," in order for a third reading was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 28 of chapter 271 of the General Statutes, was put back upon its second reading and laid on the table.

An act in amendment of "An act to incorporate the trustees of the Union Academy," approved June 16, 1813.

An act for the advancement of anatomical and surgical science.

An act to incorporate the Plainfield Bridge Company.

An act in explanation of and in addition to an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua, approved July 2, 1868.

The bill entitled "An act providing for a Commissioner of Fisheries and defining his duties," was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the motion to refer the remonstrance of C. B. Hildreth and 44 others, citizens of Pembroke, against the right of Edmund Elliott and John K. Robinson, to hold seats in this House, was lost.

Mr. Page raised the point of order that as the motion was lost on account of less than two-thirds of the members being present, and less than two-thirds of the number present voting in the affirmative, a motion to reconsider the vote would not be in order.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Page, of Warren, appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, moved that the House adjourn.

On this motion a division was demanded by Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, and taken with the following result:

155 voted in the affirmative, and 96 voted in the negative.

And the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Military Accounts:

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, account of John A. Brown, Commissary-General.

To the Committee on Railroads:

By Mr. Hackett of Portsmouth, Return of the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

To the Committee on Division of Towns:

By Mr. Palmer, of Piermont, petition of John Philbrook and 8 others for the division of the town of Sanbornton.

To the Special Committee:

By Mr. Dole, of Campton, petition of David Bartlett, praying for the abolition of town settlements of paupers.

To the Committee on National Affairs:

By Mr. Ballou, of Weare, petition of Eliza A. Greenleaf and 55 others, for amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote.

To the Committee on Military Affairs:

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, petition of S. N. Howell and 9

others, for an appropriation for a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, Return of the Sullivan County Railroad.

The Speaker announced the following as the Special Committee on the bill introduced by Mr. Butler, of Bosca-wen, relating to paupers and the abolition of town settlements of paupers: Messrs. Page of Warren, Butler of Bosca-wen, Bridgman of Keene, Carter of Ossipee, Libbey of Whitefield, Hall of Croydon, Green of Wilton, Hills of Windham, Gale of Gilmanton and Snow of Dover.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act regulating the standard weight of potatoes.

An act to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank.

An act to change the name of Upper Gilmanton.

An act entitled "An act to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank."

An act in amendment of the act to incorporate the Peterborough Savings Bank, passed June Session A. D. 1847.

An act relating to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act relating to the drawing of jurymen from the county of Coos," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was referred to the delegation from the county of Coos.

Mr. Ordway, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Selectmen of Wakefield, for the reduction of state tax, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Sanborn, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act providing for sale of stock of Dover and Winnepiseogee Railroad," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the said bill be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom were referred the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the town of Rye to reimburse its drafted men;" the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the town of Allenstown to reimburse its drafted men;" a bill, entitled "An act to authorize the town of Greenland to reimburse its drafted men;" the petition of Addison Wiggin and others, of Stratham, praying for an act authorizing the town to refund money for bounties in certain cases; the petition of Ezra Cilley, 2d, and 29 others, praying for an act authorizing the town of Newbury to equalize the burdens of its citizens, growing out of the late war; the petition of John Currier and 46 others, legal voters of Sandown, for a law authorizing said town to raise and appropriate money to reimburse those of its citizens who expended money to furnish men for the late war; the petition of Reuben Peaslee and 30 others, for an act allowing the town of Plaistow to remunerate drafted men and those who put substitutes into the United States service; the petition of Charles M. Flint and 124 others, citizens of Hancock, for the passage of a law to empower the town to raise money to equalize bounties to its soldiers in the late war; reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the aforesaid bills and petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The same gentlemen, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act concerning elections, and in amendment of chapter 33 of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That said bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Greenwood, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of Taft & Greenleaf, and the petition of E. B. Parker and others, for the formation of a new school district in Franconia; and the remonstrance of Horace Brooks and others, against the same; reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Dearborn, from the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane, to whom were referred the reports of the Board of Visitors and Trustees, reported the same with a bill.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, the bill was read three times, and passed.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred the joint resolution for an appropriation for state aid for Franconia Notch Road, in the town of Lincoln, reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on the Constabulary, to whom were referred the several petitions for a State Constabulary, reported the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. Ireland, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the digging of clams in or near Hampton River, reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Batchelder, of Hampton Falls, the bill was amended by striking out the word "May."

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hayes, from the same committee, to whom was re-

ferred the petition of A. J. Cowles and others, for the protection of fish in Marshall's Pond, in Unity, reported the same with a bill.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the report was re-committed. Afterwards the bill was reported, read, and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charles W. Smith and others, for a repeal of the law prohibiting the catching of fish in the waters around the White Mountains, reported the same with a bill which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Neally, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charlotte Rowell, for the protection of fish in North Pond, in the town of Stark, reported the same with the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Currier, of Manchester, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported a bill in compliance with the petition for a repeal of the law prohibiting the catching of fish in the streams around the White Mountains.

The bill was re-committed, on account of informality, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster.

Mr. Sanborn, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act taxing foreign insurance companies;" and the petition of the town of Hampstead, praying to be reïmbursed the sum of three thousand one hundred dollars, advanced by them on behalf of the state to fourteen recruits for three years in the insurgent states, in Sept. 1864, with interest thereon; reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That said bill and the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the remonstrance against the right of John A. West and Benjamin E. Badger to seats in the House, from Concord, made a report, referring the whole matter to the House for instructions.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved that the committee be instructed to report that the remonstrants have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved to add to the motion the words, "adding their reasons therefor."

Mr. Ray accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Page.

On the question of the adoption of the motion of Mr. Ray, Mr. Page demanded the yeas and nays.

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were :

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Lufkin, Dudley, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Hood, Moore of Derry, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Wingate, Harris, Hackett, Coffin, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Henderson, Wheeler of Salem, Marston, Quinn, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Snow, Moulton, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Hill of Madbury, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Cole, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Clark of Effingham, Nickerson, Weed, Fellows, Pease, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Weymouth, Butler of Boscawen, Allen, Smith of Concord, Farnum, Pierce, Woodward, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Nesmith, Rice, Favor, Gile, Jones of Hopkinton, French of Hopkinton, Sawyer of Newbury, Greenwood, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Hall of Brookline, Downes, Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Ste-

vens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Robinson of Manchester, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Preston, Hatch, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Keene, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Morgan of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Cummings of Holderness, Nash, Cleveland, Noyes of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Brown of Stratford, Libbey.

Those gentlemen who voted in the negative were,

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Cate, Sargent, Gerrish, Sanborn of Deerfield, Sanborn of East Kingston, Sleeper, Pickering, Leavitt of Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Harvey, Redding, Langdon, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Durham, Parker of Farmington, Snell, Colbath, Boody.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Center Harbor, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Mason of Moultonborough, Banks, Carter of Ossipee, Piper.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Heath, Ayers, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Martin, Moore of Loudon, Cilley, Elliott, Rogers, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Barrett, Raymond, Edgecombe, Sullivan, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Butler of Pelham, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Smith of Dublin, Hammond, Huntley, Bullock, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Chase of Goshen, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Spooner, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Whitcher of Landaff, Edson, Richard Smith of Littleton, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Rolfe, Bond, Heywood, Plaisted, Hodgdon, Cobleigh, Bickford of Stark, Jordan.

Ye,as—173; nays—114.

So the motion prevailed, and the bill was recommitted.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred:—

Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, introduced a bill entitled “An act to abolish school districts,” which was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the usual number of printed copies were ordered.

Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, introduced a bill entitled “An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county,” which was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the bill was laid on the table and the usual number of printed copies ordered.

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. Robinson, of Manchester, an act in relation to false and fictitious names.

By Mr. Plaisted, of Jefferson, an act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into this State.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, an act concerning elections and in amendment of chapter 33 of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, an act to repeal section 14, chapter 129, of the General Statutes, relating to the impounding of animals.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Meredith, an act to incorporate the Meredith Village Savings Bank.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Philbrook, of Shelburne, an act entitled " An act for the protection of deer."

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Palmer, of Piermont, a bill in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Richardson, of Hollis, a bill in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes, so far as relates to the taxation of stock in corporations located out of the State, owned by persons in the State.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, a bill relating to examinations by fire wards.

By Mr. Humphrey, of Keene, a bill in amendment of section 3, chapter 236, of the General Statutes, relating to arrests in criminal cases.

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, a bill in relation to the appointment of Justices in the Supreme Judicial Court.

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of artificial fertilizers and other articles of merchandise.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill to change the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank.

By Mr. Smith, of Dublin, a bill incorporating the Monadnock Extension Railroad.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a joint resolution of instruction to our Senators, and of request to our Representatives in Congress, to procure a change in the places of holding United States Courts in New Hampshire.

By Mr. Spencer, of Columbia, a bill to establish an additional term of the Probate Court in Colebrook, in Coos County.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, a joint resolution authorizing the building of a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry.

By Mr. Downes, of Francestown, a building regulating the rate of tax on money at interest.

By Mr. Griffin, of Litchfield, a bill providing for uniformity of text-books in the school districts of the State.

Mr. Libbey, of Whitefield, asked leave of absence until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, leave was granted.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill relating to pauper settlements was taken from the table and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Lisbon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of Towns have leave to sit during the session of the House to-day.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Special Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, petition of D. C. Babcock and 824 others, of Manchester, for a State Police.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, petition of James W. Bartlett and 17 others, for an amendment of the Constitution allowing women to vote.

By Mr. Franklin, of Lyme, petition of Samuel Flint, of Lyme, for the same.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, petition of A. Butler and 26 others, for charter of the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, petition of J. H. Ela and 60 others, for the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Snow, of Dover, petition of John Bracewell and 194 others, John H. Hurd and others, Ira W. Nute and others, W. H. Palmer and others, H. V. Gould and others, Thomas J. Spirling and others, and Oliver Wyatt and others, for the same.

By Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, petition of John L. Platts and 9 others, for the same.

By Mr. Osgood, of Laconia, petition of Franklin Monson and 172 others, of Gilford, for the same.

To the Committee on Division of Towns :

By Mr. Osgood, of Laconia, remonstrance of Thomas Webster and 4 others against the division of Sanbornton.

By Mr. Busiel, of Laconia, remonstrance of John Blaisdell and 3 others, against the same.

To the Committee on Claims :

By Mr. Leavitt, of Newmarket, claim of C. H. Roberts.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, petition of Sarah L. Lyford for change of name.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the act regarding the taxation of foreign insurance companies, postponed from the last session, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Huntoon, from the Committee on Towns and Parishes, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to disannex the homestead farm formerly owned by Jacob Gile, from the North River School District, in the town of Lee, and annex the same to School District No. 9, in the town of Nottingham," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to amend the charter of the city of Nashua, relating to the construction of sidewalks, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of the delegation from the city of Nashua.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the Report of the Adjutant-General, reported a joint resolution, directing the Adjutant-General to call the attention of towns that had not returned their militia roll of 1869 to the requirement of the law in that respect, and notify them, if not made within 30 days, he will enforce the penalties.

The resolution was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution in regard to bounties advanced by towns, reported a joint resolution in favor of said towns when they furnished troops in excess of their quota, which was read over and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Daniels, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway Company," reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Folsom, of Exeter, moved to amend section 3 by adding, "Nothing in this act contained shall authorize said corporation to maintain any hotel, eating-house or place of public entertainment within the lines of the road as located under the provisions of this act."

On the adoption of said amendment, Mr. Ray demanded a division, which was taken with the following result: 29 voted in the affirmative and 162 voted in the negative.

So the motion to amend was lost.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the bill by adding at the close of the second section:—

“Provided that in case said corporation erects or keeps any hotel or eating house upon the side of the mountain, within the limits of their route, then any land owners, whenever the same may be thus erected or kept, may apply to the Railroad Commissioners and have any additional damages thereby assessed, and may have the question of said damages tried by a jury, the same as in other cases of land taken by railroad corporations, for the construction of railroads.”

On the question of the adoption of his amendment, Mr. Ray demanded a division, which was taken with the following result:—60 voted in the affirmative, and 149 voted in in the negative.

So the motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hughes, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire Central Railroad,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the consideration of this bill be postponed to the next session of the Legislature with an order of notice.

Mr. Cobleigh, from the same committee, to whom were referred the Returns of the Concord and Portsmouth, the Wilton Railroad, the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, the Cheshire Railroad, the Ashuelot Railroad, the Eastern Railroad, the Northern Railroad, the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Railroad, the Contoocook River Railroad, the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, the Concord Railroad, the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroads, and White Moun-

tains, N. H., Railroad, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Returns be accepted, and the same be placed on file in the office of the Secretary of State for future reference.

Mr. Weymouth, from the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane, to whom was referred the bill entitled “ An act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane,” having considered the same, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Folsom, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill entitled “ An act to unite the Exeter and Salisbury Railroads, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Griffin, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred “ A memorial in reference to the defence of republican institutions against the encroachments of despotism by a more general diffusion of the knowledge of the fundamental principles of our government,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this Memorial be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. Weed, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom were referred the bills entitled “ An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company ;” “ An act to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company ;” “ An act to revive the charter of the Manchester Horse Railroad ;” reported the same without amendment, and they were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred that part of the Governor’s message relating to Savings Banks, reported a bill which was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, and the usual number of printed copies ordered.

The following reports were submitted from the Committee on National Affairs :—

MAJORITY REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred a Resolution of the Congress of the United States proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, having had the same under consideration, report the following resolution and recommend its passage.

W. H. Y. HACKETT,
WILLIAM A. PRESTON,
N. BUTLER,
PATRICK QUINN,
SOLON A. CARTER,
LARKIN HUNTINGTON,
N. W. HOWARD.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the following Article proposed in and by a Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted as and for an amendment to, and a part of, the Constitution of the United States — that is to say,

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

The resolution was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the resolution made in order for a second reading at the present time.

Mr. Page, of Warren, submitted a minority report, which he moved as a substitute for the report of the majority as follows: —

MINORITY REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, being unable to agree with the majority of said committee, beg leave to submit the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution reported by a majority of said committee, and recommend its passage: —

Resolved, That the further consideration of said resolution be indefinitely postponed.

SAMUEL M. PAGE,
BROOKS K. WEBBER,
SANBORN B. CARTER.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the two reports were laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Mr. Kidder, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom were referred the bills entitled "An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Mutual Life Insurance Company," and "An act in relation to the City Aqueduct," reported the same without amendment, and they were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Special Committee upon giving an invitation to the President of the United States to visit the Legislature, reported as follows: —

Your committee called upon the President at Boston and gave him such invitation, which he declined to accept on account of previous engagements requiring his presence at Washington.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Newport,

Resolved, That the use of the Hall be granted to the friends of Agriculture on Tuesday evening of each week during the session.

On motion of Mr. Hussey, of Rochester,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this morning, it adjourn to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ballou, of Weare, a bill in amendment of chapter 27 of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill granting the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad corporation the right of way through this state; also a bill to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg.

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, a bill establishing the State Board of Agriculture.

By Mr. Osgood, of Laconia, a bill to amend section 3, chapter 82, of the General Statutes, in relation to the union of school districts for the purpose of establishing high schools.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, a bill relative to drunkenness.

By Mr. Nickerson, of Madison, a bill authorizing a change in the place of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in Carroll county.

By Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, a bill changing the rate of board at the State Reform School, and in amendment of chapter 269, section 23, of the General Statutes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills with the following titles:—

An act for the advancement of anatomical and surgical science.

An act to incorporate the Plainfield Bridge Company.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, moved that the 13th joint rule be suspended so that bills and joint resolutions of which notice had been given this week might be presented up to Tuesday night of next week. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, petition of 91 students of Dartmouth College for a State Normal School.

By Mr. Daniels, of Manchester, petition of Isaac W. Smith, Mayor of Manchester, and 60 others, for the same.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals :

By Mr. Green, of Berlin, memorial of the delegation from Coös County, for an appropriation to aid in laying out and building a highway from Dummer to Errol.

To the Committee on Finance :

By Mr. Gale, of Gilmanton, petition of Samuel Clough and 50 others, of Gilmanton, for State aid to railroads.

By Mr. Wilder, of Conway, petition of Jonah Hamilton and others, for State aid.

Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, introduced a bill entitled "An act to constitute the County of Monadnock," which was read twice and laid on the table.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred :—

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Smith, of Dublin, an act to incorporate the Monadnock Railroad.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, an act to incorporate the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, an act to incorporate the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, an act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damages sustained in the laying out of highways.

By Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, an act in amendment of chapter 190 of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings.

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, an act to prohibit the running of passenger and freight trains together.

By Mr. Hammond, of Gilsum, an act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes, relating to taxation.

By Mr. Boody, of New Durham, an act in relation to town debts.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, an act relating to examination by firewards.

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, an act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, an act in amendment of chapter 20 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868, relating to the encouragement of manufactures.

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, an act in relation to the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court.

By Mr. Ordway, of Hampstead, an act in amendment of chapter 45, of the General Statutes, authorizing towns to build receiving tombs, and keeping the same in repair.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a joint resolution relative to the preparation and publication of a new "Justice and Sheriff."

By Mr. Busiel, of Laconia, an act to incorporate the American Needle Company.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, an act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases.

By Mr. Spencer, of Columbia, an act in amendment of section 10, chapter 172, of the General Statutes, relating to the time of holding Probate Courts in Coös county.

By Mr. Humphrey, of Keene, an act in amendment of section 3, chapter 236, of the General Statutes.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, an act to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act to alter the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank.

To the Committee on National Affairs :

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, a joint resolution in behalf of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, an act in relation to the attendance on the public schools.

By Mr. Griffin, of Litchfield, an act to amend chapter 84, of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of the Board of Education, in reference to the establishment of uniformity of text-books.

To the Committee on Insurance :

By Mr. Macurdy, of Webster, an act in amendment of section 6, chapter 156, of the General Statutes, relating to compensation of Insurance Commissioners.

To the Committee on Military Affairs :

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, a joint resolution to authorize the building of a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry.

A bill introduced by Mr. Montgomery, of Strafford, entitled "An act for the prohibition of fishing on Sundays, and for other purposes," was read once and tabled.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, a bill entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases" which was read twice, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, a bill in relation to costs in certain cases.

By Mr. Collins, of Marlborough, a bill in relation to school districts; also, a bill in relation to the assessment and collection of non-resident taxes.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, a bill to provide for a new division of the entire State into counties; also a bill to provide for the division of Hillsborough county into judicial districts.

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, a bill to repeal chapters 87 to 95, of the General Statutes, in relation to the militia.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this afternoon, it adjourn to meet at four, P. M., on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the bill to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was taken from the table and specially assigned for Wednesday next, at three o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

The House met, agreeably to adjournment, at four o'clock, P. M.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of Friday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, the rules were suspended, and the further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, gave notice that he should move

to reconsider the vote whereby the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway Company" was passed.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, raised the point of order, that, according to the 30th rule of the House, the time for moving a reconsideration had passed.

The Speaker reserved his decision until a quorum should be present.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the Committee on Division of Towns have leave to sit during the session of the House to-day.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Claims :

By Mr. Pierce, of Concord, claim of M. W. Gove.

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, claim of Holt and Jones.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Porter, of Surry, petition of Isabel Augusta Allen and Frederick Andrew Allen, for change of name.

By Mr. Badger, of Concord, petition of Stephen J. Pitman, jr., for change of name.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Collins, of Marlborough, petition of Charles E. Houghton and 56 others, for a State Police.

To the Committee on Constitutional Convention :

By Mr. Whittredge, of Concord, petition of Lucinda S. Hall, M. D., for an alteration of the Constitution to give women the right to vote.

By Mr. Moore, of Loudon, petition of W. S. Collins and others, for the same.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bedel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to amend section

10, chapter 15 of the General Statutes, relating to prosecutions by Solicitors, in certain cases," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act incorporating the Meredith Village Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Whitney, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hall, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An act in relation to Savings Banks," reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the report and bill were laid on the table, and the bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hoyt, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Sugar River Paper Mill Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the State Fire Insurance Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hackett, from the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Nathaniel White and sixty others, citizens of Concord ; and the petition of Abby P. Ela and thirty others, women of Rochester, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, so that women may have the right to vote, reported the accompanying resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of said petitions, and that the same be referred to the State Committee upon the subject of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this state.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on the Reform School, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring if said institution, by appropriate legislation, cannot be made self-sustaining, and if so believed, report a bill, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at the present time, to legislate upon the same.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating money for the same.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Butler, from the Joint Committee on the State Library, to whom was referred the report of the Librarian, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the said report be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Said committee also reported a joint resolution appropriating three hundred dollars for the purchase of Law Reports of this and other states, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to procure to be

printed one thousand copies of the Message of His Excellency Governor Stearns, for the use of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the bills with the following titles :—

An act for the relief of the town of Newcastle.

An act in explanation of and in addition to the charter of the city of Nashua.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Peterborough Savings Bank.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Union Academy.

An act to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank.

The Senate have passed the following bills, sent up from the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendment, they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

An act in relation to the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

An act to disannex the homestead farm of Moody Gillingham from School District No. 4, in Newbury, and annex the same to the First Union School District, in the town of Bradford, for the purposes of schooling.

An act in addition to sections 1 and 2 of chapter 111 of the General Statutes, relating to marriages.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill :—

An act regulating the standard weight of oats and potatoes.

The House concurred in the amendments proposed by the Senate to the foregoing bills.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred :—

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Wentworth, of Dover, an act concerning the measurement of round timber.

By Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, an act relating to costs in certain cases.

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, a joint resolution in relation to a new Probate Directory.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals :

By Mr. Edson, of Littleton, an act to incorporate the Mount Willard Turnpike Road Company.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Palmer, of Piermont, an act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

To the Committee on Military Affairs :

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, an act to repeal chapters 87 to 95 of the General Statutes, relating to the militia.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a bill to provide for the taxation of foreign insurance companies ; also, a bill relating to parades and encampments of the active militia.

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, a bill relating to the protection of fish.

By Mr. Webster, of Concord, a bill incorporating the Gale River Lumber Company.

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, a bill incorporating the American Sheep-Shearer Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, a bill incorporating the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company ; also, a bill incorporating the Piscataquog Flowage Company.

By Mr. Flanders, of Manchester, a bill in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes in relation to the guardians of minors.

By Mr. Porter, of Surry, a bill in amendment of chapter 271 of the General Statutes, in relation to the salary of the Judge of Probate of the county of Cheshire.

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, a bill in relation to the discharge of sawdust and other substances into streams.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, a bill in reference to the assessment of damages upon the alteration or laying out of highways.

By Mr. Cleveland, of Lebanon, a bill incorporating a savings bank in Lebanon.

By Mr. Carter, of Ossipee, a bill requiring the records of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Carroll to be kept at Ossipee, where the court is now held.

On motion of Mr. Hussey, of Rochester,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 22 of the General Statutes, relating to County Conventions, as to give said conventions the power to appoint County Auditors who shall have power to audit all accounts of the County Commissioners relating to county affairs, and all claims of said Commissioners when employed in the affairs of the county; also, whenever the County Convention shall so order, to investigate the affairs of the County Commissioners during such a period as said convention shall by vote determine, and report to this House at their earliest convenience by bill or otherwise.

The following entitled bills were read a second time and ordered to a third reading:—

An act to repeal section 10, chapter 251, of the General Statutes prohibiting the taking of fish in the waters around the White Mountains.

A joint resolution in relation to towns that have made no returns of enrollment.

The bill entitled, "An act for the preservation of fish in Marshall's Pond, in Unity," and a joint resolution in regard to bounties advanced by towns, were read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, were laid on the table.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in relation to the City Aqueduct.

An act relating to the Exeter Railway.

An act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane.

An act to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company.

An act to revive the charter of the Manchester Horse Railroad.

An act to disannex the homestead farm formerly owned by Jacob Gile from the North River School District, in the town of Lee, in the county of Strafford, and annex the same to School District No. 9, in the town of Nottingham.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company," was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was commenced, when, on motion of Mr. Ballou, of Weare, the rules were suspended and the further reading was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Constabulary :

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, petition of W. Abbott and 325 others, L. W. Prescott and others, C. H. Millen and others, N. F. Draper and others, for a State Police, and the resolution of the Freewill Baptist Yearly Meeting in favor of the same.

By Mr. Upton, of Stoddard, petition of James R. Reed and others, and Calvin Curtis and others, for the same.

By Mr. Cumings, of Concord, petition of Arannah Burnap and 29 others, for the same.

To the Committee on the Alteration of the Constitution :

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, petition of J. F. Lovering and 45 others for an alteration of the Constitution to allow women to vote.

By Mr. Prescott, of Kensington, petition of George Osgood and 10 others, for the same.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Batchelder, of Hampton Falls, petition of E. J. Tilton for a law to protect game from destruction and land-owners from the depredations of sportsmen, especially along the Massachusetts line.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Comings, of Cornish, petition of A. Burnap and 29 others, for a State Normal School.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Clark, of Hancock, petition of Charles G. Moore and 56 others, for a law to authorize the town of Hancock to raise money to equalize bounties paid to enlisted men.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Carter, of Ossipee, petition of Betsy Jane Cook for change of name.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to the annual State tax, reported a bill entitled "An act providing for the assessment and collection of a State tax."

The bill was read once, when, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second and third time by its title, and passed.

Mr. Holland, from the same committee, to whom was referred the Report of the State Treasurer, and the annual appropriations referred to therein, reported a joint resolution, entitled,

“ A joint resolution making appropriations for support of indigent deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic persons of this State, supported at the public expense.”

Which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Kent, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the town of Hampstead, praying for reimbursement for bounties advanced by said town, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the further consideration of the memorial be referred to the Committee on Military Accounts.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a joint resolution to authorize the building of a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry, reported the same without amendment, and the resolution was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dunlap, from the select committee, consisting of the delegation from the city of Nashua, to whom was referred a bill relating to the construction of sidewalks in said city, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the petition of E. W. Harrington and others, praying for the repeal of the law preventing the catching of pickerel, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, also reported a bill in relation to the preservation of certain birds, also a bill in addition to section 6, chapter 251 of the

General Statutes, relating to the game laws, which were read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Badger, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred "An act to incorporate the Peterborough Gas-Light Company," with instructions for said committee to report whether said company could not be formed under the General Statutes providing for voluntary corporations, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed, as the law provides for the formation of said corporations under chapter 138 of the General Statutes.

Said committee further reported a bill to enable the several corporations in said town of Peterborough to take stock in said Gas-Light Company, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the State," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate the American Needle Company," with instructions to report whether such a company may not be formed as a voluntary corporation, under the General Statutes, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed, as it appears by section 1, chapter 138 of the General Statutes, that all lawful associations, except railroads and banking corporations, may be formed as voluntary corporations.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act in amendment of section 12 of chapter 213 of the General Statutes, relating to recording writs of possession," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was re-

ferred the bill, entitled, "An act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Perkins, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition for an amendment of chapter 255, section 8, of the General Statutes, relating to fines and recognizances, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition for an amendment of chapter 243, section 10, of the General Statutes, relating to witnesses, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill relating to false and fictitious names, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of D. C. Babcock and others, in relation to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Society, of Manchester, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Ray, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act in amendment of section 10, chapter 172 of the General Statutes, relating to the time of holding probate courts in Coös county," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act in amendment of the laws relating to pounds, and distraining animals ;" also

the bill, entitled "An act to repeal section 14 of chapter 129 of the General Statutes, relating to the impounding of animals," reported the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled, "An act in amendment of chapter 190, section 7, of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Melvin Marshall and others, praying for the enactment of a law taxing swarms of bees ; also a bill, entitled "An act in relation to the taxation of swarms of bees," reported the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition for an act enabling the town of Wilmot to pay certain promissory notes, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Frank Hall and 57 others, of Candia, petition of Charles M. Flint and 124 others, of Hancock ; petition of Ezra Cilley 2d and 29 others, of Newbury, for an act for the equalization of bounties ; also the petition of Addison Wiggin and 23 others, of Stratham, and the petition of John Currier and 46 others, of Sandown, for an act authorizing the towns to vote the refundment of money advanced for procuring substitutes ; the petition of Robert Peaslee and 32 others, of Plaistow, for an act for the same purpose ; also a bill entitled "An act to authorize the town of Allenstown to reimburse its drafted men ;" also a bill entitled "An act to authorize the town of Rye to reimburse its drafted men," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw, and the bills referred to be indefinitely postponed.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred :—

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Flanders, of Manchester, an act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to guardians of minors.

By Mr. Richardson, of Hollis, an act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes in relation to the taxation of stock in corporations owned out of the State.

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act relating to trustee process.

By Mr. Ballou, of Weare, an act in amendment of chapter 27 of the General Statutes.

By Mr. Porter, of Surry, an act in amendment of chapter 271 of the General Statutes, in relation to the salary of the Judge of Probate in the county of Cheshire.

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, an act in addition to chapter 66 of the General Statutes, in relation to the assessment of damages on account of the repair of highways.

By Mr. Flanders, of Manchester, a bill in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to the guardians of minors.

To the Committee on Military Affairs :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act relating to parades and encampments of the volunteer militia.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Jones, of Hopkinton, an act to establish a State Board of Agriculture.

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, an act regulating the manufacture and sale of artificial fertilizers.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Collins, of Marlborough, an act in amendment of chapter 76 of the General statutes, relative to the duties of officers of school districts.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act granting a right of way through the State to the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad Corporation.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Hayes, of Alton, an act for the protection of fish.

On motion of Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, an act to change the place of holding the terms of court for the county of Carroll was referred to a special committee consisting of the delegation from Carroll county.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, the following entitled bills were laid on the table :—

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

An act to incorporate the Gale River Lumber Company.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, introduced a bill entitled “ An act in relation to the rate of board at the State Reform School,” which was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the rules were suspended so that the bill should not be referred to a committee.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved that the bill be laid on the table, and on the passage of his motion, demanded a division, which was taken, with the following result :—

112 voted in the affirmative, and 152 voted in the negative.

So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Hackett then moved to amend the bill by substituting the word “ two ” for the word “ three ” wherever the word occurs in the first section of the bill.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding the words “ and one-half ” to the word “ two.”

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Leave was granted the Committee on Division of Towns to sit during the afternoon session.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, of Grantham, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Leave was granted the Committee on Mileage to sit during the afternoon session.

On motion of Mr. Witcher, of Benton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the evidence in cases where division or cession of towns is asked and in contested elections, be taken before the meeting of the Legislature and submitted to the appropriate committees, in the form of depositions.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Daniels, of Salisbury, petition of Joseph Smith and 16 others, for the setting off of certain territory from the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury.

By Mr. Green, of Rye, remonstrance of Thomas Green and 11 others against the establishment of the county of Amoskeag.

By Mr. Hoyt, of Exeter, remonstrance of John Hoyt and 69 others, and J. L. Merrill and 44 others ;

By Mr. Langdon, of Portsmouth, remonstrance of Samuel Morse and 32 others ;

By Mr. Noyes, of Atkinson, remonstrance of W. C. Noyes and 36 others ;

Dy Mr. Gerrish, of Deerfield, remonstrance of A. W. Woodman and 39 others ;

By Mr. Lang, of Stratham, remonstrance of J. E. Wood-ell and 50 others ;

By Mr. Leavitt, of Newmarket, remonstrance of David Murray and 95 others ; remonstrance of John Philbrick and 88 others, S. D. Wadleigh and others, and sundry remonstrances presented by Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough ;

Severally against the establishment of the county of Amoskeag.

By Mr. Brown, of Exeter, remonstrance of James M. Lovering and 53 others against the division of Rockingham county.

By Mr. Bacon, of Sharon, petition of N. Moore and 15 others for the establishment of the county of Monadnock ; petition of John A. Hadley and others, for the same.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Wentworth, of Dover, petition of C. W. Thurston and others, in favor of Lake Shore Railroad.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, petition of J. D. Tilton and 183 others, for a State Police.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the bills constituting the counties of Amoskeag and Monadnock were taken from the table.

Mr. Ramsdell withdrew his motion to amend the motion of Mr. Mack, which was to refer the bill constituting the county of Amoskeag to a select committee of ten, composed of members not residing in Rockingham or Hillsborough counties.

Mr. Mack then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, moved that the bills be referred to a select committee of ten, consisting of one member from each county.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the act entitled " An act to establish the county of Amoskeag," and the act entitled " An act to es-

tablish the county of Monadnock," be postponed to the next session of the Legislature; that the Clerk be instructed to cause so much of the same as will show the towns proposed to be included in said counties of Amoskeag and Monadnock to be published three weeks in all newspapers published in the counties of Rockingham, Hillsborough and Carroll, immediately preceding the next annual election; and that the Clerk be also instructed to request the Selectmen of the several towns in said counties of Rockingham, Hillsborough and Carroll, to insert the following articles in the warrant, and take the sense of the qualified voters therein: "Is it expedient to establish the county of Amoskeag, agreeably to the act introduced at the June session, 1869, of the Legislature?" "Is it expedient to establish the county of Monadnock, agreeably to the act introduced at the June session, 1869, of the Legislature?" and that the votes on said articles be submitted to the House of Representatives during the first week of the next June session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the petitions and remonstrances in reference to the formation of the proposed new counties were postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The Report of the Fish Commissioners, presented by Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, on his motion was laid on the table, and the usual number of printed copies ordered.

(See Appendix).

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice, and referred:—

To the Committee on the Judiciary:

By Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, an act in amendment of chapter 49, section 5, of the General Statutes, in relation to taxation.

By Mr. Downes, of Francestown, an act in amendment of the 49th chapter of the General Statutes, in relation to the taxation of money at interest.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, an act relative to drunkenness.

By Mr. Collins, of Marlborough, an act to amend chapter 55 of the General Statutes, relative to the collection of non-resident taxes.

By leave of the House, without notice,

By Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, an act to provide for the taking of depositions in certain cases.

By leave of the House, without notice,

By Mr. Mason, of Bristol, an act to facilitate the repair of highways and bridges.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, an act to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Chatham, and annex the same to the town of Bartlett.

To the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals :

By Mr. Leavitt, of Carroll, a joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Road.

To the Committee on Education :

By Mr. Osgood, of Laconia, act in amendment of section 3, chapter 82 of the General Statutes, in relation to high schools.

To the Committee on Fisheries :

By Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, an act to prevent the throwing of saw-dust or other substances into the rivers and streams of this state.

To the Committee on Banks :

By Mr. Cleveland, of Lebanon, an act to incorporate the Lebanon Savings Bank.

By Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough, an act in amendment of chapter 152 of the General Statutes, in relation to duties of Bank Commissioners.

To the Committee on Manufactures :

By Mr. Page, of Warren, an act authorizing the keeping of a boom upon Lake Winnipiseogee.

By Mr. Edson, of Littleton, act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

On motion of Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett,

To the delegation from Carroll County :

By Mr. Carter, of Ossipee, an act establishing the time and place of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Carroll.

By the same gentleman, an act repealing a part of section 2 of chapter 198 of the General Statutes.

To the Committee on Incorporations :

By Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, an act to incorporate the American Sheep-Shearer Manufacturing Company.

By leave of the House, without previous notice, by Mr. Huntley, of Marlow, an act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Orthodox Congregational Church and Society in Gilsum.

On motion of Mr. Hills, of Windham, an act relating to the preservation of certain fish in the waters of this State was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the bill, entitled "An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county," was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the joint resolution granting an appropriation for the Franconia Notch road was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended and the resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath, the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of an act passed June session, 1868, relating to the standard weight of oats and potatoes," was taken from the table, and, on his motion, amended by striking out the words "oats and" from the title of the bill, and striking out section 1, and in lieu thereof inserting, "That the word 'two' be stricken out of the second

line of section 32 of the first chapter of the Pamphlet Laws of June session, 1868."

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

[Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, in the chair.]

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester,

Resolved, That the Library Room be assigned to the Committee on Insurance for the balance of the session, when not in use by the Committee on National Affairs.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act to incorporate the China Savings Bank.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills with the following titles :—

An act to change the name of Upper Gilmanton.

An act entitled "An act to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank."

The Senate have passed the following bills sent up from the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

An act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Penacook Savings Bank.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the foregoing bills.

The bill sent down from the Senate was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME AND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

An act in amendment of section 12, chapter 215 of the General Statutes, relating to recording writs of possession.

An act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases.

An act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into this State.

A joint resolution in favor of the State Library.

An act establishing an additional term of the probate court at Colebrook, in Coos county.

An act in relation to the preservation of certain birds.

An act to enable certain manufacturing corporations to subscribe for stock in the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

An act in amendment of chapter 190 of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings.

An act in amendment of section 6, chapter 251 of the General Statutes, relating to game laws.

An act enabling the town of Wilnot to pay certain promissory notes.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, the bill entitled, "An act in amendment of chapter 1 of the laws of 1868, in regard to the settlement of town paupers," was taken from the table, and, on his motion, indefinitely postponed.

The delegation from Rockingham county applied for and obtained leave of absence on Wednesday, for the purpose of visiting the county farm.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Alteration of the Constitution :

By Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, petition of Mrs. A. M. White and 60 others, for an alteration of the Constitution to allow women to vote.

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, petition of citizens of Franklin that a certain tract of land be set off from Franklin, and annexed to Salisbury.

To the Committee on Military Affairs :

By Mr. Edgecomb, of Nashua, petition of George Bowers and 136 others, and C. H. Long and 119 others, relative to the inexpediency of abolishing the militia.

By Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough, petition of Charles H. Holt and 130 others, and Charles Scott and 25 others, relative to the same matter.

By Mr. Adams, of Manchester, petition of Isaac W. Smith and 23 others, relative to the same subject.

By Mr. Rollins, of Rollinsford, petition of Frank A. Gordon and 49 others, N. H. Randlett and 71 others, C. E. Russell and 106 others, and J. N. Perkins and 27 others, on the same.

By Mr. Fowler, of Bridgewater, petition of Eli V. Brewster and 149 others, and J. G. Wallis and 58 others, on the same.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Smith, of Dublin, remonstrance of Ebenezer Ware and 8 others, against the passage of the act reducing the amount of damages under the flowage act.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By Mr. Woodward, of Concord, (on leave) petition of Mary Ann Flanders, for change of name.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

By Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, petition of L. C. Darling and others, and Milan Harvey and 52 others, D. A. Warde

and 114 others, W. Chandler and others, A. S. Merrill and 107 others, for the enactment of a law establishing a State Police.

To the Committee on Agriculture :

By Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, (on leave) petition of Stephen Scammon and others, for a bounty on killing hawks.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 271, of the General Statutes, in relation to the salary of the Judge of Probate for the county of Cheshire," reported the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Nathan Whitney and 12 others, asking for the establishing of Monadnock county, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to prohibit the running of passenger and freight trains together, reported the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in addition to chapter 66, of the General Statutes, in relation to the assessment of damages on account of the repair of highways," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Ray, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to amend chapter 55, of the Gen-

eral Statutes, relative to the collection of non-resident taxes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Goddard, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to the Sugar River Railroad," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Sawyer, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act providing for the sale of stock of the Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for their consideration.

Mr. Noyes, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred "An act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Cram, from the same committee, to whom was re-committed a bill entitled "An act in relation to the measure of milk," with instructions to report in a new draft, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Kidder, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the American Sheep-Shearer Manufacturing Company, reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Weed, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Nashua Aqueduct Company," reported the same with an amendment, which was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Page, of

Warren, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Granite State Fire Insurance Company,'" reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Porter, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether any further legislation is necessary for the assessing and collecting of taxes for repairs of highways, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee further legislation in that direction is unnecessary.

Mr. Chadbourne, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution in aid of the construction of a carriage road to the top of Kearsarge Mountain, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject be postponed to the next Legislature.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to alter the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Farwell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Weeks, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to the militia, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hackett, from the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of W. B. Wedgewood, proposing to furnish a book at ninety-five cents per copy to counteract the tendency to ecclesiastical and civil despotism, reported the accompanying resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the memorial of W. B. Wedgewood be referred to the Committee on Printers' Accounts.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom were referred the petitions of M. O. A. Hunt and 206 others; of James W. Bartlett and 17 others; of J. V. Aldrich and 31 others; of Eliza A. Greenleaf and 55 others; of Ossian Ray and 50 others; of William S. Savage and 30 others,—severally praying that such steps for the amendment of our State Constitution may be taken, that women may be able to exercise the right to vote, reported the accompanying resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said several petitions be referred to the committee appointed to consider the expediency of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they had examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and have found the same to be correctly engrossed:—

An act for the advancement of anatomical and surgical science.

An act to incorporate the Plainfield Bridge Company.

An act relating to the suspension of specie payment by banks.

An act to amend the charter of the First Free-Will Baptist Society of Upper Gilmanton.

An act in relation to the White Mountains, N. H., Railroad.

An act in amendment of chapter 264 of the General Statutes, relating to homicide and offences against the person.

An act in amendment of an act, entitled “An act to in-

corporate the Waumbek Road Company," passed June session, 1868.

An act to close up the concerns of the Amoskeag Bank, and for other purposes.

An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Dover, in relation to school districts.

An act in explanation of and in addition to an act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua, approved July 2, 1868.

An act in amendment of the act to incorporate the Peterborough Savings Bank, passed June session, A. D., 1847.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the trustees of the Union Academy, approved June 16, 1813.

An act to extend the charter of the Sugar River Bank.

An act in relation to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

An act in addition to sections 1 and 2 of chapter 111 of the General Statutes, relating to marriages.

An act to disannex the homestead farm of Moody Gillingham from School District No. 4, in Newbury, and annex the same to the First Union School District, in the town of Bradford, for the purposes of schooling.

An act relating to the Exeter Railway.

An act to change the name of Upper Gilmanton.

An act to incorporate the Conway Savings Bank.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Jonah Hamilton, praying for State aid, submitted the accompanying resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said subject be referred to the Committee on Military Accounts.

Mr. Kent, from the same committee, to whom were referred the petition of John C. Dodge, of Bennington, and 15 others ; the petition of Augustus Orne, of Middleton ; the petition of Henry L. Tilton, of Littleton, and 12 others ; the petition of Samuel Thompson, of Littleton, and 35 oth-

ers; the petition of Charles G. Chesley, of Nottingham, and 4 others; the petition of John T. G. Leavitt, of Carroll, and 22 others; the petition of J. J. Barrett, of Littleton, and 13 others; the petition of Samuel Clough, of Gilmanton, and 50 others; the petition of Luther Russell, jr., of Littleton, and 124 others; the petition of C. C. Bowman, of Littleton, and 56 others; the petition of John Marston, of Chichester, and 59 others; the petition of Nathaniel C. Savory, of Newbury, and 29 others; the petition of N. S. Nutter, of Barnstead, and 46 others; the petition of J. P. Stinchfield, of Loudon, and 114 others; the petition of John F. Holmes, of Barnstead, and 4 others; the petition of W. F. Hanscom, of Barnstead, and 50 others; and the petition of George F. Adams, of Derry, and 4 others,—being in all, 546 petitioners,—praying for the enactment of a law granting State aid to railroads, reported the accompanying resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject matter of said petitions be indefinitely postponed, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

Mr. Ballou, of Weare, from the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Prison, submitted a report, which, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the bill, entitled “An act to establish a State Police in certain cases,” was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the State Constabulary.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, the bill, entitled “An act to incorporate the Gale River Lumber Company,” was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CONCORD, June 23, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners and the Railroad Commissioner, for the year 1869.

ONSLow STEARNS, *Governor.*

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the reports were referred respectively to the Committee on Insurance and the Committee on Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Huntoon, of Unity, the bill, entitled, "An act for the protection of fish in Marshall's Pond, in Unity," was taken from the table, and amended by striking out of the sixth line of section 1, "within five years from Sept. 1, 1869;" also, section 2, after the word "effect" strike out the remainder of the section and add, "and be in force from and after its passage."

The bill was ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Strafford, the bill, entitled, "An act for the prohibition of fishing on Sunday, and for other purposes," was taken from the table, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, "An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company" was taken from the table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the bill entitled "An act in amendment of the militia laws," in order for a second reading, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting instead thereof the following:—

SECTION 1. The operation of all acts and parts of acts now in force requiring an annual encampment of the active militia, and annual parades of the military companies in the month of May, and on one other day previous to the annual

encampments, and providing for any payments of money for or on account of the performance of any duties with reference to said encampments and parades, is hereby suspended for and during the space of five years from and after July 1st, 1869.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the House resolved itself into a

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

[Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, in the Chair.]

The committee were addressed by Gen. Natt Head, Adjutant-General of New Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the committee rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill and amendment being reported by Mr. Hackett, on the question of adopting the amendment of Mr. Ray, a division was demanded and taken, with the following result:—

134 voted in the affirmative, and 104 voted in the negative.

Mr. Bedel, of Bath, called for the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:—

Yeas—141; nays—118.

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Wilson of Newton, Jones of Portsmouth, Wheeler of Salem.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Daniels of Barrington, Snow, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Hill of Madbury, Lyman, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Chandler, Clark of Effingham, Nickerson, Pease, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Allen, West, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Daniell, Favor, Gile, French of Hopkinton, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Moore of Bedford, Hunkins, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Preston, Hatch, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper, Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Wheat, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Libbey.

Those who voted in the negative were :—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Dudley, Pickering.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Hall of Durham, Snell, Colbath.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Center Harbor, Cole, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Wilder of Conway, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Carter of Ossipee, Weed, Fellows, Piper, Roberts, Goodwin.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Clement, Ayers, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Farnum, Martin, Rice, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Elliott, Robinson of Pembroke, Rogers, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Tuttle, Dodge of Bennington, Hall of Brookline, Wilson of Deering, Greer, Savage of Greenfield, Clark of Hancock, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Challis, Shehan, McDonough, Dearborn, Raymond, Edgcombe,

Sullivan, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Butler of Pelham, Wilder of Peterborough, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Hammond, Wilson of Keene, Huntley, Bullock, Upton, Parsons, Holland, Rust, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Spooner, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Edson, Richard Smith of Littleton, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Young, Rolfe, Bond, Heywood, Ingalls, Hodgdon, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

So the amendment was adopted, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, introduced a joint resolution relative to insurance on State-House and State Library, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the State-House and State-House Yard.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this afternoon, it adjourn to meet at 7 1-2 o'clock this evening.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Colbath, of Middleton, petition of J. B. Stevens and 83 others, for the incorporation of the Lake Shore Railroad.

By Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the Return of the Boston and Montreal Railroad.

To the Committee on Claims:

By Mr. Pierce, of Concord, claim of W. H. Kimball and R. H. Sherburne.

The following entitled bill was read a second time and ordered to a third reading:—

An act in relation to the measurement of milk.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the joint resolution authorizing the building of a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry was laid on the table.

On motion of the same gentleman, the joint resolution relating to the militia return of towns in regard to enrollments, was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, in the Chair.]

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act to repeal section 10, chapter 250, of the General Statutes, prohibiting the taking of fish in the waters around the White Mountains.

An act in amendment of an act passed June session, 1868, relating to the standard weight of potatoes.

An act in addition to chapter 66 of the General Statutes, in relation to the assessment of damages on account of the repair of highways.

An act in relation to the Sugar River Railroad.

An act in amendment of section 6, chapter 251, of the General Statutes, relating to game laws.

An act in addition to an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Granite State Fire Insurance Company," passed June session, 1866.

An act in amendment of the charter of the city of Nashua.

The bill entitled "An act enabling the town of Wilmot to pay certain notes," was read a third time.

Mr. Bedel, of Bath, moved that the bill be laid on the table. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Bedel then moved that the bill be put back upon its second reading. The motion did not prevail, and the bill passed.

An act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank.

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company," was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough.

An act to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank.

An act for the preservation of fish in Marshall's Pond, in Unity.

An act to alter the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the State Fire Insurance Company.

An act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the State.

An act to incorporate the Meredith Village Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank.

An act in amendment of section 12, chapter 213 of the General Statutes, relating to recording writs of possession.

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Sugar River Paper Mill Company," was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol.

An act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases.

Joint resolution in favor of the State Library.

An act establishing an additional term of the Probate Court at Colebrook, in Coos County.

An act in relation to the preservation of certain birds.

An act in amendment of chapter 190 of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings.

An act to enable certain manufacturing corporations to

subscribe for stock in the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed bills with the following titles, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act relative to the appraisal of damages in laying out highways.

An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads.

An act to amend section 7 of chapter 173 of the General Statutes.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bill :—

An act to disannex the homestead farm formerly owned by Jacob Gile from the North River School District in the town of Lee, in the county of Strafford, and annex the same to the School District No. 9, in the town of Nottingham.

The Senate have passed the following bill sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendment, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act relating to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill in relation to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

The Senate bill relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads was read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Senate bill amending section 7, chapter 173 of the General Statutes, and the bill relative to the appraisal of damages in laying out highways, were read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The special order being the consideration of the bill entitled "An act to promote the interests of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," the rules were suspended and the bill was ordered to a third reading, read a third time and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "A bill to incorporate the China Savings Bank of Allenstown," reported the same without amendment.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, when, on motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Farwell, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "A bill to incorporate the Lebanon Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Ordway, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 27 of the General Statutes in regard to the qualification of voters," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to exempt almshouses on county farms from taxation," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act for the protection of deer," reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to the game

laws," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Farnum, from the same committee, reported the bill relating to the manufacture and sale of artificial fertilizers, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the bill was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Mack, from the Committee on Towns and Parishes, to whom was referred the return of Joseph Smith and 16 others, praying that a portion of territory be disannexed from the town of Franklin and annexed to the town of Salisbury, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. Libbey, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Daniels and 16 others, of School District No. 8, in Milford, to be disannexed from Milford and annexed to the town of Brookline, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. Mack, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Chatham, and annex the same to the town of Bartlett," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Batchelder, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a resolution allowing the members mileage according to a schedule presented.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the report was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the joint resolution

authorizing the refundment of money advanced by towns for bounties, was taken from the table.

Mr. Page moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Whitcher, of Benton, the House adjourned.

EVENING.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on National Affairs, the question was stated.

On the motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, to substitute the minority report for the majority report of said committee, discussion ensued, when, on motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the whole matter was laid upon the table and made the special order for 4 o'clock P. M., June 24.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by Mr. Ballou, of Weare.

On motion of Mr. Hayes, of Alton, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Education:

By Mr. Edson, of Littleton, petition of James R. Jackson and 27 others, for State Normal School.

The following entitled bills were introduced, read twice and referred:—

To the Committee on Towns and Parishes :

By Mr. Rogers, of Salisbury, an act to annex part of the territory of the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury.

To the Committee on Elections :

By leave of the House, without notice, by Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, an act to provide for the counting of votes for county officers for the county of Carroll.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Griffin, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act to amend chapter 84, of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of the Board of Education in reference to the establishment of uniformity of text-books,” reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Durgin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry relating to the expediency of procuring the publication of a revised edition of the digest of the laws of New Hampshire pertaining to common schools, reported a joint resolution, which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Whitney, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in amendment of section 3, chapter 82, of the General Statutes, in relation to High Schools,” reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Collins, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charles H. Bell and others, for aid to Dartmouth College, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 79 of the General Statutes, relative to duties of officers of school districts," reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wilder, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to amend the act incorporating the Tilden Female Seminary," reported the same with the following amendment to the tenth section:—

By inserting in the fifth line, after the word "taxation," the words, "in the town of Lebanon."

The amendment was adopted, when, on motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Nash, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relating to costs in certain cases," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of A. J. Marshall and 77 others, praying for a change in the General Statutes relating to the pay of firemen, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw; as it appears by section 15, of chapter 96, of the General Statutes, that in addition to the one dollar and fifty cents per day to which firemen are entitled, towns are allowed to vote such further sums as they see fit.

Mr. Ordway, from the same committee, to whom was re-

ferred the petition of John G. Jewett and 20 others, citizens of Gilford, relating to the establishment of bounds of highways, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Charles G. Moore and 60 others from the town of Hancock, in relation to the equalization of bounties and refunding money to drafted men, or those who furnished substitutes, to such amount as they may have expended as commutation or in furnishing substitutes, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in relation to the attendance on the public schools,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing inquiry into the increase of fares and freights upon the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, reported as follows:—

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was originally laid out and built directly from Concord to Candia, and thence to Portsmouth, having no connection with the Concord Railroad except at Concord.

In 1861 an act was obtained from the Legislature authorizing the discontinuance of that part of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad lying between Suncook Village and Candia; its connection with the Concord Railroad by the construction of a branch from Suncook Village to Hooksett, and by the construction of a branch from Manchester to Candia, so that the trains from Concord to Portsmouth should run over the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad to Suncook Village, thence over the new branch to Hooksett,

thence over the Concord Railroad to Manchester, thence over the new branch to Candia, and thence over the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad to Portsmouth. A part of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was discontinued, and said new branches were constructed in accordance with the provisions of said act. The distance from Concord to Portsmouth over the old route was forty-eight miles; over the new route it was sixty miles.

In the act authorizing these changes, was the following provision:

“Trains for the accommodation of passengers shall be run daily between Concord and Portsmouth, without detention at Manchester; and there shall be no advance on the published freight and passenger tariffs, as now established between Concord and Portsmouth and intermediate stations.”

At the time of the passage of that act the passenger fare from Concord to Portsmouth was \$1.50 or \$1.55, and it now is, and for some years has been, \$1.80.

The price of transporting freight from Concord to Portsmouth, at the time of the passage of said act, was \$15.00 per car-load, and \$2.00 more was charged for loading. The price per car-load for such transportation is now \$20.00 per car-load, without charge for loading.

The advance in the freight and passenger tariffs has been occasioned by the establishment of a uniform rate per mile. There has been no advance anywhere between Candia and Portsmouth.

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad is leased to and operated by the Concord Railroad, and the Concord Railroad justifies such advance by the depreciation of the currency, the increased cost of transportation and the increased business facilities which have been furnished to those doing business over said route.

Your Committee have not deemed it their duty to report by bill, but report the facts to the House for its action.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the report was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsdell, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill, entitled “An act to incorpo-

rate the Sturtevant Railroad," reported a bill as a substitute therefor, entitled "An act authorizing the Northern Railroad to construct a branch in Lebanon," and on his motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Daniell, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the water-power of New-Hampshire, reported a bill which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hoyt, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of a boom on Lake Winnipiseogee," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Committee on Elections presented the following report :—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the remonstrance of James Moore and 20 others, against the right of Benjamin E. Badger and John A. West to seats in the House of Representatives from Ward 4, Concord, having considered the same, report the same with the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the remonstrants have leave to withdraw for the following reasons, viz. :

1st. Because, that after rejecting all the votes cast or declared, which could, on any ground, be regarded as fraudulent or erroneous, there still remains a clear majority, as appears by the certificate of the Ward Clerk, of over one hundred and sixty-five votes for the sitting members.

2d. Because the remonstrance, not having been filed within the time prescribed by the statute in such cases, the remonstrants were entitled to a hearing only by the courtesy of the House, upon good reasons shown; and the House, after a full and somewhat lengthy examination and discussion of the case, refused them this privilege, and in-

structed this committee, by a very large majority, to report a resolution giving the remonstrants leave to withdraw.

R. B. HATCH, *for the Committee.*

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Division of Towns presented the following report :—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June Session, 1869.

The Committee on the Division of Towns, to whom was referred the bill, entitled “An act to constitute the town of Tilton,” and petitions for the same, and remonstrances against the division, having considered the same, report the same bill without amendment, and recommend its passage.

S. D. LORD,
H. B. SAVAGE,
CHASE WHITCHER,
W. G. C. EMERSON,
J. W. PRESCOTT,
GEO. LYMAN,
LEVI F. HILL,
C. E. PHILBROOK,
GEORGE RUST,
DAVID GRIFFIN,
Committee.

Mr. Woodman, of Sanbornton, moved that the bill be postponed to the next session of the Legislature, with an order of notice. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Woodman then offered the following amendment:—

Amend section 1 by striking out all after the words “fourth range of lots in said Sanbornton,” where they first occur, and insert instead thereof the following: “Thence easterly on the northerly side of the line of said fourth range to the Winnipiseogee bay or river, thence down said river, as the Sanbornton town line now runs, to the place

of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, severed from said town, and made a body politic and corporate by the name of Tilton.”

Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

On this motion, a division was demanded and taken with the following result: 87 voted in the affirmative, and 190 voted in the negative. So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Webster, of Nashua, moved that the House adjourn. The motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the previous question was ordered.

The proposed amendment was then adopted, and the bill was, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, under a suspension of the rules, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wheat, of Groton, having voted in the majority, gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill repealing the militia laws was amended.

Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill, entitled “An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,” was passed.

On motion of Mr. Folsom, of Exeter, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Military Affairs:

By Mr. Lufkin, of Auburn, petition of Edwin Plumer and 59 others, relative to the inexpediency of repealing the militia law.

By Mr. Webster, of Concord, petition of Harvey Drew and 28 others, praying that the militia may not be abolished.

To the Committee on Alteration of the Constitution :

Remonstrance of Mrs. Daniel Bean and others, of Warner, against the granting of suffrage to women.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Porter, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred the joint resolution in aid of the White Mountains Road, reported the same in a new draft. The resolution was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of N. T. Stillings and 21 others, for an appropriation on the White Mountain Notch Road, reported a joint resolution, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the claim of H. A. Bellows and others, reported a joint resolution in their favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the claim of A. P. Sherburne and others, reported a joint resolution in their favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The report of the Committee on Military Accounts, to whom was referred the claim of William O. Sides, was, on motion of Mr. Vaughn, of Portsmouth, recommitted.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Printers' Ac-

counts, to whom was referred the memorial of William B. Wedgewood, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That said memorial be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Green, of Berlin, from the special committee consisting of the delegation from Coos county, to whom was referred the bill providing for the drawing of jurymen from the body of the county, at the discretion of the court, reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, for the minority of the delegation, presented a bill as a substitute for the original bill, and moved that the minority be substituted for the majority report. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the use of this House be granted, on Wednesday and Thursday evening of next week, to Dr. A. Crane, of New York, an excursionist to the Holy Land, and an Eastern traveller, for two free lectures upon Egypt, Palestine and the characteristics of Eastern life.

[Mr. Bedel, of Bath, in the chair.]

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Chatham and annex the same to the town of Bartlett.

An act in amendment of chapter 79, General Statutes, relative to the duties of officers of school districts.

An act authorizing the keeping a boom upon Lake Winipiseogee.

An act to incorporate the Lebanon Savings Bank.

An act in amendment of section 3, chapter 82, of the General Statutes, in relation to high schools.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved that the bill, entitled “ An act relating to parades and encampments of the active mili-

tia," be laid on the table. On this motion a division was demanded, and taken with the following result: 168 voted in the affirmative and 63 voted in the negative.

So the motion prevailed.

The bill entitled "An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton," in order for a third reading, on motion of Mr. Green, of Berlin, was put back upon its second reading, amended by inserting a new title, enacting clause, and new sections in place of those in the bill, making the law general in its character.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table.

On the question of the passage of the bill, entitled "An act in relation to the measure of milk," a division was demanded, and taken with the following result: 139 voted in the affirmative and 26 voted in the negative.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Page, of Warren, called for the special order of the day, being the consideration of the reports of the Committee on National Affairs, in regard to the proposed 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved that the rules be suspended and the joint resolution be put upon its passage. The motion was agreed to.

On the question of the passage of the bill, Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:—

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were :

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Lufkin, Dudley, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Hood, Moore of Derry, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Wingate, Hackett, Coffin,

Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Henderson, Miller, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Hill of Madbury, Lyman, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes, of Rochester Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Cole, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Clark, of Effingham, Nickerson, Weed, Fellows, Pease, Roberts, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Allen, Farnum, West, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Nesmith, Rice, Favor, Gile, Jones of Hopkinton, French of Hopkinton, Greenwood, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Hall of Brookline, Downes, Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Preston, Hatch, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Keene, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson. Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper. Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Philbrook, Libbey.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Cate, Sargent, Gerrish, San-

born of East Kingston, Rundlett, Sleeper, Pickering, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Harvey, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Durham, Parker of Farmington, Snell, Colbath, Boody.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Centre Harbor, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Mason of Moultonborough, Banks, Carter of Ossipee, Goodwin.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Clement, Heath, Ayres, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Martin, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Rogers, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Raymond, Edgecomb, Sullivan, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Butler of Pelham, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Hammond, Huntley, Bullock, Upton, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Rust, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Chase of Goshen, Bean, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Whitcher of Benton, Spooner, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Edson, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Richard Smith of Littleton, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Rolfe, Bond, Heywood, Ingalls, Plaisted, Hodgdon, Cobleigh, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas—187; nays—131.

So the resolution passed.

Mr. Bennett, of New Boston, was granted leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Durgin, of Hampton.

On motion of Mr. Ballou, of Weare, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

By leave of the House, Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, presented a bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Alton Five-Cents Savings Bank."

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Alteration of Names :

By leave of the House, by Mr. Lord, of Manchester, petition of Fanny E. Taylor for change of name.

To the Special Committee on the State Constabulary :

Petitions of Robert S. Stubbs and others for a State Police.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill, entitled "An act for the encouragement of manufactures in this State," was taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on Manufactures.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Putnam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in relation to the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes, in relation to the taxation of money at interest," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter

49 of the General Statutes, in relation to the taxation of stock in corporations, owned out of the State," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ordway, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 45 of the General Statutes, authorizing towns to build and keep in repair receiving-tombs," reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of section 3, chapter 236, of the General Statutes, relating to arrests in certain cases," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the passage of an act that shall place the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls of the United States, as a measure of justice too long deferred, reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The following report was presented from the same committee:—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June Session, 1869.

The undersigned of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 5 of the General Statutes, in relation to property exempt from attachment and execution," having considered the same, report the same in a new draft and recommend its passage.

OSSIAN RAY,
B. WADLEIGH,
JOHN BEDEL,
G. F. PUTNAM,
A. H. DUNLAP,
of the Committee.

The bill was read once.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Both motions were lost.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a second time. .

Mr. Pickering moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "forty" where it occurs in the bill, and inserting the word "twenty."

Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, moved further to amend by adding the following clause: "And in any case where the person does not have the amount exempted by law, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor to furnish it for them, at the expense of the town where they live."

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act for the prohibition of fishing on Sunday, and for other purposes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed for the following reasons, viz.: That the offence as set forth in section 1 of the proposed bill is now punishable under sections 2 and 5 of chapter 255 of the General Statutes, and that for the offence set forth in section 2 of the proposed bill damages may now be recovered in an action of trespass at common law.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 20 of the pamphlet laws of 1868, relating to the encouragement of manufactures," reported the same without amendment.

On the question, Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading, after debate, Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, moved the previous question, but the motion was lost, 109 voting in the affirmative, and 154 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act providing for sale of stock of Dover and Winnipiscogee Railroad," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Perkins, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in relation to town debts," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Weed, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the petition of Charles E. Rolfe and others, to be incorporated as the Mohawk Improvement Company, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of an act to amend the charter of the Orthodox Congregational Society in Gilsum," reported the same with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Macurdy, from the Committee on Military Accounts, to whom was referred the memorial of the town of Hampstead, praying to be reimbursed the sum of \$3100.00, advanced by them in behalf of the State to fourteen recruits for three years in the insurgent states, in September, 1864, with interest thereon, reported the same with the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives

in General Court convened: That the memorial of the town of Hampstead be referred to the Governor and Council, with authority to pay such sums as they may deem proper and just, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Challis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution in relation to towns that have made no returns of enrollment, reported a new joint resolution, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill entitled "An act in relation to the rate of board at the State Reform School," was made the special order for Tuesday forenoon next, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Weeks, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 152, of the General Statutes, in relation to the duties of Bank Commissioners," reported the same, with an amendment, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they have examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and have found the same to be correctly engrossed:—

An act for the relief of the town of Newcastle.

An act to incorporate the Penacook Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank.

An act to disannex the homestead farm formerly owned by Jacob Gile, from the North River school district, in the town of Lee, in the county of Strafford, and annex the same to school district No. 9, in the town of Nottingham.

An act to incorporate the China Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the State Fire Insurance Company.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Granite State Fire Insurance Company," passed June session, 1866.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, from the Committee on State Prison, submitted their report, which, on motion of Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was recommitted the bill entitled "An act regulating the manufacture and sale of artificial fertilizers," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Printers' Accounts, to whom was referred the claim of John B. Clarke and others, reported the same with a joint resolution in their favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Carter, from the Special Committee composed of the Carroll county delegation, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to change the place of holding the terms of the court for the county of Carroll," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to establish the time of holding the third terms of the Supreme Judicial Court or the county of Carroll," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Clark, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act repealing part of section 2, chapter 193, of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on the Constabulary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, all bills relating to savings banks were taken from the table and made the special order for Tuesday next, at four o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester,

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this forenoon, it adjourn to meet at two o'clock this afternoon, and when it adjourn this afternoon, it adjourn to meet at four o'clock on the afternoon of Monday next.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, presented a joint resolution, that the present session of the General Court will close on Saturday, the 3d of July next, and that the Clerks be directed to make up the pay-roll accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, agreeably to notice previously given, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House passed the bill in favor of the Agricultural College.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved that the motion lie on the table, and be made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, leave was given the Committee on Railroads to sit this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The following message was received from the Honorable Senate:—

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills:—

An act to revive the charter of the Manchester Horse Railroad.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Mutual Life Insurance Company.

An act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane.

An act in relation to the City Aqueduct.

Joint resolution for an appropriation for State aid for Franconia Notch Road in the town of Lincoln.

An act to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company.

An act providing for the assessment and collection of a State tax.

Joint resolution making appropriations for support of indigent deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic persons of this State, supported at the public expense.

The Senate have passed bills with the following titles, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:

An act to amend the charter of the Monadnock Railroad Company.

An act for the establishment of a State Normal School.

The Senate bill entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Monadnock Railroad," was read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Senate bill entitled "An act for the establishment of a State Normal School," was read twice, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By leave of the House, Mr. Collins, of Marlborough, introduced a bill entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company," which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The following entitled bills and joint resolutions were read a second time and ordered to a third reading:—

An act to establish the time of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Carroll.

An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

An act regulating the drawing of jurors in the county of Coös.

The bill entitled "An act in relation to the water powers of New Hampshire," was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, laid on the table.

The bill entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases," in order for a second reading, on motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, was laid on the table.

A joint resolution in favor of John B. Clarke and others, was read a second time, when, on motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a third time and passed.

A joint resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others.

A joint resolution in relation to towns that have made no return of their enrollment.

A joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain road.

A joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Notch road.

A joint resolution relating to a Digest of the School Laws.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in amendment of chapter 45 of the General Statutes, authorizing towns to build receiving-tombs and keep the same in repair.

A joint resolution in behalf of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the bill entitled "An act in amendment of an act chartering the Orthodox Congregational Society in Gilsum," in order for a third reading, was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Macurdy, from the Committee on Military Accounts, to whom was referred the claim of Wm. O. Sides, reported a joint resolution in his favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Mack, from the Committee on Towns and Parishes, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to annex a part of the territory of the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the report of the Committee on Mileage was taken from the table.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, moved its acceptance.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved that it be again laid on the table.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the report was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expenses of the Adjutant-General's office for the past year, as compared with the Treasurer's statement, and that they inquire of the Adjutant-General and State Treasurer concerning all matters of finance relative to this subject.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate has passed the following bill sent up from the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying

amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act to constitute the town of Tilton from a part of the territory of the town of Sanbornton.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Londonderry, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

The House met agreeably to adjournment at 4 o'clock
P. M.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, the reading of the journal of Friday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Finance :

By Mr. Robinson, of Portsmouth, petition of Joshua F. Sawyer, for State aid.

To the Committee on Printers' Accounts :

By Mr. Mack, of Amherst, claim of E. D. Boylston.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was

referred the claim of Holt & Jones and John D. Lyman, reported a joint resolution in their favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cram, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petition of Stephen Scammon and others, for a law paying twenty-five cents to each person killing a hawk, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject be indefinitely postponed.

A joint resolution in favor of H. A. Bellows and others, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution in favor of William O. Sides was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, laid on the table.

Joint resolutions in aid of the White Mountain and White Mountain Notch Roads were read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, laid on the table.

A joint resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others was read a third time passed.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, all bills and joint resolutions in order for a third reading at the present time were laid on the table, and made in order for a third reading to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on the Judiciary :

By Mr. Bedel, of Bath, joint resolution relating to engrossing amendments to the General Statutes.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Weeks, of Haverhill, until Wednesday next.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives

in the passage of bills and joint resolution with the following titles :—

An act enabling the town of Wilmot to pay certain promissory notes, &c.

Joint resolution in favor of the State Library.

An act in amendment of section 12, chapter 213, General Statutes, relating to recording writs of possession.

An act in amendment of chapter 190 of the General Statutes, in relation to equity proceedings.

An act to enable certain manufacturing corporations to subscribe for stock in the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

An act in relation to the measure of milk.

An act in relation to the Sugar River Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Meredith Village Savings Bank.

An act establishing an additional term of the Probate Court at Colebrook, in Coos county.

An act to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Chatham and annex the same to the town of Bartlett.

An act authorizing the keeping of a boom upon Lake Winnipiseogee.

An act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the state.

An act to alter the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank.

An act to exempt almshouses on county farms from taxation.

An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

An act to authorize the Northern Railroad to construct a branch in Lebanon.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill :

An act for the preservation of fish in Marshall's pond, in Unity.

The Senate have passed the following bills, sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :

An act to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank.

An act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases.

An act to incorporate the Lebanon Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

The Senate have passed the following bills, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:—

An act relating to village precincts and fire districts.

An act in amendment of and in addition to an act to incorporate the Laconia Hotel Company.

The House concurred in the amendments proposed by the Senate to the foregoing bills.

The bills sent down from the Honorable Senate were read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

[The Speaker in the Chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the rules were suspended, and the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Harrington of Rochester, presented the petition of N. B. Whitehouse and 54 others, for the Lake Shore Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bedel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to

whom was referred the resolution instructing said committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 122 of the General Statutes, relating to county conventions, as to give them power to appoint county auditors; also, the bill entitled "An act for the appointment of county auditors," reported a bill which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom were referred the bills entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 3 of the General Statutes, entitled—Proceedings in the Legislature;" "An act in amendment of the laws relating to county commissioners;" reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bills be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relative to village precincts and fire districts," (sent down from the Honorable Senate) reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act concerning the measurement of round timber," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in alteration and amendment of section 21, chapter 99 of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of selectmen in liquor prosecutions," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 49 of the General Statutes, relating to taxation," reported

the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill “An act relating to examination by firewards,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act relating to the trustee process,” reported a new bill, which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to guardians of minors,” reported the same with the accompanying amendment :—

Amend by adding to section 1, “provided, that the Judge of Probate, upon application of the minor or any friend of the minor, shall have power to rescind or modify any such contract.”

The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in relation to hawkers and peddlers from other states,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Ray, Wadleigh, Putnam, Dunlap and Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in amendment of chapter 205 of the General Statutes, relating to property exempt from attachment and execution,” with proposed amendments thereto, reported a new bill, which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relating to keeping the financial accounts of towns," also a resolution relating to the same subject, reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 5, chapter 49, of the General Statutes, in relation to taxation," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ramsdell, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the Report of the Railroad Commissioners, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said report be placed on file in the office of the Secretary of State, for future reference.

Mr. Bailey, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 28, of chapter 271, of the General Statutes," was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the bill was amended by adding to the title "relative to the duties of clerks."

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have reconsidered their vote whereby they passed the bill entitled "An act establishing a State

Normal School," and request the House of Representatives to return said bill to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the House voted to return the bill to the Honorable Senate.

Mr. Page, of Warren, gave notice that having voted with the majority, he should on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the resolution in favor of the town of Hampstead was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, all bills and joint resolutions in order for a second and third reading at 11 o'clock, were made in order for such reading at the present time.

The following entitled bills and joint resolutions were read a second time and ordered to a third reading:—

The bill entitled "An act relating to keeping the financial accounts of towns," was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill was amended by adding to the 4th section, "and that the financial year be declared as expiring on the first day of March annually, and that the accounts and reports be made up to that date."

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester, the bill was further amended by adding at the end of the 6th section, "This act shall not apply to any of the cities of this state by whose charters it is otherwise provided."

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

An act in amendment of chapter 205, section 2, of the General Statutes, relating to property exempt from attachment and execution.

A joint resolution in favor of J. D. Lyman and others.

An act in relation to towns' providing lockups for the detention of offenders.

An act relating to trustee process.

The bill entitled "An act for the appointment of county auditors," was read a second time.

Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, moved that the bill be amended by inserting after the word "convention," in the second line of the first section, the words, "if said convention so elect."

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting instead thereof the following:—

SECTION 1. Each County Commissioner shall receive from the County Treasurer, for his services and expenses when employed in the business of the county, three dollars a day, upon the order of the Supreme Court, his accounts having been first audited and allowed by a board of auditors appointed by the County Convention in June annually for the succeeding year.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

[Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, in the chair.]

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, called for the special order of the day, entitled "An act in relation to the rate of board at the State Reform School."

Mr. Goddard, of Claremont, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill was again tabled and made the special order for to-morrow, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, of Litchfield, the bill entitled "An act to amend chapter 84 of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of the Board of Education in reference to the establishment of uniformity of text-books, was taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

PETITIONS, ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Railroads :

Mr. Wilder, of Peterborough, presented the petition of Henry R. French and 63 others, for the charter of the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

To the Committee on State Constabulary :

Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, presented the petition of Stephen Hoit and 102 others, of Epping, for a State Constabulary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills :—

An act in amendment of an act passed June session, 1868, relating to the standard weight of potatoes.

An act in addition to chapter 66 of the General Statutes, in relation to the assessment of damages an account of the repair of highways.

An act in amendment of section 3, chapter 82, of the General Statutes, in relation to high schools.

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act for the establishment of a State Normal School.

The bill sent down from the Honorable Senate was read twice and referred to the Committee on Education.

By leave of the House, Mr. Badger, of Concord, introduced a joint resolution relating to names of national war vessels.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was read twice and referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, gave notice that he should move the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill entitled "An act for the appointment of County Auditors" was passed.

-BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act relating to keeping the financial accounts of towns.

An act in amendment of chapter 205, section 2, of the General Statutes, relating to property exempt from attachment and execution.

Mr. Ballou, of Weare, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was lost and the bill passed.

An act in relation to towns' providing lockups for detention of offenders.

An act relating to trustee process.

Joint resolution in relation to towns that have made no return of enrollment.

An act to annex part of the territory of the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury.

An act to establish the time of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Carroll.

An act regulating the drawing of jurors in the county of Coos.

An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

An act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to guardians of minors.

Joint resolution relating to a Digest of the School Laws.

Joint resolution in favor of J. D. Lyman and others.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Perkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act concerning

elections, and in amendment of chapter 33 of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ray, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill sent down from the Honorable Senate, entitled "An act in amendment of, and in addition to, an act to incorporate the Laconia Hotel Company," reported the same with an amendment :—

Amend by inserting after the word "expedient," in the sixth line of section 1, the following: "by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters in such town or precinct."

The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to repeal chapter 22 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868, entitled 'An act to equalize taxation,'" also, the petition of the selectmen of Bradford for the same purpose, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed, and that said petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The committee, however, with a view to meet some of the objections urged against said law, submitted a bill in amendment thereof.

The bill was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Durgin, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to superintending school committees of high schools," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Griffin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to attendance on public schools," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cleveland, from the Committee on Military Accounts, to whom was referred the claim of Sophronia Colter, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Governor and Council.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Mount Willard Turnpike Road Company," reported the same with an amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Pitman moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The motion did not prevail.

On the question of ordering the bill to a third reading, a division was demanded and taken, with the following result:—

179 voted in the affirmative, and 4 voted in the negative.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Page, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relating to the support of paupers, and to abolish town settlements of paupers," also, the petition of Darwin Bartlett relating to the same, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed, and the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Alton Five-Cents Savings Bank," reported the same without amendment," and it was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act in relation to the water powers of New Hampshire," was taken from the table.

Mr. Roberts, of Wakefield, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A division was demanded and taken, with the following result:—

107 voted in the affirmative and 149 voted in the negative.

So the motion was lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Angier, of Swanzey,

Resolved, That hereafter no member shall speak more than ten minutes at one time, without special permission of the House.

On motion of Mr Abbott, of Winchester, the vote whereby the bill, entitled "An act for the appointment of county auditors," was passed was reconsidered, and the bill put back upon its second reading.

Mr. Abbott moved that the bill be amended by striking out after the words "county convention," the words "in June," and inserting instead thereof the following: "during the June session of the Legislature;" also by adding: "Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Mr. Page called for the special order of the day, being the consideration of the several savings banks bills on the table.

The bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes," was read once.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting new sections, and on the adoption of his amendment demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Cate, Hoyt of Newington, Leavitt of Newmarket, Warner, Griffin of Raymond, Chase of Seabrook.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Snell, Boody.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Cole, Osgood of Laconia, Wadleigh of Meredith.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Piper.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Weymouth, Clement, Heath, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Moore of Loudon, Rogers, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Webber, Griffin of Litchfield, Robinson of Manchester, Raymond, Brown of Nashua, Butler of Pelham, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Goodrich, Hammond, Bullock, Parsons.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Eastman, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Witcher of Benton, Spooner, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Witcher of Landaff, Richard Smith of Littleton, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Young, Rolfe, Bond, Heywood, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Dudley, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Gerrish, Sanborn of Deerfield, Hood, Moore of Derry, Sanborn of East Kingston, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Sleeper, Pickering, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Prescott of Kensington, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Wilson of Newton, Harvey, Harris, Hackett, Coffin, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Langdon, Green of Rye, Carey, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Bazzell of Barrington, Daniels

of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Madbury, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Emerson of New Hampton, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Chandler, Clark of Effingham, Nickerson, Mason of Moultonborough, Carter of Ossipee, Weed, Pease, Roberts, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Butler Farnum, West, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Martin, Nesmith, Favor, Gile, Jones of Hopkinton, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Hall of Brookline, Wilson of Deering, Downes, Greer, Hunkins, Savage of Greenfield, Clark of Hancock, Dutton, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Edgcombe, Sullivan, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Bennett, Preston, Hatch, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood, Green of Wilton, Hasselton.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Huntley, Whitney of Nelson, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Upton, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Angier, Hodgkins, Holland, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Chase of Goshen, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper, Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Cummings of Holderness, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Savage of Lisbon, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Hodgdon, Libbey.

Yeas — 66 ; *nays* — 214.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved that the bill be amended in section 3, by adding at the end of the section as follows: "Provided, however, that at least one-half of the deposits in said savings banks shall be invested in notes and mortgages of individuals residing or doing business and having a place of business in this state, in the stock of banking associations located in this state, in bonds or loans of this state or of any city, county or town therein, or in notes of individuals or corporations residing or doing business and having a place of business in this state, with sufficient sureties, endorsers or collaterals."

On motion of Mr. Cheney, of Laconia, the bill and proposed amendment were laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 1-2 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, leave of absence was granted the Committee on Education to-morrow forenoon.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives will be ready to meet the Senate to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of the election of Warden of the State Prison.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the bill in relation to a State Police was taken from the table and made the special order for Thursday at half past 10.

On motion of Mr. Page of Warren, the bill in relation to the abolition of school districts was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS ETC., PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To the Committee on Railroads :

By Mr. Hackett, of Dover, petition of T. A. and J. Sawyer and 34 others, for the charter of the Lake Shore Railroad.

To the Committee on Claims :

By Mr. Pierce, of Concord, claim of J. C. Danforth.

To the Committee on Alteration of the Constitution :

By Mr. Wood, of Weare, petition of Jonathan Buxton, and five others for woman's suffrage.

The following report was submitted by the Finance Committee.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The sub-committee to whom was referred the report of the State Treasurer, report that they have carefully examined the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, and find the books kept in a clear and concise form, and easily understood ; that the entries are correctly made, and a voucher is on file for each one ; that they are properly posted, accounts accurately cast ; that they have examined all the vouchers, including the coupons, and find them correct. They have also examined the bonds cancelled, and find the amount to correspond with the Treasurer's Report. From the examination of the business of the office, and the prospective wants of the state, they would recommend :

That the Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, be authorized to borrow for the temporary use of the state a sum not exceeding \$200,000 at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary, and at such rate of interest as they may determine; that the sum of \$1500 be allowed for the clerical expenses of the Treasury department; that the sum of \$500 be allowed as the contingent fund of the Governor; that the Governor and Council be authorized to burn the coupons and bonds which have been redeemed and are now on file in the Treasurer's office, before the close of the present session, and that they be instructed to keep a record of the amount of the coupons; also, the number and value of the bonds so destroyed.

They report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

CHARLES BRIDGMAN,
LEONARD P. HOLLAND, } *Sub-Committee.*
WILLIAM N. TUTTLE. }

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended and the bill reported was read three times and passed.

The following report was presented and accepted.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1868.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, directing the committee to inquire into the expenses of the Adjutant-General's office for the past year, as compared with the treasurer's statement, and to inquire of the Adjutant-General and State Treasurer, concerning all matters of finance relative to this subject, having considered the same submit the following

REPORT.

Your committee have examined the vouchers on file in the treasurer's office, appertaining to all expenses incurred by reason of military operations. The vouchers cover moneys paid out, not strictly pertaining to current expenses for

the year, but nevertheless all paid within the treasurer's fiscal year, and therefore properly embraced in the annual report of that officer. An examination of the vouchers on file for different expenses, upon being analyzed, shows the aggregate to be made up of the following items:—

Actual expense of the volunteer militia including pay rolls of trips and expenses of parades	\$15,584.77
Amount paid for uniforms during the year, the expense being contracted in 1865, and not being a part of the current expenses of the year	20,175.00
Amount paid for printing report, embracing military records and military operations of the state <i>prior</i> to the last year	5,295.29
Other printing during the year	675.95
Expense for cash paid on Legislative Resolves and incidental expenses, such as expressage, postage, stationery, etc., these bills being incurred in 1867	1,034.11
Clerks on military records, being chiefly the amount paid the late Chandler E. Potter for compiling Military Records published in a former report	705.40
Adjutant-General's salary	\$1,000.00
Clerk hire during the year	839.99
	<hr/>
	1,839.99
	<hr/>
Total moneys paid and vouched for	\$45,310.57

A bill of \$583.33 has been paid by the Treasurer for clerk hire since the first of June, on an order drawn by the Governor and approved by the Council.

Your committee unanimously report that the accounts of the Treasurer are entirely correct, inasmuch as every item on account of military expenditures is approved by the military authorities and duly receipted for. The report of the State Treasurer as made to this Legislature, we find to be entirely correct, no discrepancy existing in any particular.

The Adjutant-General explains to your committee that he has no idea that there now is, or has been any error in

the Treasurer's statement as to money expended, but that he believed from the arrangement of items in the Treasurer's Report, that the annual expenses of the active militia for the past year would, to a casual observer, appear to be more than the \$15,534.77 paid for parades.

We submit the foregoing with the statement that the Adjutant-General's office has been managed systematically, and that its expenses are duly vouched, and that the annual report of the State Treasurer covering moneys paid out for military expenses and *material* during the past year, is correct and accurate in every particular, but that the arrangement of military expenses as set forth therein, embracing the cost of the annual expenses of the active militia, is such that the impression might obtain that the annual cost of the actual militia to the state was more than the sum actually expended for the maintenance of the volunteer force.

HENRY^e O. KENT, *for the Committee.*

Mr. Hackett, from the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution requesting our delegation to Congress to use their influence with the Secretary of the Navy to restore the New-Hampshire names recently removed from the naval vessels of the United States, reported a joint resolution in favor of the same.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, the rules were suspended, and the joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bedel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution, entitled "Joint resolution relating to engrossing amendments to the General Statutes," reported the same in a bill which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 124 of the General Statutes," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Ebenezer Main and 8 others,

against the passage of an act reducing the amount of damage under the provisions of the flowage law, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the remonstrants have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in relation to drunkenness," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in relation to the use of highways," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Weed, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cobleigh, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom were referred the Reports of the Boston and Maine, Sullivan County, and Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroads, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Reports of the several railroads be placed on file with the Secretary of State, for future reference.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the extension of the Monadnock Railroad," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bailey, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same committee submitted majority and minority reports in regard to the incorporation of the Concord and Rochester Railroad.

The majority of the committee reported the bill to charter the road with an amendment providing that the portion of the road between Rochester and Pittsfield shall be built before the portion between Concord and Pittsfield is entered upon. The minority of the committee reported the bill without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved to substitute the minority for the majority report, and also moved that the subject be laid on the table, and made the special order for this afternoon, at four o'clock.

The motion to table was agreed to.

Mr. Farnum, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 105 of the General Statutes, in relation to expending the money that arises from the taxation of dogs," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cram, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture," reported the same with the following amendments :—

In section 4, third line, erase the word "ten," and insert the word "five." In section 10, second line, erase the words "two thousand," and insert the words "fifteen hundred."

The amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Committee on Mileage, to whom was recommitted the schedule of mileage, reported said schedule with amendments.

The amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to make up the schedule of mileage of members, agreeably to the schedule reported by the Committee on Mileage, and furnish the same to the State Treasurer.

MILEAGE ROLL.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

NAMES.	MILES.
William C. Noyes ,	116
Jacob Lufkin	52
John W. Dudley	90
John W. Cate	66
Jesse W. Sargent	60
Rufus W. Moore	64
Daniel Clifford	88
Joseph R. Gerrish	82
Richard J. Sanborn	82
Harvey P. Hood	60
George Moore, 2d	66
George W. Sanborn	128
James L. Randlett	80
Sebastian A. Brown	134
Andrew J. Hoyt	134
Ebenezer Folsom	134
Stephen G. Sleeper	84
George Beebe	140
Charles W. Pickering	112
John D. Ordway	70
DeWitt C. Durgin	130
Emery Batchelder	130
Josiah D. Prescott	130

Charles B. Clark	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Andrew W. Mack	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Matthew Holmes	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Joshua M. Bickford	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
Richard P. Hoyt	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
William A. Shackford	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
Nathan H. Leavitt, jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
Levi Wilson	.	.	.	.	.	.	114
Samuel S. Warner	.	.	.	.	.	.	126
Charles Wingate	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Pike H. Harvey	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
Gilman Harris	.	.	.	.	.	.	116
Wm. H. Y. Hackett	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Edward D. Coffin	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Daniel J. Vaughn	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Isaiah Wilson	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
William P. Jones	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Charles Robinson	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
William H. Henderson	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Frank W. Miller	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
John R. Reding	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Samuel Langdon	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
David Griffin	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Thomas Green	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
John W. Wheeler	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Joel C. Carey	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
George Marston	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Joseph Chase	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Wm. F. Towle	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Patrick Quinn	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Leonard Lang	.	.	.	.	.	.	116
Rei Hills	.	.	.	.	.	.	79

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

John S. Buzzell	.	.	.	.	.	.	114
Joseph Daniels	.	.	.	.	.	.	132
Wm. T. Wentworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	128
Hiram F. Snow	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Alvah Moulton	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Samuel M. Wheeler	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
George Wadleigh	.	.	.	.	.	.	120

Oliver Wyatt	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Charles H. Sawyer	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Lafayette Hall	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Jonas H. Colony	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Harry S. Parker	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Hosea B. Snell	.	.	.	.	.	.	98
John Hill	.	.	.	.	.	.	118
Franklin Colbath	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
George Lyman	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Samuel G. Chamberlain	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
Charles H. Boody	.	.	.	.	.	.	170
Larkin Harrington	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
John Crockett	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Silas Hussey, jr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Joseph N. Hayes	.	.	.	.	.	.	140
Augustus W. Rollins	.	.	.	.	.	.	108
Geo. M. Hanson	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
John Drew	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Daniel Chadbourne	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
George Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Daniel J. Holmes	.	.	.	.	.	.	160
Charles F. Montgomery	.	.	.	.	.	.	160

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Charles Hayes	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Walter G. C. Emerson	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
William Proctor	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Jacob W. Evans	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Harrison C. Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Rufus G. Morrill	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Enoch Flanders, jr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
Stephen B. Cole	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Rufus E. Gale	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
George W. Sanborn	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Ebenezer P. Osgood	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
John W. Busiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
John Neally	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Nathan B. Wadleigh	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
Samuel Emerson	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Lyman B. Ames	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
William S. Woodman	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Benj. B. Lamprey	.	.	.	.	.	.	66

CARROLL COUNTY.

Thomas J. Allard	.	.	.	.	.	.	186
George W. M. Pitman	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
William Blake, jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
Daniel Chandler, 2d,	.	.	.	.	.	.	230
Christopher W. Wilder	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Charles H. Osgood	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Aaron Clark	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Thomas Lovering	.	.	.	.	.	.	170
Jonathan Gale	.	.	.	.	.	.	212
Mark Nickerson	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
Wm. H. H. Mason	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Henry J. Banks	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
Sanborn B. Carter	.	.	.	.	.	.	150
William W. Weed	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Enoch Q. Fellows	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
James M. Pease	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Greenleaf Piper	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Samuel W. Roberts	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
Elisha Goodwin, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Blake Folsom	.	.	.	.	.	.	120

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Henry Dowst	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Henry A. Weymouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Nehemiah Butler	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Samuel C. Clement	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
William O. Heath	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Joseph Ayers	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
John S. Sherburne	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
William H. Allen	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Charles Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Henry Farnum	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
John A. West	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Benjamin E. Badger	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Augustus C. Pierce	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ephraim W. Woodward	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Joseph W. Prescott	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Calvin C. Webster	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Geo. F. Whittredge	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

John B. Ireland	22
Samuel Martin	20
Arthur S. Nesmith	36
Frank H. Daniell	38
George H. Rice	42
Moses Favor	56
Benjamin J. Gile	16
Thomas B. Jones	22
Reuben E. French	16
Archelaus Moore	32
James M. Sawyer	60
Nahum T. Greenwood	76
Hiram Cilley	36
Edward Elliott	10
John K. Robinson	16
Nathaniel G. Foote	32
Charles E. Perkins	34
Charles C. Rogers	42
Cyrus French	54
Cristopher G. McAlpine	34
Lemuel W. Collins	48
David A. Macurdy	30
Jason Walker	75

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

William A. Mack	94
William N. Tuttle	68
Charles H. Moore	44
John C. Dodge	70
James H. Hall	112
Augustus Wilson	50
Samuel D. Downs	74
John Greer	50
Lucien D. Hunkins	52
Alfred W. Savage	120
Avery M. Clark	72
Brooks K. Webber	56
Ephraim Dutton	50
Charles B. Richardson	86
Daniel M. Greeley	75
John W. Griffin	60

Luther Cram	110
Joseph L. Stevens	36
Nathan P. Kidder	34
Timothy W. Challis	38
George S. Andrews	38
James O. Adams	36
Albert H. Daniels	38
William Flanders	36
Herman Foster	36
Benjamin Currier	36
Samuel D. Lord	36
Patrick Shehan	34
Patrick McDonough	36
James P. Eaton	36
Robert Hall	36
Robert M. Shirley	36
DeLafayette Robinson	36
Elisha B. Barrett	152
Benjamin Ela	57
Samuel G. Dearborn	92
Bainbridge Wadleigh	92
Andrew W. Raymond	98
Archibald H. Dunlap	72
George A. Ramsdell	70
Caleb Burbank	70
George Edgecomb	72
Dennis D. Sullivan	72
Amos Webster	72
Charles Holman	72
Joseph K. Page	68
Elbridge P. Brown	72
Andrew J. Bennett	68
William A. Preston	160
William G. Butler	82
Riley B. Hatch	130
Charles Wilder	134
Stephen H. Bacon	136
Isaiah Wheeler	154
Charles O. Ballou	76
Alonzo H. Wood	60
Francis Green	102

Joel Hesselton	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Silas Chapman	.	.	.	.	.	.	68

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Asa H. Burge	.	.	.	.	.	.	260
James H. Goodrich	.	.	.	.	.	.	240
Aaron Smith	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
John N. Richardson	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Aaron D. Hammond	.	.	.	.	.	.	238
George S. Wilder	.	.	.	.	.	.	258
Frederick W. Bailey	.	.	.	.	.	.	187
John Humphrey	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Solon S. Wilkinson	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Robert Wilson	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Charles Bridgman	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Solon A. Carter	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
William French	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Jairus Collins	.	.	.	.	.	.	213
Ezra G. Huntley	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Charles H. Whitney	.	.	.	.	.	.	188
Alba C. Davis	.	.	.	.	.	.	177
Edward D. Upton	.	.	.	.	.	.	82
Charles Mason	.	.	.	.	.	.	230
William H. Porter	.	.	.	.	.	.	234
Philip D. Angier	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
David Parsons	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
Augustus Hodgkins	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
Leonard B. Holland	.	.	.	.	.	.	252
George Rust	.	.	.	.	.	.	252
Charles Knight	.	.	.	.	.	.	244
Henry Abbott	.	.	.	.	.	.	246
Edward Alexander	.	.	.	.	.	.	246
George A. Whitney	.	.	.	.	.	.	196
Asa H. Bullock	.	.	.	.	.	.	224

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Chapin K. Brooks	.	.	.	.	.	.	216
Nathan W. Howard	.	.	.	.	.	.	192
Franklin W. Putnam	.	.	.	.	.	.	200
William Ellis	.	.	.	.	.	.	116

Hiram Webb	110
Edward L. Goddard	110
George N. Farwell	110
Joseph B. Comings	128
Albina Hall	100
John Chase	90
William H. Eastman	100
Martin Bascom	216
Abram Bean	90
Benjamin F. Sawyer	84
John B. Cooper	80
Farnum C. Morgan	126
Levi F. Hill	82
Daniel A. George	86
Ora M. Huntoon	94
Weld D. Proctor	80

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Luke Gale	70
Thomas N. Hughes	90
John Bedel	186
Chase Whitcher	180
Thomas J. Spooner	236
Abner Fowler	74
Samuel K. Mason	60
Erastus Dole	120
James C. Felch	104
Joseph D. Weeks	109
John A. Butrick	80
Elias M. Blodgett	124
James M. Dustin	128
Converse G. Morgan	118
Herbert Bailey	118
Nathaniel W. Cheney	236
Alvah Stevens	88
Joseph Wheat	130
Jacob S. Perley	150
James S. Adams	150
George F. Putnam	168
Thomas Muzzey	80
George F. Cummings	90

Daniel Whitcher	204
Harlow S. Nash	140
Joseph W. Cleveland	130
Jesse C. Sturtevant	130
Hiram Noyes	218
Horace B. Savage	208
Samuel A. Edson	226
Charles C. Smith	226
Richard Smith	230
Isaac D. Miner	212
Theodore M. Franklin	172
Frank Paddleford	208
Reuben Batchelder	100
Henry H. Palmer	176
Joseph A. Dodge	102
Horace B. Perkins	108
George W. Garland	124
Samuel B. Page	142
Joseph Savage	134
Joseph W. Campbell	128
Charles M. Weeks	180

COOS COUNTY.

Daniel Green	368
Charles S. Leavitt	272
Benjamin Towns	360
William S. Rolfe	346
Willard Spencer	356
Lucius Bond	236
Charles L. Heywood	380
Rufus F. Ingalls	350
Charles L. Plaisted	277
Henry O. Kent	270
Ossian Ray	270
Moses Hodgdon, jr.	408
Wayne Cobleigh	290
Thomas C. Hart	380
Charles E. Philbrook	360
Cyrus E. Bickford	408
Sylvanus M. Jordan	354
Samuel C. Brown	334
George W. Libbey	250

Mr. West, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals, to whom was referred the petition of P. A. G. W. Phipps and 91 others; also, the petition of Adams Twitchell and 43 others; also, the memorial of the delegation from Coos County, all asking for an appropriation to aid in laying out and building a road from Dummer to Errol, reported the same with a joint resolution, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the petition of D. C. Rogers and others, for the passage of a law for the protection of black bass in the waters of the town of Wolfeborough, reported a bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Neally, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act for the protection of fish in the Piscataqua river," reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Wheeler, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the amended bill entitled, "An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton," reported a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua T. Sawyer, praying for state aid, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they had examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and have found the same to be correctly engrossed:—

An act relating to the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings.

An act to revive the charter of the Manchester Horse Railroad.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Mutual Life Association.

An act in relation to the City Aqueduct.

An act to incorporate the Indian Head Fire Insurance Company.

An act relating to the support of certain inmates of the Asylum for the Insane.

A joint resolution for an appropriation for state aid for Franconia Notch Road, in the town of Lincoln.

A joint resolution making appropriations for support of indigent deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic persons of this state, supported at the public expense.

An act providing for the assessment and collection of a state tax.

An act to incorporate the Meredith Village Savings Bank.

An act in relation to the Sugar River Railroad.

An act to alter the name of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank.

An act to prohibit the bringing of paupers into the state.

An act in relation to the measure of milk.

An act authorizing the keeping of a boom in Lake Winnipiseogee.

An act authorizing certain manufacturing corporations to subscribe for stock in the Peterborough Gas-Light Company.

An act to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Chatham and annex it to the town of Bartlett.

An act enabling the town of Wilmot to pay certain promissory notes, &c.

A joint resolution in favor of the State Library.

An act in amendment of chapter 190 of the General Statutes, relating to equity proceedings.

An act in amendment of section 12, chapter 213, of the General statutes, relating to recording writs of possession.

An act to exempt almshouses on county farms from taxation.

An act establishing an additional term of the Probate Court at Colebrook, in Coos County.

An act to constitute the town of Tilton from the territory of the town of Sanbornton.

An act to authorize the Northern Railroad to construct a branch in Lebanon.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Lebanon Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Hillsborough Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Monadnock Savings Bank.

An act to promote the interest of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

The report was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following bill, sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act in amendment of chapter 213 of the General Statutes, in relation to the rate of interest.

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act in amendment of chapter 139 of the General Statutes, in relation to religious societies.

The foregoing bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the House voted not to concur in the amendments proposed by the Honorable Senate to the act in amendment of chapter 213 of the General Statutes, in relation to the rate of interest.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act providing for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner

and defining his duties," was taken from the table and re-committed.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill entitled "An act in relation to the rate of board at the State Reform School," being the special order at 10 1-2 o'clock, was taken from the table and considered.

Mr. Ray withdrew his amendment.

On the question, Shall the bill be indefinitely postponed? Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, demanded a division, which was taken with the following result:—

106 voted in the affirmative, and 177 voted in the negative.

So the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Robinson, of Portsmouth, moved to amend the amendment by substituting "one and one-half" in place of the word "two."

On the adoption of this amendment a division was demanded, and taken with the following result:—

74 voted in the affirmative, and 185 voted in the negative.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Honorable Senate having now met the House

IN CONVENTION,

Mr. Kent moved that the Convention proceed to the election of Warden for the State Prison.

The motion was adopted.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	301
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	151
Charles H. Boody had	.	.	.	.	1
Charles Hayes	.	.	.	.	8
Samuel L. Blasdell "	.	.	.	.	118
Joseph Mayo "	.	.	.	.	174

And Mr. Joseph Mayo, having a majority of all the votes

cast, was elected Warden of the State Prison for the ensuing political year.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, presented the resignation of John Clark, Commissary-General, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Commissary-General.

Whole number of votes cast	.	.	.	.	10
Necessary for a choice	.	.	.	.	6
John F. Shillaber had	.	.	.	.	10

and John F. Shillaber having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Commissary-General for the ensuing political year.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, the Convention rose.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relating to the rate of board at the State Reform School.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Hackett was adopted.

On his motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the joint resolution making an appropriation for the State Reform School was taken from the table and read a second time.

On his motion, the resolution was amended by striking out the word "twelve," and inserting the word "eight" in place thereof.

On his motion, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Bedel, of Bath, presented the petition of S. F. Lougee and 31 others, for a State Police, and it was referred to the Committee on the Constabulary.

The claim of McFarland & Jenks, presented by Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, was referred to the Committee on Printers' Accounts.

Mr. McAlpine, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 6, chapter 156, of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Montgomery, from the same committee, to whom was referred the report of the Insurance Commissioners, and the matter of insurance transactions within the state, reported a bill, which was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Messrs. Abbott, Montgomery, Perley, Brown, Blake, Woodward, McAlpine and Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in relation to taxation of foreign insurance companies," reported the same in a new bill, which was read twice, under a suspension of the rules, and on motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Putnam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act relative to the appraisal of damages in laying out highways," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution in favor of H. A. Bellows and others," reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the

Nashua Aqueduct Company," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in addition to section 18, of chapter 24, of the General Statutes, relating to the issuing of county bonds," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Weed, from the Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Torrent Aqueduct Company," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hall, of Brookline, by leave of the House, introduced a bill entitled, "A bill to disannex a certain tract of land from the town of Milford, and annex the same to the town of Brookline," which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Towns and Parishes.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor :—

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CONCORD, June 15, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received from the Secretary of State of the United States, relating to a public exhibition announced by His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, to take place in April, 1870, in the city of Cordova, at which the people of all countries are invited to display the products of their industries.

I make this communication, so that if it is thought advisable, action may be taken for the appointment of an agent to represent this State at the exhibition.

ONSLOW STEARNS,
Governor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. Ballou, of Weare, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the General Statutes, so as to reduce the pay of members of the House to \$2.00 a day and report at once.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the Committees of the House were instructed to complete their business and report by Friday morning, that the session may be terminated on Saturday, July 3d.

Bills and joint resolutions read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

An act relating to the preservation of fish.

An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

An act to prevent the destruction or injury of baggage.

An act in amendment of chapter 22, of the laws of 1868, entitled "An act to equalize taxation."

An act in amendment of chapter 124, of the General Statutes, in relation to deeds of homestead.

An act in relation to attendance on public schools.

An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads.

An act relating to engrossing amendments to the General Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

An act in relation to drunkenness.

A joint resolution in aid of laying out and building a road from Dummer up the Androscoggin river to Errol.

[Mr. Lord, of Manchester, in the Chair.]

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in amendment of, and in addition to, an act to incorporate the Laconia Hotel Company.

An act to incorporate the Alton Five-Cents Savings Bank.

An act to incorporate the Mount Willard Turnpike Company.

On the passage of this bill a division was called for and the bill passed, 234 voting in the affirmative and 2 in the negative.

An act to incorporate the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture.

An act in amendment of the Breed Pond Company.

The bill was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the bill was put back upon its second reading.

An act in relation to the water powers of New Hampshire.

An act for the protection of fish.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills and joint resolutions with the following titles :—

Joint resolution in favor of John B. Clarke and others.

Joint resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

An act in relation to towns' providing lock-ups for detention of offenders.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Nashua.

Joint resolution in favor of John D. Lyman and others.

Joint resolution in behalf of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Joint resolution in relation to towns that have made no return of their enrollments.

The Senate have passed the following bills sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying

amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives : —

An act to incorporate the Tilden Female Seminary.

An act relating to keeping the financial accounts of towns.

An act in amendment of chapter 45 of the General Statutes, authorizing towns to build receiving-tombs, and keeping the same in repair.

An act in relation to the preservation of certain birds.

An act regulating the drawing of jurors in the county of Coös.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bills : —

An act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to guardians of minors.

An act in amendment of chapter 79 of the General Statutes, relative to the duties of officers of school districts.

An act in amendment of chapter 205, section 2, of the General Statutes, relating to property exempt from attachment and execution.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bill : —

An act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway Company.

All of the Senate amendments to the foregoing bills were concurred in by the House.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the bill entitled, "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes," was taken from the table and considered.

Mr. Wadleigh of Milford, moved to amend the amendment by adding, "But nothing in this act shall be construed to require any savings bank to sell or dispose of any of its securities now on hand, for the purpose of making the investments required by this act."

The motion was rejected.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Ray, a division was demanded, and taken with the following result: 198 voted in the affirmative and 32 voted in the negative.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Wilder of Peterborough, moved that the bill be further amended by inserting after the word "deposits," in the fourth line of the third page, the words "and accumulations;" also, by inserting after the word "deposits," in the seventh line on the third page, the words "and accumulations;" also, by striking out the word "deposited," in the eighth line on the third page, and inserting instead thereof the words "of deposits and accumulations owned;" also, to insert after the word "deposits," in the fifth line of section 2 on the fourth page, the words "or accumulations."

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved to amend the bill by striking out its third and fourth sections.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment a division was demanded, and taken with the following result: 87 voted in the affirmative and 161 voted in the negative.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, moved to amend the twelfth section of the bill by adding after the word "each," in the sixth line, "It shall also be their duty to report in detail the kind and amount of stocks and bonds held by each of said savings banks, with the par value thereof, the costs to said banks and the market value thereof at the date of their examination."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ballou, of Weare, moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Banks.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "Secretary of," in the third line of

section 1, and inserting instead thereof the word "Treasurer;" also, by striking out the words "first" and "July," in the second line of the second section, and inserting instead thereof the words "fifteenth" and "June;" also, by striking out the fifth section; also, by striking out, in the fourth line of section 2, the words "Secretary of," and inserting instead thereof the word "Treasurer;" also, by striking out the fifth section.

The first three amendments were adopted and the last one was rejected.

Mr. Hatch of Peterborough, then moved to insert in the third section, after the word "Missouri," as follows, "New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, or any county therein, or any city therein, having a population of 20,000 or upwards."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cram, of Lyndeborough, moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting new sections.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, moved to amend the bill by adding to the end of the third section in the printed bill the words "savings banks shall not hereafter make investments in United States securities until they are taxable."

Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and, on this motion, called for the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Clifford, Moore of Derry, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Durgin, Mack of Londonderry, Harris, Coffin, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Green of Rye, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Lang.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Hill of Madbury, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Drew, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Smith of Centre Harbor, Morrill, Neally, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Carter of Ossipee, Weed, Fellows, Pease, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. West, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Nesmith, Favor, French of Hopkinton, Greenwood, Cilley, Foote.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Flanders of Manchester, Currier, Lord, Shirley, Edgecombe, Preston, Hatch, Ballou.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Davis, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Chase of Goshen.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Mr. Fowler.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Dudley, Sargent, Moore of Chester, Gerrish, Sanborn of Deerfield, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Sleeper, Pickering, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Hoyt of Newington, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Wingate, Harvey, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Chase of Seabrook, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Hall of Durham, Parker of Farmington, Snell, Colbath, Lyman, Boody, Hussey, Hanson, Chadbourne.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Flanders of Gilford, Cole, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Osgood of Laconia, Emerson of New Hampton, Ames.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Osgood of Conway, Clark of Effingham, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Nickerson, Mason of Moultonborough, Piper, Roberts.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Butler of Boscawen, Clement, Heath, Ayers, Sherburne, Allen, Smith of Concord, Ireland, Martin, Rice, Gile, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Elliott, Perkins of Pittsfield, Rogers, French of Sutton, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Macurdy, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering.

Downes. Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Greeley, Griffin of Litchfield, Cram, Adams of Manchester, Foster, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Robinson of Manchester, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Raymond, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Butler of Pelham, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Wood, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Smith of Dublin, Hammond, Wilder of Hinsdale, Huntley, Whitney of Nelson, Bullock, Whitney of Rindge, Upton, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Rust, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Brooks, Ellis, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Bean, Sawyer of Newport, Morgan of Plainfield, Hill of Springfield, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Spooner, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Perley, Adams, of Hanover, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Savage of Lisbon, Richard Smith of Littleton, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Spencer, Kent, Ray, Hodgdon, Hart, Philbrook, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford, Libbey.

Yeas — 99; nays — 198.

So the motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the previous question was ordered.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Mason, he demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result.

Those who voted in the affirmative were :—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Clifford, Sanborn of East Kingston, Pickering, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Mack of Londonderry, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Warner, Chase of Seabrook.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Snow, Sawyer of Dover, Boody.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Osgood of Laconia, Neally.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Wilder of Conway, Lovering.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Concord, Moore of Loudon, Cilley, McAlpine, Collins of Warner.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Wilson of Deering, Greer, Hunkins, Webber.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, George.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Mason of Bristol, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Leavitt of Carroll, Young.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Dudley, Moore of Chester, Moore of Derry, Rundlett, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Sleeper, Beebe, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Hoyt of Newington, Wilson of Newton, Wingate, Harris, Coffin, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wyatt, Colony, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Madbury, Snell, Colbath, Lyman, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Evans, Smith of Center Harbor, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Cole, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Chandler, Clark of Effingham, Gale of Jackson, Nickerson, Mason of Moultonborough, Carter of Ossipee, Weed, Fellows, Pease, Piper, Roberts, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Butler of Boscawen, Clement, Heath, Ayers, Sherburne, Allen, West, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Martin, Nesmith, Rice, Favor, Gile, French of Hopkinton, Sawyer of Newbury, Greenwood, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, Rogers, French of Sutton, Macurdy, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Downes, Savage of Greenfield, Clark of Hancock, Dutton, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Griffin of Litchfield, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kid-

der, Challis, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Shehan, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Raymond, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Edgecombe, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Preston, Butler of Pelham, Hatch, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Wood, Green of Wilton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Hammond, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Huntley, Whitney of Nelson, Bullock, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Upton, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Angier, Holland, Rust, Knight, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Chase of Goshen, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper, Hill of Springfield, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Spooner, Fowler, Dole, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Savage of Lisbon, Richard Smith of Littleton, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Spencer, Bond, Kent, Ray, Hodgdon, Philbrook, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford, Libbey.

Yeas—40 ; nays—250.

So the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Heath of Bradford, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Eastman, of Grantham.

On motion of Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, the rules were suspended and the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The claim of W. W. Gove, the claim of E. C. Eastman, the claim of F. S. Crawford, and the claim of George W. Wadleigh, presented by Mr. Pierce, of Concord, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Page of Warren,

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to place upon the pay and mileage rolls of this House, William F. Towle, of South Hampton, and that he be allowed pay at the same rate and time as other members of the House, and the mileage allowed the member from the same town last year.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Senate bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 129 of the General Statutes, in relation to religious societies," reported the same with the following resolution; which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of section 9 of chapter 49 of the General Statutes, relating to the exemption of manufacturers from taxation by vote of towns," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, that the bill be postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Badger, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Ray, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act in relation to the competency of witnesses," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The committee also reported a bill, entitled "An act to establish equality of right in the testimony of husband and wife in the trial of suits in law and equity," which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 33, section 9, of the General Statutes," relating to unpaid taxes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill sent down from the Honorable Senate, entitled "An act to amend section 7, of chapter 173, of the General Statutes," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed, for the reason that the object of said bill seems to be fully provided for in section 30 of chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damages sustained in the laying out of highways," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Goddard, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Monadnock Railroad," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Alteration of Names, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Blackstock and others asking for change of name, reported a bill, entitled "An act to change the names of certain persons," which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time, amended, read a third time, and passed.

A report was submitted from the Committee on Military Affairs, signed by all the members of said committee, in which they presented a bill repealing the militia laws, which was read once.

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time, laid on the table and made the special order for Friday, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

The following report was presented : —

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled “ An act giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad,” having fully heard all parties who desired to appear before them, report :

The capital stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad now issued is 45,500 shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said stock has been issued by authority of stockholders, as follows, viz. :

	No. of Shares.
June, 1836, to June, 1838	2,378
1838. June 10	622
1840. February 1	66
February 20	1,179
1841. July 19	30
1842. January 1	2,945
July 9	1,612
1843. January 2	114
July 3	160
1844. January 1	1,721
July 1	956
October 21	100
November 11	1,456
1845. January 14	20
January 16	20
February 5	5,196
April 12	2
July 10	1,190
1846. January 1	42
February 4	24

		No. of Shares.
1846.	February 6	11
	February 10	7
	July 1	3,912
1847.	January 1	40
1848.	January 1	5,938
1849.	January 1	5,826
	May 1, to July, 1850	5,990
1868.	Pursuant to vote of stockholders passed at the annual meeting of the road, in September, 1867	3,943
		<hr/> 45,500

Said corporation, in issuing said stock, has acted under the following acts of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine :—

		No. of Shares.
1833.	March 15, by act of Mass. Legislature,	1,000
1835.	April 7, " Mass. "	2,000
	June 7, " N. H. "	6,000
1836.	March 30, " Maine "	6,000
1837.	April 5, " Mass. "	1,000
1839.	April 3, " Mass. "	1,500
	July 2, " N. H. "	5,000
1844.	March 16, " Mass. "	5,000
1845.	March 7, " Mass. "	1,000
1846.	March 3, " Mass. "	5,000
1849.	May 2, " Mass. "	6,000

This shows an issue of six thousand shares beyond what said Legislatures had authorized, but said corporation account for it in the following manner :—

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, held at Exeter May 28, 1849, Messrs. Edward Crane, John S. Wells, Albert Smith and John Lowe, Jr., were appointed an investigating committee, and to report the amount of capital necessary to be created to complete proposed and unfinished works, the amount expended for construction, the capital stock issued, and other matters relating to the interests of the corporation.

They made a report, wherein they gave the authority to issue stock the same as above stated, with the exception of

the act of Maine, March 30, 1836, which in said report is stated as authorizing 12,000 shares; whereas, upon referring to said act, we find that 6,000 shares only were authorized.

Said report of the investigating committee is a very elaborate document, giving a history of the corporation, the legislation of the different states with regard to it, the cost of construction, debts and expenses, its capital stock and the time of issuing the same, and many other matters relating to the corporation.

By that report it appears that there had been issued to the stockholders of said corporation prior to that date, 35,567 shares of said stock, of which 1,376 shares were owned in Maine, 7,114 shares in New Hampshire, 24,255 shares in Massachusetts, and the residue in various other localities. The number of stockholders in New Hampshire at that time was 697. There were 1,153 shares pledged as security for debts, and 8,780 shares were subject to issue and sale.

Said committee recommended the further issue of 6,220 shares additional, to be appropriated as follows, in order to free the corporation from debts:—

For restoring the earnings of the railroad

heretofore applied to construction	\$101,615 28
Bills payable	203,154 54
Outstanding accounts	140,671 82
Bonds	26,000 00
Completion of additional track to Lawrence.	22,388 40
Completion of Methuen Branch	8,000 00
Constructing a passenger station at Andover;	8,000 00
Constructing a passenger station at Methuen,	3,000 00
Constructing a passenger and freight station at North Andover	4,000 00
Constructing a passenger and freight station at Lawrence	35,000 00
Contingent and disputed claims to be paid when adjusted	98,145 75
	<hr/>
	\$649,975 79

Your committee find that said corporation, in pursuance

of said report, adopted by the stockholders, acted upon it as true and correct, and, prior to July, 1850, issued stock to the amount of 41,557 shares; that from 1850 to the present time said corporation has paid dividends upon these shares; that each year, to the Legislature and to the stockholders, it has reported the number of shares issued at 41,557; that in September, 1867, the stockholders voted to issue 3,943 shares, making the full number in all of 45,500 shares, and these 3,943 shares have been issued in pursuance of said vote; that these 45,500 shares have been sold at the par value of \$100 each, except a few shares upon the first organization of the corporation, and the proceeds expended in the construction and equipment of the road.

It appears in evidence before your committee that the Legislature of this state, in the years 1835 and 1839, authorized the issue of 11,000 shares, and by its acts of union in 1841 and 1845, assented to the issue of 17,500 shares by acts of Massachusetts and Maine.

It also appears that the amount of expenditures of the corporation in New Hampshire, for construction and equipment, have been between \$900,000.00 and \$1,000,000.00.

The bill presented to the committee asks the assent of the Legislature to all the acts of Massachusetts in any way relating to the corporation.

This Legislature, in 1841 and 1845, concurred with Massachusetts and Maine in incorporating the Boston & Maine Railroad. Many acts have been passed in Massachusetts since that time, and no objection appears to any of them except those relating to the increase of capital stock.

In May, 1868, the corporation, for the purpose of changing its tracks in Massachusetts, at an estimated cost of about \$250,000, and to meet other expenditures in building depots, laying double tracks, purchasing land, etc., procured the passage of a bill, increasing their capital stock to \$5,000,000. The Legislature of Maine, at its last session, passed a bill assenting to this increase, and all the acts of legislation in Massachusetts relating to said corporation.

It appears by the balance sheet of said corporation of May 31st, 1869, that the construction account stands at \$4,335,832.32, and the improvement account at \$708,982.-

79, making the total cost of road and equipment \$5,044,-815.11. The amount received from the sale of 45,500 shares is \$4,471,274.52.

An important question for the consideration of your committee has been, Is it necessary for this corporation to have the assent of New Hampshire to all legislation in Massachusetts or Maine, in any way affecting it? This is an important question—important for this case and important as a precedent for any corporation existing by the concurrent acts of other states with this.

The Boston & Maine Railroad say they have been advised by the ablest counsel in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that no such concurrence is necessary as a question of law. They further say that the Legislature of this state has instructed them upon this point by the course taken in 1848.

It appears that at the June session of the Legislature, in 1848, this question was brought directly to the attention of the Legislature, and that the Committee on the Judiciary that year, composed of Moses Norris, George Y. Sawyer, Asa Fowler, Levi Chamberlain and others, reported that no legislation in this state was necessary.

We regret that the full record of the proceedings of that committee cannot be found, but we understand that this question was then directly raised with reference to this same railroad, and that the committee reported in substance that no assent was necessary. The printed report upon the Journal, page 514, only shows that they recommended the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which was accordingly done.

The committee, upon this question of assent, are of the opinion that it *is* necessary, in that any corporation which has its existence by the concurrent legislation of three states, has no right to increase its aggregate capital by legislation in one state, and has no right to act under that legislation until it has the assent of the other two. It is made a corporation by three states, and cannot by its own will enlarge or lessen its objects and powers, except by the consent of the same three states.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, however, now waive this question, and ask the assent of the Legislature. Upon consideration of the whole matter, it appears to your

committee that the corporation has issued its stock honestly and in good faith ; that its stock has all, or nearly all, been sold at par, and the proceeds appropriated to legitimate purposes ; that the stockholders believed that they had a legal right to issue stock as it has been issued ; the fares and freights upon the road are as low as upon any other road ; the road is well equipped and well managed, and its stock stands high in the market ; that in not procuring the assent of this state to the legislation in Massachusetts, it has acted openly and in what was considered its legal rights ; that between 11,000 and 12,000 shares are owned in this state ; that for about twenty years stockholders have been receiving dividends, issued as above set forth, and no complaint made that injustice was done to stockholders or the public.

Your committee are of the opinion that this corporation should have the right to issue 45,500 shares of stock, and recommend the passage of the bill in a new draft herewith presented.

The bill was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act for the protection of fish in Bartlett pond, in the town of Bath," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Butler, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to disannex the town of Danbury from the county of Grafton, and annex it to the county of Merrimack," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Harrington, from the Special Committee on the Alteration of the Constitution, to whom was referred the joint resolution in regard to calling a convention to revise the Constitution," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom

was referred the petition of Nathaniel White and 800 others, asking that the constitution be amended so that women may be able to exercise their right to vote, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate adhere to their amendments of the bill entitled “An act in amendment of chapter 224 of the General Statutes, in relation to the rate of interest,” and request a Committee of Conference thereon.

Mr. Page moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the part of the House.

The motion prevailed, and it was ordered that Messrs. Page of Warren, Pierce of Concord, Carter of Keene, Marston of Sandown, and Weeks of Canaan, be that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Peterborough,

Resolved, That during this session the hours of meeting for the House shall be nine o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Manchester, the joint resolution to authorize the building of a gun-house at Reed's Ferry was taken from the table and put among the second readings.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, (the rules being suspended on motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster,) the following bills were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary :—

An act to incorporate the Ocean House.

An act to incorporate the American Sheep-Shearer Manufacturing Company.

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

An act in amendment to an act chartering the Orthodox Congregational Society of Gilsum.

An act to incorporate the Dover Building Association.

An act to incorporate the Sugar River Paper Mill Company.

An act to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the reports of the Railroad Committee in reference to the Concord and Rochester Railroad were taken from the table, and made the special order for this afternoon at half past three o'clock.

The following entitled bills and joint resolutions were read a second time and ordered to a third reading: —

An act giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad.

An act to establish equality of right in relation to the testimony of husband and wife in the trial of suits in law and equity.

An act in relation to the competency of witnesses.

An act in addition to section 18 of chapter 24 of the General Statutes, relating to the issuing of county bonds.

An act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damage sustained in laying out of highways.

Joint resolution relating to a Constitutional Convention.

The bill entitled "An act as to Insurance Commissioners," was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the bill was laid on the table.

Afterwards, on motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the bill was taken from the table, amended, and made the special order for this afternoon at four o'clock.

The bill entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company," was amended and ordered to a third reading.

The bill entitled "An act to disannex a certain tract of

land from the town of Milford, and annex the same to the town of Brookline," was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the bill was laid on the table.

[Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, in the chair.]

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

A joint resolution in aid of laying out and building a road from Dummer, up the Androscoggin river, to Errol.

An act to amend the charter of the Monadnock Railroad Company.

An act relating to the preservation of fish.

An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage.

An act in amendment of chapter 124 of the General Statutes, in relation to the deeds of homesteads.

An act in relation to attendance on the public schools.

An act in relation to drunkenness.

An act in amendment of chapter 22, of the laws of 1868, entitled "An act equalizing taxation."

An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads.

A joint resolution in favor of H. A. Bellows and others.

An act for the protection of fish in Bartlett's Pond, in Bath.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the following joint resolutions were taken from the table, read a third time and passed.

A joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Road.

A joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Notch Road.

Mr. Whitcher asked leave to introduce a joint resolution relative to taxing United States bonds.

On the question of granting leave, a division was demanded and taken, with the following result: —

202 voted in the affirmative, and 23 voted in the negative.

Two thirds of the whole number of members not voting in the affirmative, the motion for leave did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Nesmith, of Franklin, the following report of the Committee on State Prison was taken from the table.

REPORT.

The Committee on the State Prison, to whom were referred the reports of the Warden, Physician and Chaplain of the State Prison, having attended to the duty assigned them, report : —

That they have had under consideration, examined, compared and cast, so far as is deemed practicable and necessary, the receipts and disbursements of the Warden, and are of the opinion that the report is full and satisfactory, and the vouchers for the disbursements are on file in the office of the Secretary of State as the law provides.

Your committee do not feel called upon to make a detailed report upon the management of the finances of the prison, inasmuch as a special committee was created for that express purpose. But in view of the difficulties under which the warden labored last year, and in order, thereafter to facilitate the management of this important branch of the institution, the committee recommend that the act hereunto annexed, providing that the State Treasurer shall perform the duties of treasurer for the State Prison, be adopted ; and are further of the opinion that the present debt, amounting to ten thousand four hundred seventy-nine dollars and thirty-six cents, should be paid, and recommend the passage of the following resolution :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars be, and

the same is hereby, appropriated towards paying the liabilities now outstanding against the State Prison.

And that the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Your committee have likewise examined the prison buildings in order to ascertain what appropriations, if any, are required. We find the south wing of the prison requiring immediate repairs ; the roof is in a very leaky and dilapidated condition, and the interior needs remodeling. By referring to the reports of the Council Committee, Committee of the House last year and the warden's report, it will be observed that they all agree in recommending more room.

But on examination, the committee find a large amount of room in this wing of the building now unavailable and of no practical use, which can be made to supply the wants demanded, and afford accommodations for many years, by making alterations in the interior and building a new roof. A new roof is indispensable, the old one having been patched from time to time until justice demands a better shelter for the inmates, and economy requires the preservation of the structure.

After having examined carefully the premises, in company with distinguished gentlemen who have long been interested in the public, charitable and benevolent institutions of the State, whose suggestions are entitled to great consideration, we arrive at the following conclusions :

1st. That by remodeling the interior of the south wing of the prison building, and building a French roof, so called, on the same, it will afford all the room for cells and other purposes that will be required for many years.

2d. That the remodeling of the inside is not absolutely necessary to be accomplished throughout at the present time, but may be done by the convicts from time to time, under the direction of a competent overseer, so as to meet the wants of the prison.

3d. That by the adoption of this plan most of the reasons assigned by the committee of last year for a general remodeling and rebuilding of the whole institution are substantially met.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, your committee offer the following joint resolution and recommend its passage :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$4,000) four thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated to build a roof on the south wing of the prison building, and for other immediate necessary repairs and alterations, and that the Governor be authorized to draw his warrant from time to time for said sum, or any part thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The grateful acknowledgments of the State are due to the physician for his skillful and judicious management of the convicts. The facts contained in his report, showing the state of health that exists in the prison, is the highest compliment that could be offered.

The moral and religious government of the institution is managed with marked ability by the chaplain, and great good is accomplished in the faithful performance of his duties to the highest interests of the unfortunate under his special guidance.

The warden and his deputy also manifest a deep concern in all the varied interests of the institution, and are making commendable efforts to bring the establishment up to a higher standard of perfection.

The committee also recommend the passage of the following joint resolution :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$600) six hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for chaplain and teachers of the State

Prison for the ensuing year, and that the Governor be authorized to draw his warrant therefor from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. S. NESMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

An act to regulate the accounts of the State Prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

SECTION 1. The State Treasurer shall hereafter perform the duties of treasurer of the State Prison. All moneys appropriated for the use of the prison, or otherwise due and belonging to it, shall be received and kept in charge by him, and all payments in any way on account of the prison shall be made by him, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor, with the advice of the Council relative thereto. And he shall keep regular and true accounts of all receipts and expenditures on account of the prison, in proper books for that purpose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The bill and several joint resolutions reported by the committee, were read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the bill entitled "An act for the taxation of foreign insurance companies," was taken from the table and made the special order for this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

[Speaker in the Chair.]

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the bill entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases," was taken from the table.

Mr. Putnam moved to amend the fifth section of the bill by striking out the word "November," wherever it occurs

in said section, and inserting instead thereof, the word "March."

On the question of the adoption of the amendment, a division was demanded and taken, with the following result:

126 voted in the affirmative, and 146 voted in the negative.

So the motion to amend did not prevail.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the fifth section of the bill by inserting after the word "shall," in the first line, the word "not." Also, by striking out the words, "take effect upon its passage, but shall," "put," and "only." Also, by adding at the end of the section, "The question shall be submitted in the following form: Are you in favor of the act entitled 'An act to establish a State Police in certain cases?'"

The amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill, entitled "An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts," was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Reding, a division was demanded and taken with the following result: 146 voted in the affirmative, and 100 voted in the negative; so the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, it was voted that the Senate be requested to return the bill to the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate have joined on their part, as a committee of conference on the bill entitled "An act in amendment to Chapter 213 of the General Statutes in relation to the rate of interest," Messrs. Peavey and Bailey.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the bill in re-

lation to the taxation of foreign insurance companies was taken from the table.

An amendment offered by Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, was adopted. After which, on motion of the same gentleman, the bill was laid on the table and made the special order for this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Witcher, of Benton, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Speaker directed the roll of the members to be called. Thirty members were present.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster,

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be extended to Dr. Lambert this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of addressing the Legislature on the subject of insurance and its relations, the indications of the probable length of life of different persons, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ramsdell, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to authorize the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad," reported the same in a new bill which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act granting a right of way through the state to the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad corporation," reported the same in a new bill which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on the State-House and State-House Yard, to whom was referred the joint resolution relative to insuring the State-House and State Library, reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution was indefinitely postponed, 182 voting in the affirmative and 30 voting in the negative.

Mr. Bedel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution relative to the preparation and publication of a new "Justice and Sheriff," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Griffin, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to amend chapter 84 of the General Statutes, relating to the duties of the Board of Education in reference to the uniformity of text-books," having considered the same, reported the same with the following resolution which was adopted : —

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ordway, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution in relation to a new Probate Directory, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the memorial of W. B. Wedgewood, entitled "A memorial in reference to the defence of republican institutions against the encroachments of despotism," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

[Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, in the chair.]

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, all bills and joint resolutions in order for a second and third reading at three o'clock, were made in order at the present time.

The following entitled bills and joint resolutions were read a second time and ordered to a third reading:—

A joint resolution to authorize the building of a gun-house and armory at Reed's Ferry was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

A joint resolution to pay the debt of the State Prison was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution was laid on the table.

A joint resolution to repair the state prison.

A joint resolution in favor of the chaplain of the state prison.

An act to regulate the accounts of the state prison.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company.

An act to establish equality of right, in relation to the testimony of husband and wife in the trial of suits in law and equity.

An act giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the bill was put back upon its second reading, amended by inserting after the word "hundred" in the 4th line of the 1st section, the word "fifty."

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

An act in relation to the competency of witnesses.

An act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damages sustained in laying out of highways.

An act in addition to section 18 of chapter 24 of the General Statutes, relating to the issuing of county bonds.

A joint resolution relating to a Constitutional Convention.

An act to establish a State Police in certain cases.

On the passage of this bill, Mr. Page, of Warren, demanded the yeas and nays, which were called, with the following result:—

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Hood, Moore of Derry, Brown of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Wingate, Harris, Hackett, Coffin, Vaughn, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Lyman, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Blake, Clark of Effingham, Nickerson, Weed, Fellows, Piper, Roberts.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Allen, Farnum, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Nesmith, French of Hopkinton, Greenwood, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Dodge of Bennington, Hall of Brookline, Downes, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Challis, Andrews, Daniels of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Eaton, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Robinson of Manchester, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Preston, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Smith of Dublin, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Fowler, Dole, Morgan of Enfield,

Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Libbey.

Those who voted in the negative were :—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Dudley, Cate, Sargent, Gerrish, Sanborn of Deerfield, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Pickering, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Bickford of New Castle, Hoyt of Newington, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Harvey, Jones of Portsmouth, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook, Towle, Lang.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Durham, Colony, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Madbury, Snell, Colbath, Boody, Rollins, Hanson, Holmes of Strafford.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Centre Harbor, Cole, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Banks, Pease, Folsom of Wolfborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Clement, Heath, Ayers, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, West, Martin, Rice, Favor, Gile, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Elliott, Robinson of Pembroke, Rogers, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Moore of Bedford, Wilson of Deering, Greer, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Barrett, Raymond, Edgecombe, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Butler of Pelham, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Hammond, Wilson of Keene, Huntley, Bullock, Upton, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Rust, Knight, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Chase of Goshen, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Hughes, Bedel, Whiteher of Benton, Spooner, Mason of Bristol, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Whiteher of Landaff, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Richard Smith of Littleton, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Young, Bond, Heywood, Plaisted, Hodgdon, Hart, Philbrook, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas—155 ; nays—149.

So the bill passed.

[Speaker in the chair.]

An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the bill entitled "An act to authorize the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad," and the bill entitled "An act to grant a right of way through this state to the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Corporation," be read a second and third time by their titles, and put upon their passage.

The motion was agreed to.

The last named bill was read a second time.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, called for the special order for 4 o'clock, being the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Railroads, relative to the Concord & Rochester Railroad.

The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was withdrawn.

The first three amendments reported by the majority were adopted, and Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, proposed to amend the fourth by substituting as follows:—

Provided, that no part of the road between Concord and Rochester shall be open for public travel and transportation until the whole road from Concord to Rochester shall be completed ready for such travel and transportation.

This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed, under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the bill to grant a right of way through this state to the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company was read a second time by its title.

Mr. Ray then proposed the following amendments, which were agreed to:—

Amend section 2, in the seventh line, by inserting after the word "Littleton" the following: "*Provided*, however, that in case said corporation find it impracticable to locate and build a railroad on account of the grades between Littleton Village and St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and not otherwise, they may locate and build the same via Carroll, Whitefield and Dalton." Amend the proviso by inserting after the word "assume," in the tenth line, the words "and pay."

On motion of the same gentleman the rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, moved that the vote whereby the House voted to indefinitely postpone a bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 139 of the General Statutes, in relation to religious societies," be reconsidered.

The motion prevailed, and on his motion the bill was re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved to reconsider the vote of the House, indefinitely postponing the memorial of the town of Hampstead relative to the reimbursement of moneys paid for bounties to recruits.

The motion prevailed, and on his motion the memorial was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the report of the Judiciary Committee relative to freights and fares on the Concord & Portsmouth Road was made the special order for July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Reding moved to take the bill relative to digging clams on Hampton beach, from the table.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, moved to suspend the rules, and read the bill a third time by its title, and put it upon its passage.

Mr. Page, of Warren, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion of Mr. Page was rejected and the motion of Mr. Durgin adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the bill relating to certain bounties in the town of Pittsburg was taken from the table and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Abbott moved to take the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the taxation of foreign insurance companies," from the table.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, moved to amend the bill by inserting in the first line, in the first section, after the word "every," the word "fire," and in the thirteenth line of the same section, by striking out the words "persons or."

Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Robinson, of Portsmouth, moved that the bill be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

On this motion Mr. Miller, of Portsmouth, demanded a division, which was taken with the following result:

160 voted in the affirmative, and 79 voted in the negative.

So the motion prevailed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate have passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate notify the House of Representatives that the bill entitled "An act to pro-

mote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," passed the Senate the 25th day of June, 1869, and that it was by the Clerk of the Senate delivered to the Engrossing Clerk to be engrossed; that the Committee on Engrossed Bills, upon the part of the Senate, have reported the same to be correctly engrossed, the report of which committee has been accepted by the Senate; and that the Committee on Engrossed Bills upon the part of the Senate, be and are hereby requested to return to the House of Representatives the bill entitled "An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:—

An act in relation to actions upon policies of insurance.

The Senate bill relating to actions upon policies of insurance was read twice and referred the Committee on Insurance.

The Agricultural College bill was sent in from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 10 1-2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Ballou, of Weare.

On motion of Mr. Ballou, the rules were suspended, and the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The petition of Foster Henry and others, for a State Normal School, presented by Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Prescott, of Concord, presented the following joint resolution, which was read three times and passed, under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster:—

Resolved, That permission be given the citizens of Concord to suspend in Doric Hall, in the Capitol, a portrait of Major Edward E. Sturtevant, New Hampshire's first volunteer in the late war, who fell in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hackett, from the Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the exhibition of the products of industry, to be held by the Argentine Confederation, at the city of Cordova, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this State be requested to cause the accompanying letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, to be published in such newspapers as publish the laws of this state.

Mr. Putnam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment to an act chartering the Orthodox Congregational Society of Gilsum," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Dover Building Association," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed, inasmuch as the object sought to be accomplished by it may be accomplished under the General Statutes.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1868.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Sears for state aid, having considered the same, ask leave to make the following report:—

It appears to your committee that the petitioner, in May, 1868, while he was employed as a carpenter upon the buildings of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, fell and broke his right leg, by which he has been disabled from performing any labor ever since, and has been reduced to want.

Your committee regard the petitioner as deserving of sympathy, and would be glad to recommend an appropriation in his favor. But deeming the establishment of such a precedent dangerous to the interests of the state, they report the petition with the following resolution.

B. WADLEIGH, *for the Committee.*

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in addition to chapter 101 of the General Statutes, relating to the removal of nuisances," reported the same in a new bill.

On his motion the rules were suspended and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Dunlap, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company," having considered the same, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mason, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Ocean House," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bedel, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of having testimony in cases of division of towns, taken in the form of depositions, reported a bill which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Sugar River Paper Mill Company," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickering, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Monadnock Agricultural Society," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ordway, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the town of Hampstead, to be reimbursed the sum of \$3,100, advanced by them to fourteen recruits in the insurgent states, in September, 1864, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said memorial be referred to the Committee on Military Accounts.

Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on the Reform School, to whom was referred the report of the trustees of said school, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be placed on file in the Secretary's office, for future reference.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Printers' Accounts, to whom were referred the claims of sundry individuals,

reported the same with a joint resolution in their favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cleveland, from the Committee on Military Accounts, to whom was referred the claim of Commissary-General John A. Brown, reported a joint resolution in his favor, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the claim of Jonah Hamilton, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the claim of Jonah Hamilton be referred to the Governor and Council, to adjust and allow such sum as they deem proper.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act to prevent depredations on improved lands, by the protection of certain kinds of game,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is not expedient to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Public Printer, etc., and report by bill or otherwise, reported a bill.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Miner, from the same committee, to whom was re-committed the bill entitled “An act in amendment of section 23 of chapter 271, of the General Statutes,” reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in relation to actions upon policies of insurance, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom

was referred the bill entitled "An act providing for a board of commissioners on fisheries, and defining their duties, reported the same in a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Webster, of Nashua, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of C. H. Lang and others, praying that the present militia law may be allowed to remain as it now is, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Cole, from the Committee on Banks, to whom were referred the bills with the following titles, to wit:

"An act to tax deposits in savings banks to the depositors in the town where they reside"; also "An act in amendment of chapter 58, sections 12 and 13, of the General Statutes, in relation to savings banks"; also "An act in amendment of section 13, chapter 58, of the General Statutes, in relation to taxing deposits in savings banks," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each of said bills be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Whiting, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of section 14, chapter 79, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes, reported the same without amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act for the establishment of a State Normal School," reported the same in a new bill, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Folsom, from the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the act to incorporate the Manchester and Bradford Railroad, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the petition be referred to the next session of the Legislature, with notice.

The following reports were submitted : —

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Lake Shore Railroad," having considered the same, report the same with the following resolution :

Resolved, That the further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed.

G. A. RAMSDELL,
F. W. BAILEY,
J. W. CAMPBELL,
EDWARD L. GODDARD,
H. J. BANKS,
T. N. HUGHES,
A. H. DANIELS,
WAYNE COBLEIGH,
for the Committee.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JUNE SESSION, 1869.

The minority of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the act to incorporate the Lake Shore Railroad, being unable to agree, having considered the same, report the same with the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee, having considered the same, report the same without amendment, and recommend its passage.

C. H. SAWYER,
E. FOLSOM,
for the Committee.

Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, moved that the minority be substituted for the majority report.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the reports were laid on the table and made the special order for this afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

[Mr. Page, of Warren, in the chair.]

On motion of Mr. Bedel, of Bath, the bill relative to repealing the militia law was taken from the table.

Mr. Bedel moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting new sections.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed the bill legalizing the issue of stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, called for the special order at eleven o'clock,—the consideration of the bill in relation to the taxation of foreign insurance companies.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, raised the point of order, that when a special assignment was under consideration, no other business could be taken up.

The speaker *pro tempore* ruled that the point was well taken.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved to amend the first section by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a section providing for the suspension of all acts requiring annual encampments, or providing for the payment of any money for such purposes, for five years.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The motion did not prevail.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Ray, Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:—

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were :—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Lufkin, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Hood, Moore of Derry, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Wingate, Harris, Coffin, Wilson of Portsmouth, Miller, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Daniels of Barrington, Snow, Moulton, Wheeler of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Hill of Madbury, Lyman, Chamberlain, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Emerson of Alton, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Clark of Effingham, Nickerson, Weed, Pease, Roberts, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Ayers, Allen, Farnum, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittridge, Ireland, Nesmith, Favor, Gile, Jones of Hopkinton, French of Hopkinton, Greenwood, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Hall of Brookline, Downes, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Kidder, Adams of Manchester, Flanders of Manchester, Foster, Lord, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Robinson of Manchester, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Preston, Hatch, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Davis, Mason of Sullivan, Hodgkins, Abbott, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Ellis, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Sawyer of Newport, Hill of Springfield.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Dustin, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Philbrook, Libbey.

Those gentlemen who voted in the negative were : —

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Dudley, Cate, Sargent, Gerish, Sanborn of Deerfield, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Sleeper, Pickering, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Hoyt of Newington, Shackford, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Harvey, Hackett, Vaughn, Jones of Portsmouth, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook, Towle.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Durham, Parker of Farmington, Snell, Colbath, Boody.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Evans, Smith of Center Harbor, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Osgood of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Mason of Moultonborough, Banks, Carter of Ossipee, Fellows, Piper.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Butler of Boscawen, Clement, Heath, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Badger, Martin, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Rogers, McAlpine, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Dodge of Bennington, Wilson of Deering, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Challis, Andrews, Daniels of Manchester, Carrier, Shehan, McDonough, Eaton, Raymond, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Smith of Dublin, Hammond, Wilson of Keene, Huntley, Bullock, Upton, Porter, Angier, Parsons, Holland, Rust, Knight.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Chase of Goshen, Bean, Cooper, George, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Whitcher of Benton, Spooner, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Cheney, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Richard Smith of Littleton, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Bond, Heywood, Ingalls, Plaisted, Hodgdon, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas — 158 ; nays — 139.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Ray also moved to amend further by providing that no more than \$100 should be allowed to each company for rent, or no more than was actually paid.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Marston, of Sandown, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bill : —

An act to incorporate the Concord and Rochester Railroad.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill : —

An act relating to the preservation of fish.

Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, presented the claim of the Independent Press Association and the claim of Butterfield and Hill, which were referred to the Committee on Printers' Accounts.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills and joint resolutions : —

An act to incorporate the Alton Five-Cents Savings Bank.

An act to annex part of the territory of the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury.

An act relating to trustee process.

A joint resolution relating to New Hampshire names of naval vessels of the United States.

A joint resolution ratifying the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Senate have passed the following bills sent up from the House of Representatives, together with the accompa-

nying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:

An act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes in relation to guardians of minors.

An act to repeal section 10, of chapter 251 of the General Statutes, prohibiting the taking of fish in the waters around the White Mountains.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the foregoing bills.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Bristol, the resolution relative to adjourning July 3d, inst., was taken from the table.

Without taking action upon the resolution, the House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster.

AFTERNOON.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Badger, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the American Sheep-Shearer Manufacturing Company," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, in relation to savings banks," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the bill be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Portsmouth, all bills and joint resolutions in order for a second and third reading at three o'clock were made in order for said readings at the present time.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME AND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

An act in addition to chapter 2, of the General Statutes relating to applications to the Legislature.

Joint resolution in favor of John A. Brown.

Joint resolution in favor of McFarland and Jenks and others.

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

An act for the establishment of State Normal Schools.

Mr. Downes, of Francestown, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Mack, the bill was laid on the table, and made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this afternoon, it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 9 o'clock P. M., and when it adjourns on Monday it adjourn until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Ellis, of Claremont, for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the Committee on Elections had leave to sit during the session.

[Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, in the chair.]

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

An act in amendment of section 14, chapter 79, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes.

An act in relation to action upon policies of insurance.

The bill was read a third time on motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, put back upon its second reading, and laid on the table.

An act in amendment of section 28 of chapter 271 of the General Statutes.

On motion of Mr. Reding, the bill was laid on the table.

Joint resolution to repair state prison.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution was laid on the table.

An act to regulate the accounts of the state prison.

Joint resolution in favor of the chaplain of state prison.

An act to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hayes, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to prevent the throwing of saw-dust or other substances in the rivers and streams of the state," reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted : —

Resolved, That it be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$2000 to defray the expenses of the Commissioners on Fisheries the ensuing year ; also a joint resolution providing for the auditing of the accounts of the Commissioners on Fisheries.

The resolutions were read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the claims of E. C. Eastman and F. S. Crawford, reported a joint resolution in their favor which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Marston, from the same committee, to whom were referred the claims of Joel C. Danforth and others, reported a joint resolution in their favor which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cleveland, of Lebanon, from the Committee on Military Accounts, reported a resolution recommending that the claim of the town of Hampstead be referred to a commission consisting of H. A. Bellows, Jonathan E. Sargent and Jeremiah Smith.

The resolution was read once, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, from the Committee on Education, reported the bill to abolish school districts in a new draft.

Mr. Ballou, of Weare, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Ballou withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was laid on the table, and made the special order for Tuesday, at 10 1-2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the question of incorporating the Lake Shore Railroad was made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, by leave of the House, presented a joint resolution in favor of George D. Savage, Jesse Gault and James W. Johnson, allowing each gentleman \$75.00, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the joint resolution in favor of William O. Sides was taken from the table and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Spencer, of Columbia, asked and obtained leave of absence until Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the hours of meeting were fixed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Weeks, of Canaan, the bill in relation to the Agricultural College was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 3 1-2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

House met at 9 o'clock P. M., and it appearing that neither the Speaker nor the Clerk were present, the House was called to order by the Assistant Clerk, and, on motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, was chosen Speaker *pro tem*.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the doors were closed, and the roll of the House was called, when it appeared that 41 members were present, and the Speaker accordingly declared the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

House met agreeably to adjournment.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The petition of J. G. Davis and others for a State Normal School, presented by Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, and the petition of John Dickey and others for the same object, presented by Mr. Mack, of Amherst, were severally laid on the table on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution in favor of William R. Patten and A. P. Davis, which was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, was taken from the table and made the special order for July 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Cheney, of Franconia, the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform were directed to make inquiry and report to the House by what authority and at what expense two copies of the Political Manual are furnished to the members of the House.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the bill, entitled "An act for the taxation of foreign insurance companies," was taken from the table, and, on motion of the same gentleman, was tabled and made the special order for 11½ o'clock this A. M.

The special order for 10½ o'clock, being the act to abolish school districts, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, was laid upon the table and made the special order for 11 o'clock this A. M.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, all bills and joint resolutions in order for a second and third reading at 11 o'clock, were made in order for such reading at the present time.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS READ A SECOND TIME AND ORDERED TO A
THIRD READING.

Joint resolution in relation to the claim of the town of Hampstead.

Joint resolution in favor of the Fish Commissioners.

Joint resolution in favor of William R. Patten and A. P. Davis.

Joint resolution in favor of Joel C. Danforth and others.

Joint resolution in favor of Edson C. Eastman and others.

Joint resolution relative to the accounts of the Fish Commissioners.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Joint resolution in favor of William O. Sides.

Joint resolution in favor of John A. Brown.

Joint resolution in favor of McFarland & Jenks and others.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of Newport, re-committed to the Committee on Printers' Accounts.

An act in addition to chapter 2 of the General Statutes, relating to applications to the Legislature.

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the rules were suspended and the bill, entitled "An act to abolish school districts in certain cases," being the special assignment at 11 o'clock, was read a second time.

Mr. Page moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that that they have examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and have found the same to be correctly engrossed: —

An act in relation to the Mount Washington Railway.

An act to grant a right of way through this State to the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad Corporation.

An act to authorize the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad.

An act to incorporate the Concord and Rochester Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Mount Willard Turnpike Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad Company.

The report was accepted.

The special order for 11½ o'clock, being the consideration of the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the taxation of foreign insurance companies," was taken from the table and considered.

The question being taken upon the motion of Mr. Mason, of Moultonborough, to indefinitely postpone the bill, the motion was rejected.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, were rejected.

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, moved to amend the bill by striking out in the first and second lines of the printed bill the words "not organized under the laws of this State, but" and the word "therein," and adding at the end of the second line the words "in this State."

The amendments were rejected.

Mr. Butler, of Boscawen, moved to amend the bill by inserting:—

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioners, upon the application of any insurance company not organized under the laws of this State, to examine into the affairs and standing of such company, prior to the fifteenth day of September, annually; and if in their opinion the business of such company is properly conducted, and such company is safe, reliable, entitled to public confidence, and not otherwise, said commissioners shall grant to such company a license to do business in this State for the term of one year from said fifteenth day of September; which license shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State; and the fees of said commissioners for making said examination shall be the same as for examinations of insurance companies in this State, and be paid by the company making application.

Also to amend by striking out section five, and make section four of the bill section five.

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Insurance.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Butler adopted.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the rules were suspended and the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, of New Boston,

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to inquire as to the expediency of a law providing that from and after the occurring of a vacancy therein, the Supreme Judicial Court shall consist of five judges instead of six, and report by bill or otherwise.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Joint resolution in favor of the claim of the town of Hampstead.

Joint resolution in favor of the Fish Commissioners.

Joint resolution in favor of William R. Patten and A. P. Davis.

Joint resolution in favor of Joel C. Danforth and others.

Joint resolution in favor of Edson C. Eastman and others.

Joint resolution relative to the accounts of the Fish Commissioners.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills and joint resolutions with the following titles:—

An act to change the names of certain persons.

An act to incorporate the Mount Willard Turnpike Road Company.

An act in relation to the competency of witnesses.

An act in amendment of chapter 124, General Statutes, in relation to deeds of homestead.

Joint resolution in favor of the Reform School.

Joint resolution in favor of H. A. Bellows and others.

An act in addition to section 18 of chapter 24 of the General Statutes, relating to the issue of county bonds.

An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company.

An act to establish the time of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Carroll.

An act in relation to attendance on public schools.

An act in regard to a temporary loan and contingent expenses on account of the State.

An act to incorporate the Peterborough and Hillsborough Railroad.

An act in relation to the water power of New Hampshire.

An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage.

An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

An act to establish equality of right in relation to the testimony of husband and wife in the trial of suits in law and equity.

An act in amendment of chapter 22 of the laws of 1868, entitled "An act to equalize* taxation."

An act to incorporate the Torrent Aqueduct Company.

An act to grant a right of way through this State to the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad Corporation.

An act to authorize the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad to construct a branch railroad.

The Senate have passed the following bills sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:—

An act in amendment of section 6, chapter 251, of the General Statutes, relating to game laws.

An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill:

An act in relation to drunkenness.

The Senate have postponed to the next June session of the Legislature the following bill:—

An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the foregoing bills.

The bill, entitled "An act for the establishment of a State Normal School," being the special assignment for 3 o'clock, was taken from the table and considered.

Mr. Downes withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The bill was read a third time, when, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was put back upon its second reading and laid on the table.

Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House passed the bill, entitled "An act giving consent of the acts of the Legislature relating to the Boston and Maine Railroad."

On motion of Mr. Kent, his motion was laid on the table and made the special order for Thursday forenoon next at 10½ o'clock.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, relative to freights and fares upon the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad.

Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, moved that the report be re-committed, with instructions to report a bill forthwith.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved to add to the instructions the words "if they deem legislation upon the subject necessary."

Mr. Miller, of Portsmouth, moved that the whole subject be postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

On this motion, Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, demanded the yeas and nays.

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Dudley, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Sanborn of Deerfield Hood, Hoyt of Exeter, Pickering, Prescott of Kensington, Clark of Kingston, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Bickford of New Castle, Harvey, Harris, Hackett, Coffin, Vaughn, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Snow, Moulton, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Mad-

bury, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Emerson of New Hampton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Lovering, Banks, Fellows, Roberts, Goodwin, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Heath, Ayers, Allen, Farnum, Pierce, Woodward, Whittredge, Ireland, Martin, Nesmith, Favor, Gile, Foote, French of Sutton, McAlpine.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Downes, Greer, Hunkins, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Eaton, Barrett, Ela, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Edgecombe, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Preston, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Wood, Green of Wilton, Hasselton.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Keene, Carter of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Whitney of Rindge, Davis, Upton, Mason of Sullivan, Hodgkins, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Comings of Cornish, Bascom, Hill of Springfield, George.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Hughes, Fowler, Morgan of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Richard Smith of Littleton, Miner, Franklin, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer, Dodge of Plymouth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Spencer, Heywood, Plaisted, Kent, Ray, Cobleigh, Hart, Libbey.

Those gentlemen who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Sargent, Gerrish, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Sleeper, Ordway, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Hoyt of Newington, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Reding, Langdon, Green of Rye, Carey, Marston, Chase of Seabrook, Towle.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Wheeler of Dover, Wadleigh of Dover, Snell, Lyman, Chamberlain, Boody, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Proctor of Barnstead, Smith of Centre Harbor, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Clark of Effingham, Gale of Jackson, Nickerson.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Cilley, Robinson of Pembroke, Rogers, Collins of Warner.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Brookline, Wilson of Deering, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Hall of Manchester, Robinson of Manchester, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Goodrich, Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Hammond, Humphrey, Bridgman, French of Keene, Huntley, Bullock, Parsons, Holland.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Croydon, Bean, Sawyer of Newport, Morgan of Plainfield, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Bedel, Whitchee of Benton, Spooner, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Dustin, Stevens of Grafton, Wheat, Putnam of Haverhill, Cummings of Holderness, Whitchee of Landaff, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Bond, Ingalls, Hodgdon, Bickford of Stark, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas—146 ; nays—100.

So the motion to postpone prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, of New Boston,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the present session of the Legislature be brought to a close on Thursday, the eighth day of July inst.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the bill, entitled "An act for the appointment of county auditors," was taken from the table, and, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, was re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, called up the bill in relation to actions upon policies of insurance, and, on his motion, the bill was so amended as to apply to suits now pending, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Lord, of Manchester, the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company," was taken from the table, and, on motion of the same gentleman, was put back upon its second reading for the purpose of amendment, and, on motion of the same gentleman, was amended by inserting in the

names of the grantees the names of Isaac W. Smith, Nathan Parker, and David Cross; and, on motion of the same gentleman, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Page, of Warren, called up the report of the Committee on Fisheries (leave to withdraw), on the petition for a bill to protect fish in the North Pond in Stark.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, the bill, entitled "An act as to insurance companies," was taken from the table and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tuttle, of Antrim, presented a resolution as to holding evening sessions of the House.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the resolution was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the joint resolution in relation to making a change in the usury laws, reported by the special committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Nashua, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Durgin, of Hampton.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, of Nashua, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Ramsdell, of Nashua, from the Committee on Rail-

roads, reported a bill, entitled "An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Peterborough Railroad, passed June session, 1869."

On motion of Mr. Ramsdell, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 16 of the laws of 1868, relating to fees of county commissioners, and for other purposes," reported the same in a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Putnam, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act to provide for the taking of depositions in certain cases," reported the same in a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, the rules were suspended and the bill was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the joint resolution making an appropriation for paying the debt of the State Prison, was taken from the table.

Mr. Page moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, moved to amend the resolution by adding the following: "That the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to cancel on his books \$867.22 net income of State Prison, now reported among the assets of the state."

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a third time.

On the question of the passage of the resolution, Mr.

Page, of Warren, demanded a division, which was taken with the following result:—

158 voted in the affirmative and 105 voted in the negative.

So the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, of South Newmarket,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, whose duty it shall be to institute a thorough investigation, and ascertain, if possible, what sums of money have been paid, or liabilities incurred, by the various railroad corporations in this state, for the purpose of influencing the action of this Legislature, and report the same at the the next session of the Legislature, embracing in such report the names of the several corporations using such influences, stating the sums paid or agreed to be paid by each, the persons to whom, and the objects for which, the same was paid, whether as counsel fees, or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Abbott of Winchester, Weeks of Canaan, Wadleigh of Dover, Pickering of Greenland, and Sawyer of Newport, be that committee.

By leave of the House, Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, introduced a bill entitled "An act providing for heating the offices and rooms of the State-House," which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the State-House and State-House Yard.

By leave of the House, Mr. Weed, of Sandwich, presented the petition of Lucy A. E. Pierce for change of name, which was referred to the Committee on Alteration of Names.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled "An act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society."

Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The House now proceeded to the consideration of the special assignment, the reports of the Committee on Railroads relative to chartering the Lake Shore Railroad.

On the question of substituting the minority for the majority report, the yeas and nays were demanded.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the whole subject was laid on the table, and made the special order of this afternoon, at 4 1-2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Gale, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred an act to provide for the counting of the votes for county officers in the county of Carroll, reported the same in a new bill.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Ansel Dickinson for a seat as Representative from the town of Winchester, and remonstrating against the right of Edward Alexander to a seat from said town, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the remonstrance of the selectmen of Gorham and 80 others, legal voters of Gorham, against the right of Rufus F. Ingalls to a seat in this House as a member from

Gorham, reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the remonstrants have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether any legislation is necessary to prevent insurance companies from combination, reported the same, with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the same be referred to the Insurance Commissioner.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in amendment of chapter 139 of the General Statutes, in relation to religious societies,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That said bill be indefinitely postponed.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled “An act in relation to the attachment of a debtor’s property owned in partnership,” reported the same with the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That said bill be postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Wadleigh, from the Committee on Printers’ Accounts, to whom were referred the claims of sundry individuals, having considered the same, reported the same with two joint resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Marston, of Sandown, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions were read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to wait on the Warden of the State Prison and Commissary-General and inform them of their election, and to receive their bonds.

Ordered, That Messrs. Badger of Concord, Webber of Hillsborough, and French of Keene, be that committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills and joint resolutions with the following titles :—

An act in relation to the rate of board at the State Reform School.

Joint resolution relating to a Constitutional Convention.

Joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Road.

Joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Notch Road.

Joint resolution relating to a Digest of the School Laws.

The Senate have passed the following bill sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendment, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

An act to change the names of certain persons.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill :—

An act relating to the preservation of fish.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills and joint resolutions :—

An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county.

An act to prevent the digging of clams in or near Hampton river.

An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads.

An act to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg.

Joint resolution in favor of the Chaplain of the State Prison.

An act in addition to chapter 101 of the General Statutes, relating to removal of nuisances.

An act to regulate the accounts of the State Prison.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the foregoing bill.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they have examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and found the same to be correctly engrossed :—

An act in amendment of an act of June, 1868, relating to weight of potatoes.

An act in amendment of section 3, chapter 82, of the General Statutes, relating to high schools.

An act relating to respondents' testifying in criminal cases.

An act in addition to chapter 66 of the General Statutes, in relation to the assessment of damages on account of the repair of highways.

An act in amendment of chapter 45 of the General Statutes, authorizing towns to build receiving-tombs.

An act regulating the drawing of jurors in Coos county.

An act in relation to the preservation of certain birds.

Joint resolution in favor of surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Joint resolution in favor of J. D. Lyman and others.

Resolution in relation to towns that have made no return of enrollment.

Resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others.

Resolution in favor of J. B. Clarke and others.

An act in relation to towns' providing lockups for detention of offenders.

An act relating to keeping the financial accounts of towns.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Nashua.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Tilden Female Seminary.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Mo-nadnock Railroad Company, passed December 13, 1848, and revived and continued in force by an act passed July 6, 1866.

An act to annex a part of the territory of the town of Franklin to the town of Salisbury.

An act to incorporate the Alton Five-Cents Savings Bank.

Resolution in regard to the amendment to the fifteenth article of the constitution of the United States.

Resolution relating to New Hampshire names of naval vessels of the United States.

An act relating to trustee process.

An act incorporating the Torrent Aqueduct Company.

An act in amendment of the charter of the Breed Pond Company.

An act to repeal section 10, chapter 251, of the General Statutes, prohibiting the taking of fish in the waters around the White Mountains.

An act in amendment of chapter 22 of the Laws of 1868, entitled "An act to equalize taxation."

An act to establish equality of right in relation to the testimony of husband and wife in the trial of suits in law and equity.

An act in regard to a temporary loan and contingent expenses on account of the state.

An act in relation to the water power of New Hampshire.

An act to encourage manufactures in the town of Littleton.

An act to change the names of certain persons.

An act in relation to the competency of witnesses.

An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.

An act to prevent the injury or the destruction of baggage.

An act to establish the time of holding the trial terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the county of Carroll.

An act in amendment of section 6, chapter 251, General Statutes, relating to game laws.

Resolution relating to Reform School.

Resolution in favor of H. A. Bellows and others.

An act in amendment of chapter 166 of the General Statutes, in relation to guardians of minors.

An act in amendment of chapter 124, General Statutes, in relation to deeds of homestead.

An act in addition to section 18, chapter 24, General Statutes, relating to the issuing of county bonds.

An act in relation to the attendance on the public schools.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Abbott, of Winchester, introduced a joint resolution in favor of John M. Haines, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act for the establishment of Normal Schools," was taken from the table.

Mr. Page moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, as follows:—

"Chapter 19, of Pamphlet Laws of 1868, entitled 'An act relating to Teachers' Institutes,' is hereby repealed."

On his motion the bill and amendment were laid on the table.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled "An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

On motion of Mr. Hills, of Windham, the farmers in the House were allowed one half hour to speak upon the bill, to the exclusion of all other members.

Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, moved that the bill be put back upon the second reading for the purpose of amendment.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Wadleigh moved to amend the bill by adding, at the fourth section of the bill the words following:

“And the senior class in the said New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts shall be admitted to the lectures on anatomy and physiology and chemistry, in Dartmouth College, on the same terms as the senior class of the academic department of Dartmouth College is admitted.”

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the concurrent resolution relating to adjournment, together with the accompanying amendment, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills and joint resolutions with the following titles: —

An act providing for a Board of Commissioners on Fisheries.

Joint resolution in favor of Edson C. Eastman and others.

Joint resolution in favor of Joel C. Danforth and others.

Joint resolution in favor of Wm. R. Patten and A. P. Davis.

Joint resolution in aid of laying out and building a road from Dummer, up the Androscoggin river, to Errol.

Joint resolution in favor of John A. Brown.

Joint resolution in favor of Wm. O. Sides.

Joint resolution in reference to the portrait of Maj. Sturtevant.

Joint resolution relative to the accounts of the Fish Commissioners.

Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of the Fish Commissioners.

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

Joint resolution in relation to the claim of the town of Hampstead.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Railroad Committee on the Lake Shore Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Portsmouth, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Weed, of Sandwich, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The claim of Campbell & Hanscom, presented by Mr. Adams, of Manchester, and the claim of John B. Clarke, presented by Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, were severally referred to the Committee on Printers' Accounts.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to by what authority and at what expense two copies of the Political Manual was furnished to the members, reported that the same was furnished by authority of section 2 of chapter 5, of the General Statutes, and that the bill of \$702.00 was allowed and paid to McFarland & Jenks for 1000 copies by a joint resolution of chapter 121 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1868.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on the State-House and State-House Yard, to whom was referred "An act to provide for heating the rooms and offices in the State-House," reported the same without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Ballou, of Weare, the rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Gale, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Clifton B. Hildreth against the right of Edmund Elliott and John K. Robinson to seats in this House as representatives from the town of Pembroke, reported the same with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That Edmund Elliott is entitled to a seat in this House as a representative from the town of Pembroke.

Resolved, That John K. Robinson is not entitled to a seat in this House as a representative from the town of Pembroke, but that he be allowed the usual compensation for mileage and attendance as a representative from the town of Pembroke to this date inclusive.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Harris from the Committee on Alteration of Names, to whom was referred the petition of Lucy A. E. Pierce, reported a bill.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read three times and passed.

The petition of Joseph Dow and 13 others, for a State Normal School, presented by Mr. Durgin, of Hampton, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the resolution relative to adjournment, with the Senate amendment, was taken from the table and on his motion the House refused to concur in the amendment.

By leave of the House, Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, introduced a joint resolution in favor of J. W. Hatch, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House yesterday appointed an investigating committee.

The motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, to reconsider the vote of the House passing the bill relative to over-issue of stock by the Boston and Maine Railroad, was taken from the table and made the special order for this afternoon at half past three o'clock.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Railroad Committee relative to the Lake Shore Railroad.

On the question of substituting the minority for the majority report, the yeas and nays having been demanded, were called with the following result :

Those who voted in the affirmative were : —

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Sanborn of East Kingston, Folsom of Exeter, Sleeper, Beebe, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Prescott of Kensington, Bickford of New Castle, Hoyt of Newington, Wingate, Harris, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Henderson, Miller, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Wheeler of Salem, Chase of Seabrook, Quinn, Lang.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Madbury, Snell, Colbath, Lyman, Chamberlain, Boody, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Rollins, Hanson, Drew, Chadbourne, Stevens of Somersworth, Holmes of Strafford.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Hayes of Alton, Emerson of Alton, Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Center Harbor, Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Cole, Sanborn of Gilmanton, Osgood of Laconia, Busiel of Laconia, Woodman.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Clark of Effingham, Carter of Ossipee, Fellows, Roberts, Goodwin.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Butler of Boscawen, Sherburne, Allen, Jones of Hopkinton, Moore of Loudon.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Greer, Hunkins, Webber, Kidder, Challis, Flanders of Manchester, Currier, Shehan, McDough, Robinson of Manchester, Bacon, Wood, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Smith of Dublin, Wilder of Hinsdale, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Davis, Upton, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Angier, Rust, Knight, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Hall of Croydon, Chase of Goshen, Bascom, Bean, Sawyer of Newport, Morgan of Plainfield, George, Huntoon.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Felch, Weeks of Canaan, Morgan of Enfield, Stevens of Grafton, Franklin.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Noyes of Atkinson, Cate, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Sanborn of Deerfield, Hood, Moore of Derry, Rundlett, Hoyt of Exeter, Ordway, Durgin, Clark of Kingston, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Wilson of Newton, Warner, Harvey, Hackett, Jones of Portsmouth, Carey, Towle, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Mr. Hall of Durham.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Gilmanton, Neally, Wadleigh of Meredith, Emerson of New Hampton, Ames, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Wilder of Conway, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Nickerson, Mason of Moultonborough, Banks, Weed, Pease, Piper, Folsom of Wolfeborough.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Dowst, Weymouth, Clement, Heath, Ayers, Smith of Concord, Farnum, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Martin, Nesmith, Daniell, Rice, Favor, Gile, French of Hopkinton, Cilley, Elliott, Foote, Perkins of Pittsfield, Rogers, McAlpine, Collins of Warner, Macurdy, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Mack of Amherst, Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Hall of Brookline, Wilson of Deering, Downes, Savage of Greenfield, Clark of Hancock, Dutton, Greeley, Griffin of Litchfield, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Foster, Lord, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Raymond, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Burbank, Edgcombe, Sullivan, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Page of Nashua, Brown of Nashua, Bennett, Preston, Butler of Pelham, Wilder of Peterborough, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou, Green of Wilton, Hasselton.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Goodrich, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Hammond, Bailey of Jaffrey, Wilson of Keene, Bridgman, Bullock, Whitney of Bindge, Parsons, Hodgkins, Holland, Abbott.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Brooks, Webb, Goddard, Farwell,

Comings of Cornish, Eastman, Cooper, Hill of Springfield, Pro - tor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Hughes, Bedel, Whitcher of Benton, Spooner, Fowler, Mason of Bristol, Dole, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Bailey of Enfield, Cheney, Wheat, Adams of Hanover, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Muzzey, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Nash, Cleveland, Sturtevant, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, C. C. Smith of Littleton, Richard Smith of Littleton, Miner, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer, Dodge of Plymouth, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth, Campbell.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Rolfe, Spencer, Bond, Heywood, Ingalls, Plaisted, Kent, Ray, Hodgdon, Cobleigh, Hart, Philbrook, Bickford of Stark, Jordan, Brown of Stratford, Libbey.

Yeas—118; nays—195.

So the motion did not prevail.

The resolution reported by the majority of the committee was then adopted and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The claims of S. D. Robinson, W. W. Hatch, C. H. Roberts, William Colby, G. W. Estabrook and John Underhill, presented by Mr. Pierce, of Concord, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The claim of N. W. Gove, presented by Mr. Hills, of Windham, and the claim of Edmund Elliott, presented by Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, by leave of the House, introduced a joint resolution in favor of the Rev. William Clark, on account of his services as Chaplain of the House, which was read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

A joint resolution was introduced allowing fifty dollars to the Engrossing Clerk for extra clerk hire, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the joint resolution making an appropriation for the repair of the State Prison was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the joint resolution was put back upon its second reading, amended, and then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whitney, of Rindge, by leave of the House, introduced a joint resolution relative to printing the laws in the daily papers, which was read twice and on his motion laid on the table.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they have examined the following bills and joint resolutions and have found the same to be correctly engrossed : —

Joint resolution in aid of the White Mountain Road.

An act relative to board at State Reform School.

Joint resolution relating to a constitutional convention.

Joint resolution in aid of White Mountain Notch Road.

An act relative to the liability of stockholders in railroads.

Joint resolution in favor of Chaplain of State Prison.

An act to ratify certain votes and acts of the town of Pittsburg.

An act to regulate the accounts of the State Prison.

An act to prevent the digging of clams in or near Hampton river.

Joint resolution relating to a digest of the school laws.

An act in addition to chapter 101, General Statutes, relating to the removal of nuisances.

An act to facilitate jury trials in Merrimack county.

An act providing for a Board of Commissioners on Fisheries and defining their duties.

Joint resolution in favor of E. C. Eastman and others.

Joint resolution in favor of John A. Brown.

Joint resolution in favor of J. C. Danforth and others.

Joint resolution in aid of laying out and building a road from Dummer, up the Androscoggin river, to Errol.

Joint resolution in favor of William R. Patten and A. P. Davis.

Joint resolution relative to the claim of the town of Hampstead.

Joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of the Fish Commissioners.

An act to incorporate the Piscataquog Reservoir Company.

Joint resolution in regard to the portrait of Major Sturtevant.

Joint resolution in favor of William O. Sides.

Joint resolution relative to the accounts of the Fish Commissioners.

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the House voted to adjourn from this afternoon to 5½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker.

The Senate concur with the House in their amendment to the following bill : —

An act in relation to actions upon policies of insurance.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bills :

An act relative to engrossing amendments to the General Statutes.

An act in amendment of section 1 of chapter 79, and section 3, chapter 81, of the General Statutes.

The Senate have passed the following bill, sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendment, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives : —

An act as to Insurance Commissioners.

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives: —

An act in amendment of section 13 of chapter 257 of the General Statutes.

The Senate have postponed to the next session of the Legislature, in 1870, the following bills: —

An act in amendment of the charter of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

An act to incorporate the Suncook Savings Bank.

On motion of Mr. Ward, of Sandwich, the rules were suspended, and the Senate bill in amendment of section 13, chapter 251 of the General Statutes, was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the bill relating to Insurance Commissioners was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills and joint resolutions: —

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Ocean Telegraph Company.

An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Joint resolution to pay debt of State Prison.

Joint resolution in favor of Butterfield & Hill and others.

Joint resolution in favor of McFarland & Jenks.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Peterborough Railroad, passed June session, 1868.

An act to provide for the taking of depositions in criminal cases.

An act to change the names of certain persons.

An act to provide for the heating of the offices and rooms of the State-House.

The Senate have passed the following bills sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives : —

An act to establish a State Police in certain cases.

An act for the protection of fish.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the appointment of a committee to notify the Warden of State Prison and the Commissary-General of their election, and receive their bonds, and join on their part Senator Gordon.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill :

An act in addition to chapter 2, General Statutes, relating to applications to the Legislature.

The Senate have passed the following resolution : —

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the present session of the Legislature be brought to a close on Friday, the ninth day of July, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill for the protection of fish.

Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, moved that the House do not concur with the Senate in its amendment to the bill, entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases."

On the passage of this motion, Mr. Bedel, of Bath, demanded the yeas and nays, which were called with the following result : —

Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were :—

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Lufkin, Moore of Chester, Clifford, Sanborn of Deerfield, Sanborn of East Kingston, Rundlett, Brown of Exeter, Hoyt of Exeter, Folsom of Exeter, Beebe, Ordway, Durgin, Batchelder of Hampton Falls, Mack of Londonderry, Holmes of Londonderry, Wilson of Newton, Wingate, Hackett, Vaughn, Wilson of Portsmouth, Jones of Portsmouth, Robinson of Portsmouth, Miller, Wheeler of Salem, Carey, Marston, Quinn, Lang, Hills.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Buzzell of Barrington, Daniels of Barrington, Wentworth, Snow, Moulton, Wadleigh of Dover, Wyatt, Sawyer of Dover, Colony, Harrington, Crockett, Hussey, Hayes of Rochester, Hanson, Drew, Stevens of Somersworth, Montgomery.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Morrill, Flanders of Gilford, Gale of Gilmanton, Sanborn of Gilmanton.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Blake, Nickerson, Weed, Fellows, Pease, Roberts.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Butler of Boscawen, Allen, Farnum, Badger, Pierce, Woodward, Prescott of Concord, Webster of Concord, Whittredge, Ireland, Rice, Favor, Jones of Hopkinton, French of Hopkinton, Foote, French of Sutton, Macurdy.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Tuttle, Moore of Bedford, Dodge of Bennington, Hall of Brookline, Downes, Greer, Hunkins, Clark of Hancock, Richardson of Hollis, Greeley, Cram, Stevens of Manchester, Andrews, Adams of Manchester, Daniels of Manchester, Foster, Currier, Lord, Hall of Manchester, Shirley, Barrett, Ela, Dearborn, Wadleigh of Milford, Dunlap, Ramsdell, Webster of Nashua, Holman, Bennett, Preston, Wilder of Peterborough, Bacon, Wheeler of Temple, Ballou.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Smith of Dublin, Richardson of Fitzwilliam, Wilder of Hinsdale, Bailey of Jaffrey, Humphrey, Wilkinson, Wilson of Keene, Bridgman, Carter of Keene, French of Keene, Collins of Marlborough, Whitney of Nelson, Whitney of Rindge, Mason of Sullivan, Porter, Hodgkins, Abbott.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Brooks, Howard, Putnam of Charlestown, Webb, Goddard, Farwell, Hall of Croydon, Eastman, Bascom, Sawyer of Newport, Cooper, Hill of Springfield, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Hughes, Fowler, Dole, Morgan of Enfield, Bailey of Enfield, Perley, Adams of Hanover, Nash, Cleveland, Noyes of Lisbon, Savage of Lisbon, Miner, Franklin, Paddleford, Batchelder of Orange, Palmer.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Spencer, Kent, Ray, Philbrook, Libbey.

Those gentlemen who voted in the negative were —

(ROCKINGHAM COUNTY) Messrs. Cate, Sargent, Gerrish, Sleeper, Pickering, Clark of Kingston, Hoyt of Newington, Shackford, Leavitt of Newmarket, Warner, Harvey, Reding, Langdon, Griffin of Raymond, Green of Rye, Chase of Seabrook, Towle.

(STRAFFORD COUNTY) Messrs. Hall of Durham, Parker of Farmington, Hill of Madbury, Snell, Colbath, Lyman, Chamberlain, Boody, Holmes of Strafford.

(BELKNAP COUNTY) Messrs. Emerson of Alton, Proctor of Barnstead, Evans, Smith of Centre Harbor, Cole, Osgood of Laconia,

Busiel of Laconia, Emerson of New Hampton, Ames, Woodman, Lamprey.

(CARROLL COUNTY) Messrs. Allard, Pitman, Chandler, Clark of Effingham, Lovering, Gale of Jackson, Carter of Ossipee, Goodwin.

(MERRIMACK COUNTY) Messrs. Weymouth, Clement, Ayers, Sherburne, Smith of Concord, Martin, Daniell, Moore of Loudon, Sawyer of Newbury, Cilley, Elliott, Walker.

(HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY) Messrs. Wilson of Deering, Savage of Greenfield, Webber, Dutton, Griffin of Litchfield, Robinson of Manchester, Burbank, Edgecombe, Brown of Nashua, Butler of Pelham, Wood, Green of Wilton, Hasselton, Chapman.

(CHESHIRE COUNTY) Messrs. Burge, Goodrich, Hammond, Huntley, Bullock, Davis, Upton Angier, Parsons, Alexander.

(SULLIVAN COUNTY) Messrs. Comings of Cornish, Chase of Goshen, Bean, Morgan of Plainfield, Huntoon, Proctor of Washington.

(GRAFTON COUNTY) Messrs. Gale of Alexandria, Bedel, Whitcher of Benton, Spooner, Mason of Bristol, Weeks of Canaan, Butrick, Blodgett, Dustin, Cheney, Weeks of Haverhill, Putnam of Haverhill, Cummings of Holderness, Whitcher of Landaff, Richard Smith of Littleton, Perkins of Rumney, Garland, Page of Warren, Savage of Wentworth.

(COOS COUNTY) Messrs. Green of Berlin and Randolph, Leavitt of Carroll, Young, Bond, Hodgdon, Hart, Bickford of Stark, Brown of Stratford.

Yeas—156 ; nays—114.

So the motion prevailed.

The bill relating to Insurance Commissioners was taken from the table and the Senate amendments concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, to whom we referred a joint resolution in favor of John M. Haines and a joint resolution in favor of J. W. Hatch, reported the same without amendment, and they were passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Hills, of Windham, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution allowing C. H. Roberts \$253.17, G. W. Estabrook \$136.50, John Underhill \$136.50, S. D. Robinson \$136.50, William Colby \$137.55, W. W. Hatch, \$95.00.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Wadleigh, of Dover, from the Committee on Printers' Accounts, reported a joint resolution allowing John B. Clarke \$7.50, and Campbell & Hanscom \$7.50.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the following bill :—

An act in amendment of chapter 16 of the Laws of 1868, relating to fees of County Commissioners and for other purposes.

An act giving consent to the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of bills and joint resolution with the following titles :—

An act for the protection of fish in Bartlett's Pond, in Bath.

An act to provide for the counting of the votes for county officers in the county of Carroll.

An act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damages sustained in laying out of highways.

Joint resolution in favor of William Clark, on account of his services as Chaplain of the House.

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

An act entitled " An act in amendment of the militia law."

An act relating to the public printing.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the militia law, and the first two amendments to the bill relating to public printing.

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill was then laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, his motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill relative to over-issue of stock by the Boston & Maine Railroad was taken from the table and withdrawn.

[Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, in the chair.]

Mr. Mason, of Bristol, agreeably to previous notice, moved to reconsider the vote of the House appointing a committee to investigate into corruptions by railroad corporations.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Quinn, of South Newmarket, then withdrew the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the bill in amendment of the militia law was taken from the table, and then indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord, the bill establishing Normal Schools was taken up.

Mr. Badger moved that the bill be postponed until the next session.

The motion did not prevail.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Page, of Warren, repealing the act establishing Teachers' Institutes, was carried.

Mr. Pickering, of Greenland, moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might be in order for a third reading at the present time.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Adams, of Manchester, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the bill be postponed to the next session of the Legislature, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the House to recommend a location, outline of a building, the estimated expense of construction, the amount annually required for its operation, and other facts connected with such an institution, and report to the House.

Mr. Kent moved to amend by adding, “and that said committee serve without expense to the state.”

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution passed.

On motion, the clerk was instructed to make up the pay-roll to and including the 9th day of July.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the claims of N. M. Gove, Frank Kimball and Edmund Elliott, reported joint resolutions in their favor, which were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Webber, of Hillsborough, offered a resolution that the same sum be allowed the publisher of the Manchester Mirror that is allowed to the publishers of the Daily Patriot or Monitor.

Mr. Foster, of Manchester, moved a suspension of the rules, that the resolution might be put upon its passage, which was carried.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Chase, of Effingham, offered a resolution allowing Hon. Dudley Palmer \$50 for his services in aiding discharged prisoners.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill,

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to

the Hon. Samuel M. Wheeler, for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker the present session.

The Speaker, resuming the chair, responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Language is inadequate to express the sincere gratitude of my heart for your kind and approving words; and still greater is my gratitude for the uniform courtesy which I have received from every individual member of this House. From the commencement of the session down to this moment, I have not seen, in the conduct of the members of the House towards the chair, or in their conduct towards each other, any lack of friendliness or courtesy; and if I have succeeded in any measure in discharging the duties of this place satisfactorily to you, it has been, I think, much more owing to your courtesy, to your support, to your unvarying sympathy, than to any special merit of my own. It is true, I have tried with an honest and sincere purpose to discharge the duties of this position as I promised I would, with fidelity and impartiality; and if I have had any feeling of bias, either on account of political friendship or otherwise, I am sure I have been entirely unconscious of it. I have the satisfaction, in addition to your kind expressions, of feeling that I have endeavored to do the best I could, and that I have done it with an honest purpose and intention.

I feel that I should not do my duty on this occasion, did I not also express my approbation of the industry of this House. It is true that we have been in session thirty-nine days, somewhat longer, perhaps, than the usual sessions of this Legislature, but we have accomplished a great deal. During the six years that I have been connected with this House in one capacity or another, and for four years a member, I think there has been no time when so many measures have been brought before the House as have been acted upon the present session. I think there have been twice as many measures before this session as were before the last. Those measures have been disposed of, not hastily, but with due consideration, and I believe that every

individual can in most cases give a good reason for his action.

Again, the business of the session has all been closed up; nothing has been left undone. I believe that but six measures have been postponed to the next session, and all but one or two of these necessarily, the legal notice not having been given. I venture to say that such an instance cannot be found in the history of the legislation of this state for years. The unfinished business of last year was very considerable in amount, and so it is almost always.

And now, gentlemen, I wish to say a word in regard to another matter. It may perhaps have been thought at times that the Chair exercised quite as much authority as was becoming. The Chair may have erred in this respect, but he has been exceedingly desirous that good order should be preserved. In his efforts to this end, he may have sometimes seemed to be arbitrary, but such has not been the feeling; it has been simply his desire to preserve order. The disorder has not been on the part of members of the House, neither has it been intentional disorder, as the Chair believes, with one or two exceptions, on the part of persons not members of the House; it has arisen rather from inadvertence and thoughtlessness. It is at those individuals that the remarks of the Chair have been principally aimed, and towards them that his efforts to secure silence have been directed.

And now, with the kindest feelings towards each and every member on this floor,—for there is not a gentleman here whom I would not take by the hand as my best friend, not one,—and wishing you all a pleasant return to your families, I bid you an affectionate good-bye.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following bills and joint resolutions:—

An act for the taxation of foreign insurance companies.

Joint resolution to repair the State Prison.

Joint resolution in favor of the publisher of the Manchester Daily Mirror.

Joint resolution in favor of J. W. Hatch.

Joint resolution in favor of John M. Hayes.

Joint resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others.

The Senate have passed the following bill sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives:—

An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes.

The Senate recede from their amendment of the bill entitled "An act to establish a State Police in certain cases."

On motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes," was returned to the Senate with a request that it be submitted in a new draft.

On motion of Mr. Pickering, of Greenland,

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this House are due to William R. Patten, Clerk, and Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Assistant Clerk, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their laborious duties.

On motion of Mr. Badger, of Concord,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Charles H. Roberts, Sergeant-at-Arms, George W. Estabrook, Samuel D. Robinson and John Underhill, Doorkeepers, George S. Gove and Charles A. Gove, Messengers, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, of Rochester,

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be presented to J. M. W. Yerrington, James O. Adams, Willam P. Hill and James H. Slade, reporters, for the impartial and satisfactory reports furnished by them of the proceedings of this House.

Mr. Wyatt, of Dover, offered a resolution of thanks to

the Chaplain, for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of Manchester, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7 o'clock, and the Speaker announced as the Committee on the resolution in regard to the establishment of Normal Schools, Messrs. Adams of Manchester, Page of Warren, and Hoyt of Exeter.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the bill to disannex a part of Milford and annex the same to Brookline, was taken from the table and referred to the next session, with an order of notice.

The bill in relation to the public printing was taken from the table, on motion of Mr. Page, of Warren, the question being on concurrence with the Senate amendment, and the House refused to concur.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the following joint resolutions :—

Joint resolution in favor of Edmund Elliott.

Joint resolution in favor of Dudley S. Palmer.

Joint resolution in favor of Engrossing Clerk.

Joint resolution in favor of N. M. Gove.

The senate have passed the following joint resolution and bill, sent up by the House of Representatives, together with the accompanying amendments, in the passage of which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives :—

Joint resolution in favor of John B. Clarke and Campbell & Hanscom.

An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the foregoing joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the savings bank bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate adhere to their amendment of the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes," and request a committee of conference thereon.

On motion of Mr. Ray, of Lancaster, a committee of five was appointed on the part of the House, consisting of the following gentlemen : Messrs. Ray of Lancaster, Hackett of Portsmouth, Page of Warren, Farwell of Claremont, and Putnam of Haverhill.

On motion of Mr. Wadleigh, of Milford, the House took a recess of half an hour.

Upon reassembling, the bill in amendment of chapter 271 of the General Statutes, and in relation to the duties of the clerks of the House, was, on motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, taken from the table and indefinitely postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate join on their part, as a Committee of Conference upon the bill entitled "An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, and for other purposes," Senators Gordon and Scripture.

The Senate have receded from their third amendment to the bill entitled "An act relating to public printing," and have further amended the bill, in the passage of which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Reding, of Portsmouth, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill relating to the public printing.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Lancaster, the resolution to meet to-morrow morning at 5½ o'clock, was taken from the table, and the time changed to 6½ o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate have passed the following bill, in the passage of which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives : —

An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, in relation to savings banks.

Mr. Hackett, of Portsmouth, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Vaughn, of Portsmouth,

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to wait upon His Excellency the Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature, having transacted the business before them, are ready to be adjourned.

Ordered, that Messrs. Vaughn of Portsmouth, Wilkinson of Keene, Carter of Ossipee, Morgan of Enfield, Cooper of Newport, Clement of Bow, Cole of Gilford, Perkins of Rumney, Wheeler of Temple, be that committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Speaker :

The Senate concur with the House of Representatives in the passage of the resolution appointing a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Governor and inform him that the business of the session is now brought to a close, and that both branches are now ready to adjourn, and join on their part Senators Taylor and Livingston.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

[Speaker in the chair.]

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Putnam, of Haverhill, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Vaughn, of Portsmouth, from the committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor and inform him that the business of the session had been finished, reported that they had discharged their duty, and His Excellency would soon make a communication to the Legislature.

Mr. Lovering, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that they have examined the following bills and joint resolutions, and have found the same to be correctly engrossed : —

An act to promote the interests of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

An act to incorporate the New Hampshire Land and Ocean Telegraph Company.

An act in amendment of section 13, chapter 251, General Statutes.

An act to change the name of a certain person.

Joint resolution in favor of McFarland & Jenks.

Joint resolution in favor of Butterfield & Hill and others.

Joint resolution to pay the debt of the State Prison.

An act in amendment of the militia law.

An act as to Insurance Commissioners.

An act for the protection of fish.

An act relating to actions upon insurance policies.

An act to provide for heating the rooms and offices of the State-House.

An act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Peterborough Railroad, passed June session, 1866.

Joint resolution in favor of John B. Clarke and Campbell & Hanscom.

An act to provide for the taking of depositions in criminal cases.

Joint resolution in favor of C. H. Roberts and others.

Joint resolution to repair State Prison.

Joint resolution in favor of J. W. Hatch.

Joint resolution in favor of John M. Haines.

Joint resolution in favor of Edmund Elliott.

Joint resolution in favor of N. M. Gove.

An act for the protection of fish in Bartlett's Pond, in Bath.

Joint resolution in favor of Dudley S. Palmer.

An act in amendment of chapter 58 of the General Statutes, in relation to savings banks.

Joint resolution in favor of Rev. William Clark, on account of his services as Chaplain of the House.

An act to provide for the taxation of foreign insurance companies.

An act to provide for counting the votes for county officers for the county of Carroll.

Joint resolution in favor of the Engrossing Clerk.

Joint resolution in favor of publisher of Manchester Mirror.

An act in amendment of chapter 63 of the General Statutes, in relation to damages sustained in laying out of highways.

An act to establish a State Police in certain cases.

An act relating to the public printing.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CONCORD, July 9, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

Having signed all the acts and resolutions that have been presented to me for my approval and signature, and having been informed by a joint committee of the Legislature that you have finished the business before you, and are now

ready to be adjourned, I do, by authority vested in me, hereby adjourn the Legislature to the last Wednesday of May next.

ONSLow STEARNS, *Governor.*

The Speaker then declared the House adjourned to the last Wednesday of May next.

WILLIAM R. PATTEN, *Clerk.*

A true copy. Attest :

WILLIAM R. PATTEN, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX TO THE JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any erroneous entry shall be corrected.

2. No member shall hold conversation with another during the reading of the journal, or while a member is speaking in debate.

3. Every member, rising to speak, shall address the President, and when he has finished shall sit down.

4. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

5. More than one member rising to speak at the same time, the President shall decide who shall speak first.

6. If any member transgress the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall sit down, and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide in the case; but if there be no appeal, the decision of the President shall be conclusive.

7. No member shall absent himself without permission from the Senate.

8. A motion shall be seconded before it is debated, and if required by the President, or any member, it shall be reduced to writing.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to postpone indefinitely, to lay on the table, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to amend, which several motions shall take precedence in the order in which they are arranged. And no motion to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, being decided, shall be in order at the same stage of the bill or proposition until after an adjournment.

10. If the question under debate will admit of division, any member may have it divided, and in filling blanks the longest time and the largest sum shall be put first.

11. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to, it shall be decided by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

12. When the yeas and nays are required, each member shall declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless, for special reasons, he be excused by the Senate.

13. When a motion is made to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which, in the opinion of any member, may require secrecy, the President shall desire the gallery to be closed, and the doors shall remain closed until the subject is disposed of.

14. After a motion has been decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the majority, or, if the Senate be equally divided, any member voting on the side prevailing, to move for a reconsideration thereof, unless the bill, resolution, report, amendment, or motion on which the vote was taken, has gone from the possession of the Senate; but no motion to reconsider shall be in order unless made the same day on which the vote was taken, or the next day after on which the vote was taken, on which the Senate shall be in session; but no vote shall be reconsidered when a less number of members is present than when it passed.

15. Before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the member introducing the same.

16. Any member, on giving notice of asking leave to bring in a bill, shall state the nature of the bill he proposes to introduce, and at least one day's notice shall be given before a motion for leave shall be in order.

17. Every bill shall be read three times before its passage; and the President shall give notice at each time whether it be the first, second, or third reading; and no bill after it has been read a second time shall have a third reading before an adjournment.

18. All resolutions which may require the signature of the Governor shall be treated in the same manner as bills.

10. When a bill shall have been read a first time, and ordered to a second reading, it shall be immediately read a second time by its title, and by the President referred to the appropriate standing committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

20. All bills introduced in the Senate, to repeal or modify an existing statute, shall refer to the act proposed to be repealed or modified, by the title and the session at which it was passed; and no bill shall refer to any statutes by the number of the chapter of the pamphlet laws.

21. The Senate may resolve itself into a committee of the whole at any time, on motion made for that purpose; and in forming a committee of the whole, the President shall leave the chair, and appoint a chairman to preside in committee. The President may at any time name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

22. The last question, upon the second reading of a bill or resolution, shall always be, Shall it be read a third time? and no amendment shall be received or discussed on the third reading of any bill or resolution, unless by consent of eight members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of a bill or resolution, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place and an amendment be reported, the bill or resolution shall again be read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole.

23. The titles of bills, and such parts thereof as may be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

24. All bills, resolutions and addresses, after passing the Senate, shall be signed by the President, and all warrants and other processes issued by order of the Senate shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

25. The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of any session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise: A Committee on the Judiciary; a Committee on Incorporations; a Committee on State Institutions; a Committee on Military Affairs, and Roads, Bridges, and Canals; a Committee on Claims; a Committee on Railroads; a Committee on Banks; a Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures; a Committee on Elections; a Committee on Education; a Committee on Finance; and a Committee on Towns.

26. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless a member requests that the appointment shall be by ballot, in which case it shall be so done.

27. When the Senate shall concur with the House of Representatives in the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of not more than five members of the House, one member shall be added on the part of the Senate; but when more than five, two members of the Senate shall be added.

28. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Clerk of the Senate.

29. Messages from the Governor or House of Representatives may be received at all times, except when the Senate is engaged in putting the question, in calling the yeas and nays, counting the ballots, or in reading the journal.

30. All questions shall be put by the President, and each member of the Senate shall signify his assent or dissent by answering *yea* or *nay*. If the President doubts, or a division is called for, the Senate shall divide. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and stand till they be counted; and afterward those in the negative shall rise and stand till they be counted. The President shall then rise and state the decision of the Senate.

31. No person, except the members of the Executive, or members of the House of Representatives and its officers, shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except by invitation of the President, or some member with his consent.

32. The Senate shall adjourn to meet at ten o'clock in

the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, of each day, unless the Senate shall otherwise order.

Motions to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

OF THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at precisely the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, shall immediately call the members to order, and at the commencement of each day's session shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak on points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose: and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that," (as the case may be) "say aye"; and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, say no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division is called for, the House shall divide. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats and stand till they be counted, and afterward those in the negative shall rise and stand till they be counted. The Speaker shall then rise and state the decision of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise directed by the House.

6. The Speaker shall designate to which of the standing committees all memorials, petitions, accounts, or other matters, shall be referred, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

7. The Speaker shall vote in no case unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minor-

ity, will make the division equal ; and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker ; and all writs, warrants or subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, the Speaker, or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

10. No person but the members and officers of the House, members of the Council, and members of the Senate, the Secretary of the State, Treasurer, and Clerks of the Senate, shall be admitted within the door of the Representatives' Chamber, unless by invitation of the Speaker, or some member of the House with the consent of the Speaker, except, in public hearings, parties, their counsel and witnesses, under the direction of the Speaker.

11. The Speaker shall have power to substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair, such substitution not to extend beyond an adjournment.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

12. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.

13. If any member transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order ; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, and the question of order shall then be distinctly stated from the chair ; and in all cases where a member shall be called to order for uttering disrespectful words, upon the request of any member the words objected to shall be reduced to writing by the member so calling to order ; after which the member so called to order may explain, and the question shall be open to debate, as in other cases, and decided by the Speaker, whose decision shall be submitted to, unless an appeal be made to the House by a member, in which case the only question shall be, Is the Speaker's decision correct ? which shall be decided without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member

called to order, he may proceed ; if otherwise, and the case may require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

14. In all cases the member first rising shall speak first. When two members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the person to speak.

15. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House ; nor more than once, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

16. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no one shall walk out of or across the House ; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse ; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair ; nor shall any member leave his seat while the yeas and nays are calling.

17. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly interested ; or in any case where he was not present when the question was put ; nor sit upon any committee when he is directly interested in the question under consideration. In case of such interest of a member of a committee, the fact shall be reported to the House, and another person substituted on that question in his place.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reason, shall excuse him.

19. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded, and stated from the chair ; and when a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, and delivered in at the table and read by the Speaker before the same shall be debated.

20. No petition shall be received by the House, unless it be presented by a member thereof, and upon motion made for that purpose ; nor until the substance of said petition be concisely minuted, and the name of the member, and the town he represents, recorded upon the back thereof ; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker, whenever any motion relative to a petition is to be stated to the House, to state, in the first place, the substance of the petition, as minuted on the back thereof.

21. After a motion is stated by the Speaker it shall be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before an amendment.

22. When any question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but, 1st, to adjourn; 2d, to lay on the table; 3d, for the previous question; 4th, to postpone indefinitely; 5th, to postpone to a day certain; 6th, to commit; and, 7th, to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. Motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, and take from the table, shall be decided without debate.

23. The Speaker shall put the previous question in the following form: *Shall the main question be now put?* and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question has been decided. After the adoption of the previous question the sense of the House shall forthwith be taken upon pending amendments, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

24. On the previous question no member shall speak more than once without leave, and all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, excepting on appeal and on such appeal no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the House.

25. If the previous question is decided in the negative, it shall not be again in order till after adjournment, but the main question shall be left before the House, and disposed of as though the previous question had not been put.

26. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon during the session.

27. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the sense will admit of it; and upon a motion to amend, a refusal to strike out words shall neither preclude amendment to such words, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

28. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment to the main question, and all motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

29. No new motion shall be admitted, under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

30. No vote shall be reconsidered, unless the motion for reconsideration be made by a member who voted with the majority, nor unless notice of such motion be given on the same day on which the vote passed, or on the next day on which the House shall be in session, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock.

31. When the reading of a paper is called for and objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

32. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees who have not reported.

33. Each member shall seasonably and punctually attend to his duty in the House, and no one shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

34. The Speaker shall appoint a sergeant-at-arms, whenever it may be necessary, to execute the commands of the House and process issued by its authority. And he shall also appoint a teller for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to report to the chair the state of the vote, whenever a division of the House is called for.

OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

35. The following standing committees shall be appointed early in the June session :

A Committee on Elections ; a Committee on the Judiciary ; a Committee on Banks ; a Committee on the State Prison ; a Committee on Public Lands ; a Committee on Agriculture ; a Committee on Manufactures ; a Committee on Finance ; a Committee on Retrenchment and Reform ; a Committee on Military Affairs ; a Committee on Education ; a Committee on Incorporations ; a Committee on Towns and Parishes ; a Committee on the Division of Towns ; a Committee on the Asylum for the Insane ; a Committee on Railroads ; a Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals ; a Committee on Unfinished Business ; a Committee on Mileage ; a Committee on Fisheries ; and a Committee on the Reform School, — to consist of ten members each ; a Committee on Bills on their Second Reading ; a Committee on Printers' Accounts ; a Committee on Mili-

tary Accounts; a Committee on Claims,—to consist of seven members each; a Committee on the Alteration of Names,—to consist of five members.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report upon the certificates or other credentials of the election of the members returned to serve in this House, and to take into consideration all such petitions and other matters in relation to elections and returns as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and shall be referred to them by the House.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary to take into their consideration all matters in relation to the judiciary system of the state; to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near about expiring, and require to be revived or farther continued, and report their opinion on all constitutional questions that may be referred to them by the House.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Banks to consider all applications for the incorporation of banks, and all subjects relating to such institutions, that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the State Prison to take into consideration all matters in relation to the state prison; to examine all reports and accounts that may be submitted by the warden, and make such report, either by bill or otherwise, as they think the interest of the state requires.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Lands to consider all proposals and applications for the sale of public lands, and every matter in relation to them that may be referred to the committee by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Agriculture to take into their consideration all matters concerning the agricultural interests of the state, and the incorporation of agricultural societies, that shall be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Manufactures to consider all matters concerning the manufacturing interests of the state, and all applications for incorporation for manufacturing purposes, which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to examine and take into consideration the state of the treasury, to report what sum it may be necessary to raise as a state tax, and on every subject touching the financial interests of the state, that may be referred to them by the House.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to take into consideration the public expenditures, and all questions relating thereto; and also to consider all questions relating to the subject of administrative reforms in the various departments of the state government, and report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs to consider all applications for altering and amending laws regulating the militia of this state, and for the removal of military officers, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Education to consider all subjects relative to the regulation of school districts and schools, and all matters concerning education, that may be referred to them by the House, and report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Incorporations to consider and report on all applications for acts of incorporation, and all other matters which may come in question relative to bodies corporate, that may be referred to them by the House, excepting those relating to towns, parishes, turnpikes, railroads, canals, banks, agricultural societies, and factories.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Towns and Parishes to consider all applications for the alteration of town or parish lines by the annexation of one portion of a town or parish to another town or parish, that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Division of Towns to consider all applications for incorporation of towns or parishes, by division of towns or otherwise, that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane to examine all accounts, particularly of those relating to the expenditure of money appropriated by the state; to examine in relation to the rules and government of the institution, and all matters of general interest con-

nected therewith, and all such matters as shall be referred to them by the House, and report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Railroads to consider all petitions for the incorporation of railroads, for alterations, and all matters relative thereto, that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals to consider all applications for the incorporation of turnpikes, bridges or canals, and for the alteration of tolls, and all matters relative thereto that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Unfinished Business to examine and report, from the journals of the last session, all such matters as were then pending and undetermined.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage to ascertain the distance traveled by each member of the House, computing the same by the nearest traveled highway, and report to the House, with the names of the several members, and the distance traveled by each.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Fisheries to consider all matters concerning the location, growth, cultivation, protection, improvement, and preservation of fish within the waters of this state, and all matters relative thereto, which may be referred to them by the House, and make such report thereon, either by bill or otherwise, as they think the interest of the state requires.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Reform School to examine in relation to the rules and government of the institution, and all matters of general interest connected therewith, and all such matters as may be referred to them by the House, and make such report, either by bill or otherwise, as they think the interest of the state requires.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Bills on the Second Reading to take into consideration all bills on the second reading that may be committed or otherwise, and to make such report thereon as they may think expedient.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Printers' Accounts to examine and adjust all accounts against the state for printing, and every subject relating to such accounts that may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Accounts to examine, adjust and report on all accounts relative to the militia, that may be referred to them by the House.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims to audit, adjust and report on all accounts and claims that may be presented for allowance, except accounts for printing, military accounts, and accounts for engrossing bills.

36. All other committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered.

37. The standing committee shall attend at their respective committee rooms, two hours before the meeting of the House in the morning, and at such other times as the House shall order; and no committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, unless when the Speaker shall consider it necessary.

38. The first named member of any committee appointed by the Speaker of the House shall be chairman; and in case of his absence, or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on, as often as the case may happen, unless the committee, by a majority of the number, elect a chairman. And when any committee shall report otherwise than by bill, they shall, if the subject admit of it, subjoin to their report a resolution, making such disposition of the matter committed to them as to the committee shall seem expedient.

39. Whenever it shall not be convenient for any standing committee to attend promptly to all the business which may be properly referred to it, the Speaker may, on a vote of the House to that effect, appoint an additional committee on the same subject, to consist of the same number of members as the original committee, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all matters in relation to that subject which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon.

ON BILLS.

40. Every bill and joint resolution shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House on the report of a committee; and no bill or joint resolution shall be introduced by any member (except on the report of a

committee) unless he shall have given at least one day's notice of intention, and of the object of the bill or joint resolution to be introduced.

41. Every bill shall have three several readings in the House previous to its passage. The first reading shall be for information; and thereupon, when the bill shall have been introduced by a committee, if not rejected or otherwise disposed of, a time shall be assigned for a second reading; and upon the second reading, if not rejected or otherwise disposed of by the House, a time shall be assigned for a third reading. When a bill shall have been introduced by a member upon leave, or by message from the Senate, and read a first time, if it be not rejected or otherwise disposed of by the House, the question shall be, Shall the bill be read a second time? And if ordered to a second reading, it shall immediately be read a second time by its title, and be by the Speaker referred to the appropriate standing committee, unless otherwise ordered by the House. No bill, after it has been read a second time, shall have a third reading until after an adjournment. The time assigned for the second and third readings of bills and resolutions shall be eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

42. No amendment shall be made but upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, and all resolutions shall be in writing, with the name of the member and the town he represents on the back thereof. The orders of the day for the reading of bills and joint resolutions shall hold for every succeeding day, until disposed of.

43. All bills, and all votes and resolutions that are necessary to be carried to the Senate for their concurrence, may be sent by the Assistant Clerk.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

44. The House may resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House at any time, on the motion of a member made for that purpose; and in forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

45. Upon bills and resolutions committed to a committee

of the whole House, the bill or resolution shall first be read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preâmbles of the bill to be last considered; the body of the bill or resolution shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill or resolution shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to pass it to a third reading be taken.

46. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking.

47. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor suspended, unless by a vote therefor of two thirds of the members present, to be ascertained by actual count, when any member shall request the same.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

48. As soon as the journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from members of the House. The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called for and disposed of. And the above business shall be done in no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

49. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, if called for by any member, shall have the preference over all other business except the general order of the day; and no motion, or any other business, except the general order of the day, shall be received without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. When a convention of the two houses is to be formed, whether by a requirement of the constitution, or by a vote or resolve of the two houses, a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate, giving notice when the House will meet the Senate in convention. As soon thereafter as the convenience of the Senate will permit, they will attend in the House. The Speaker of the House shall be chairman of the convention, and shall state the reasons for forming the convention. When the House and Senate are thus formed in convention, the rules adopted as the rules of the House shall be considered the rules of the convention, so far as they may be deemed applicable, and the convention shall be accordingly governed thereby.

2. Messages may be sent by such person or persons as each house may deem to be proper.

3. Messages from either house shall be received by the other at all times, except when engaged in putting a question, in calling the yeas and nays, in counting the ballots, or in reading the journal.

4. When a message shall be sent from either house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it may be sent, by the doorkeeper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be under the signature of the clerk of each house respectively.

6. There shall be a committee for the purpose of engrossing all bills, consisting of two members of each house. All bills that pass both houses shall be delivered to said

committee, be by them engrossed, carefully examined, and reported to the respective houses; and shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate.

7. There shall be a committee, to consist of three members of the House and one of the Senate, on each of the following subjects, to wit: On all matters relative to the State Library, and on all matters relative to the State-House and State-House Yard.

8. Every bill or joint resolution repealing or modifying any existing law, shall refer to the same by the chapter, title, and section of the General Statutes, if contained therein, otherwise by its title, and the session of the Legislature when the same was passed; and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each branch of the Legislature to require all such bills and resolutions to be made in conformity therewith, before putting any vote thereon, except to commit or amend.

9. When a bill or resolve which shall have passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

10. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolve may be founded.

11. Each house shall transmit to the other all bills which have passed their several stages in the house in which they originated, at least twenty-four hours before the time fixed for adjournment.

12. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolve shall be considered lost.

13. No bill, joint resolution, claim outstanding on the first day of the session, or petition relating to new business, shall be received in either branch of the Legislature after the third week of the session, unless reported from a committee; provided that this rule may be suspended in either house whenever two-thirds of the whole number of members shall actually vote in favor thereof, and not otherwise.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON,

ACCOMPANIED BY REPORTS OF THE

CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN,

TOGETHER WITH OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
AFFAIRS OF THE PRISON,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH MAYO, WARDEN.

AUGUSTUS BEAN, DEPUTY WARDEN.

DR. A. CROSBY, PHYSICIAN.

REV. SULLIVAN HOLMAN, CHAPLAIN.

OVERSEERS.

S. B. EATON, *Overseer of Prison Hall, Hospital and Cook-room,*

JOHN C. PERKINS, *Overseer of Shoe-shop,*

CHARLES H. ORDWAY, *Overseer of First Cabinet-shop and Clerk for the Prison,*

CHAS. G. THAYER, } *Overseers of Second Cabinet-shop.*
FRANK MORGAN, }

GUARDS.

FRANK J. BURNHAM,

JOSEPH M. ABBOTT,

SAMUEL H. BALLOU,

SAMUEL D. ROBINSON,

WM. D. MOORES, *Night Watchman in Hall,*

DANIEL ROWE, *Night Watchman in Shop.*

WARDEN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in
General Court Assembled.*

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of this, the fourth year of service as Warden of the New Hampshire State Prison, it becomes my duty to make to your honorable body a report of the state of affairs, the general condition and the wants of the prison.

Accompanying this report will be found an account of the income and expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1869. There is also appended a register of convicts, discharges, list of pardons, bill of fare, &c., &c.

This exhibit will show that we have reached that desirable and long-looked-for financial condition, where the legitimate earnings of the prison pay running expenses and leave a balance to be credited to the State.

It should be a satisfaction to know, that during the four last years the income has exceeded the current expenses several thousand dollars. It is true that this surplus has been expended on extensive repairs and additions on the prison buildings. These outlays were essential to the welfare and prosperity of the institution.

We allude particularly to this point, because the improve-

ments have been of such a nature as to preclude [their being estimated in the annual appraisal. The gain is real, though it can hardly be made apparent in a report. It is not so pleasant, nor perhaps so seemingly creditable, as a large sum paid into the Treasury, yet it is in reality as true an index of the prosperity of the institution.

We believe that any person who will take the trouble to examine the nature and extent of the improvements made, and observe the increased facilities they have given for thorough, expeditious performance of labor, will be convinced that every dollar has been wisely expended. The year ensuing will, I am confident, show a surplus unexpended to be paid into the Treasury. It will, of course, be necessary to expend considerable sums from time to time on improvements and changes; and I would respectfully suggest that in future all such contingent expenses be met by direct appropriation from the Treasury, and not as heretofore by a deduction from the earnings of the prison.

I urge this for two reasons: — First, because it will simplify matters; and second, it will relieve the warden of the necessity of often incurring large and perplexing personal liabilities in order to meet current expenses. In most, if not all the other States, this mode of procedure is extensively practiced, and in some it is required by law.

Further detailed account of the financial affairs of the prison will be found in the appended report of the Council Committee.

Their deep interest in all that pertains to the condition and welfare of the prison, and their careful and frequent examination of it in all its departments, fit them to present a full and exact report.

CONTRACTS.

The contracts are the same as last year. The contractors have met their pecuniary obligations to the State with their

usual promptness. In all their intercourse with the prisoners they have manifested that uniform kindness and sympathy that have secured their confidence and rendered them cheerful in their work.

I cannot, however, refrain from entering a protest against the whole contract system, as opposed to the pecuniary interests of the State and hostile to the maintenance of wholesome and strict discipline. It is true that under the present contracts the income of the prison is much larger than formerly, yet the same amount of labor outside of prison walls would cost more than double what it does here. This large profit might as well be saved to the State as to go to the contractor.

But this is not the worst evil of the contract system ; at least, it is not the one from which the officers of the prison experience the worst trouble. Our views on this point are fully expressed in the report of the Directors of the Vermont State Prison for the year 1868. Speaking of the contract system they say:—

“ The practical working of the contract system is open to the most serious objections. A competent general officer can manage the industries of the prison much more to the interest of the State and the convicts in all respects than can be done under the contract system ; and at the present high price of labor can make the prison self-sustaining.

“ The contract system interferes with prison discipline, impedes reformation, and is a barrier to the good results anticipated from our prison system. It places for the whole working day the prisoners, to a great extent, under the control of men who have no official responsibility ; who have no interest with maintenance of discipline, none in the reformation of the prisoners, and none in their preparation for a return to civil life,— who see in the convict only so much machinery for making money.

“An effective system of prison discipline demands perfect independence on the part of the prison officers. Steadiness of management is of the greatest importance, but it is no uncommon occurrence, that if the prison officers do not make the interests of the State and its prisoners subordinate to the will of the contractors or their agent, the relations between them are not of the most friendly kind, and if there is not open opposition, there may be a concealed effort to remove and appoint such officers as will follow out their views and pecuniary interest.

“The system puts the whole public reputation of a prison in the mouths of men whose interest is opposed to that of the public. The prison officers may unite in the statement that its discipline was never better, while the contractors may fill the public mind with statements that it has never been so bad.”

This matter is being agitated in other States, and the special committee of the N. Y. Legislature in their recent report discuss the whole question in an elaborate manner, and show conclusively that the whole effect of the system, both on the interests of the State and the convict, is bad.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

However gratifying it would be to me to reduce the expenses of this institution, it is yet my duty to refer once more to the dilapidated condition of the south wing of the prison. It has become an almost imperative necessity that something be done. This part of the prison is leaky, damp, dark and inconvenient. A change in the roof would utilize a large amount of room that is now unoccupied, and which is in pressing demand for the use of the female convicts, whose present confined quarters are every way ill-adapted to the purpose for which they are employed. An appropriation has been made each of the two past years for

repairs on this part of the building, but not being sufficient in either instance to meet in any adequate degree the necessities of the case, it has not been deemed advisable to expend it.

We have before spoken of the crowded condition of the male department, and the need of more cells. Our tables show a smaller increase of inmates than last year, yet we may reasonably expect that after the close of the present session of our courts the accommodations will still be inadequate.

REFORMATION.

There is, perhaps, no one question that is more rapidly growing in interest, or more widely securing the attention of the benevolent and those engaged in public affairs, than that which pertains to the management of our reformatory and penal institutions; and it cannot have escaped the notice of an observant mind that there has been going on a gradual change of opinion in regard to this whole matter. Men have come to entertain different ideas concerning the ends to be sought in the punishment of their fellow men. To inflict punishment without regard to the effect of its infliction on the criminal was once thought to be the sole design of all penal enactments. This is seen both in the severity of the treatment formerly exercised, and the almost utter want of any attempt to alleviate the rigors of convict life, or to effect any improvement or reformation in those condemned to endure it. But a gratifying change in public sentiment has taken place, and out of this has grown a radical change in the whole system of prison management in a large part of the civilized world.

The severities and cruelties of other days are being done away, while more and more it is coming to be felt that in connection with strict execution of the law there may

be the most earnest effort to alleviate the condition and effect the reformation of the criminal. Extended remarks on this point may not be called for, but in connection with it there is one thing deserving our special mention, and is to be taken into consideration whenever the matter of prison management becomes a subject of thought or discussion.

Some may fear that modern philanthropists will make our prisons houses of refuge, rather to be sought than avoided by certain classes of our criminals, and that the thought of a three- or five-years sentence will prove a slight restraint on the villain who is debating the question of robbing your till or stealing your horse. But there is one thing that such are ever to remember, and that is that a large percentage of our prisoners are but boys, not hardened in crime, but committed for some comparatively slight offence, perpetrated while under the influence of a strong temptation, or of a poisonous dram that robbed them of thought and sense. Now their whole future will often depend on the manner in which they are treated while under restraint. Some of them are from good families, and the sense of shame and disgrace that comes over them when they realize their situation is often overwhelming, and but little harshness is needed to finish the work, and crush a generous nature into a hopeless wreck.

But let the treatment be such as to encourage these unfortunate ones, preserve as far as possible, their self-respect, make them feel that there is yet a chance for them to become useful and respected, and you save them. Pursue the opposite course, and you restore them to society feeling that the brand of Cain is upon them, and that the only life before them is one of disgrace and crime.

The time has been when it was thought impossible to punish a man and reform him at the same time. Once under the ban of the law, he was to all intents and purposes

an outlaw for life. That he could be restored to the world a useful, law-abiding member of society never seemed to enter the minds of men. And with public sentiment so against him, it was a hopeless attempt for a released convict to try to regain a position in society. That there has been a great change in public sentiment, and that it is a sentiment that has a practical application, is seen from the fact that hundreds of discharged prisoners are now engaged in honorable and lucrative employments, and some are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

During my connection with this prison it has been my constant aim, in all my treatment of those under my charge, to make them feel that there was yet hope for them, a chance for them to become virtuous and respected members of society. My efforts in this direction have been specially directed to the younger and least hardened of our numbers.

But the change in public opinion has extended farther than to entertain the idea that the moral reformation and social salvation of the criminal is possible. Christian men have come more and more to feel that our prisons and houses of correction do not contain a class that it is useless to attempt to reach by gospel influences. It is true that there have been found in all times men of large heart and strong faith who have not hesitated to carry the Word or Life into the darkest cells and to the most desperate criminals, yet the majority of men have looked on their attempt as hopeless. But this feeling is passing away, and year by year the efforts for the religious instruction of our prisoners have increased, and more ample and generous provisions have been made for this purpose. The religious welfare of the men under my care has been a matter of deep interest to me from the first. I cannot feel that my responsibility to them closes when they are suitably fed, clothed and guarded.

In all my efforts in this direction I have had the hearty coöperation and the counsel of our excellent chaplain, whose heart has been in his work, and whose strength has been given to it. I cannot speak in too high terms of his faithfulness and efficiency. His influence over the prisoners has been marked and salutary, and his labors are deserving the gratitude and commendation of every one who has an interest in the spiritual welfare of the unfortunate class for which he has labored.

PARDONS.

The pardoning power has been carefully and judiciously exercised during the year, yet prolonged experience but confirms the opinion expressed last year, that this right should be but sparingly used, and only in exceptional cases. One thing referred to in this connection in my last report, I cannot desist from again calling attention to. Hardly a man comes to this prison without the expectation of a speedy pardon. Some think it hardly worth the trouble of putting on the prison uniform, their stay is to be so short.

In many cases they have been assured by those in positions of influence, that efforts will be made for their release. From the officer who arrests them to the judge who pronounces their sentence, all who come in contact with them seem to conspire to create in them hopes that cannot be realized. We are convinced that in the majority of cases these promises of help are made without any intention of ever fulfilling them. The only thought is to soften a little the stubborn fact of disgrace and danger.

The chances of a pardon must of course be very few, and to send men here with the assurance that their stay will be but brief is both unwise and wicked. The disappointment that follows when the false hope dies out is bitter, and its effect in every way bad. To all concerned we would say,

For humanity's sake send us no more men with the expectation that an early effort is to be made for their release.

DISCIPLINE.

It has been my constant endeavor to maintain the standard of discipline that has so long characterized this institution. In this I have been heartily seconded by all my subordinate officers. Good order is of course the first requisite in a place like this; yet strict rules need not have an unfavorable influence on those who feel their force. We do not break or crush men, but exercise that restraint that is necessary to comfort and safety. It would be an exaggeration to say that our rules had at all times been carried out to the letter, yet we think that personal inspection will convince any one that we have approximated as near to this as is practicable or even desirable. The old punishment of the dark cell, with bread and water, has been continued for extreme cases; and in two cases of obstinate refractoriness it has been found necessary to use the ball and chain for a time.

The privileges and occasional liberties granted the prisoners have in no wise impaired the discipline or rendered its maintenance difficult.

FESTIVITIES, ETC.

In addition to our usual festivities on Thanksgiving day, the prisoners were treated on the 31st of January to a turkey and mince-pie dinner, with the usual accompaniments of such a feast. This was furnished by a benevolent citizen of Rhode Island, whose donation for this purpose was accompanied by a letter, from which we make the following extracts:—

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 20, 1869.

To the Warden of N. H. State Prison:—

MY DEAR Sir,—From my knowledge of prison-keepers, I am confident that they are very far from being the “worst men in all Jerusalem.” It is their general goodness of heart, which I have demonstrated frequently, which makes me strong in the faith that you will grant me the petition I am about to present. . . . What I wish you to do is this,—please accept the enclosed sixty dollars for your unhappy little community, and consume it on the 31st of January, 1869, for a good *roast dinner*, with the proper accompaniments. The 31st happens to come on Sunday this year, but we have the highest authority for doing good on the Sabbath. I think you will have plenty of company in performing this kindness towards these “miserables,” as other invitations go with this to your neighboring States. In the hope that I may shortly have the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

H. C. DORSEY.

After consulting the Governor, and receiving his hearty assent to the proposed dinner, it was prepared and served. I need not say that it was appreciated by the men, and I doubt not that many hearts were grateful to one who remembered them that are in bonds as bound with them.

On the Fourth-of-July the prisoners were furnished with a bountiful supply of strawberries and cream, presented by the contractor, George F. Comings, Esq. At four o'clock in the afternoon of that day they stopped work, were marched into the prison yard, and after partaking of lemonade, they were for a few moments allowed the privilege of free intercourse and conversation.

One evening during the winter our Sunday-school teachers gave their classes a pleasant surprise in the way of a bountiful collation in the chapel. During this evening, also, a few moments were spent in hand-shakings and conversation.

These privileges, slight as they may seem, go far to alleviate the bitterness of convict life, while at the same time

they in no wise tend to create insubordination. On the contrary, their influence is salutary in this direction, gratitude being a stronger restraint than fear. Slowly and with care, I am striving to reduce to practice every plan that promises to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners, without interfering with the end for which they are here.

Other States are moving in the same direction, some of them faster in certain respects. Both Massachusetts and Rhode Island have discarded the parti-colored dress as tending to degrade and destroy the self-respect of the prisoners. How far such alleviations may be carried with safety and entire good effect, I am not prepared to say, but the limit has not yet been reached where it must be said that it is not wise to go farther.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

On the return of the long evenings our school was resumed, and it has been continued through the winter and spring with the most gratifying results. More interested scholars or more rapid advancement than we have been permitted in many instances to witness, it would be difficult to find. Among the pleasantest duties I have ever been called upon to perform, has been that of instructing some of those who came here without even the rudiments of an education.

In this work I am confident we are doing community, as well as individuals, a service. Ignorance and crime are intimately associated, and every effort to increase the intelligence of even convicts tends to promote the welfare and increase the safety of society. Under the direction, principally, of the chaplain, a course of lectures was delivered in the chapel by gentlemen of this city and vicinity. By these and other means we have striven to break the monotony of prison life, and to profit and save those condemned to endure it.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

The usual religious services have been held every Sabbath during the year, at nine o'clock A. M. There has been a gratifying increase in the interest manifested in these services. Few pastors have more attentive hears than does our esteemed chaplain, who has presented the great truths of the gospel with plainness and power. There has been a great improvement in our singing, the men having been furnished with books, and pains having been taken to instruct them. Our Sabbath school has been continued through the year with satisfactory results.

It becomes me at this point to acknowledge our indebtedness to kind Christian friends who have volunteered as teachers. They have been interested, faithful workers, evidently believing that the truths of God's Word are as wisely adapted to needs of convicts as to any other class, and that his grace can soften the heart of a prisoner as readily as that of one placed in the most favorable circumstances. With patience and in love they have sown the seeds of truth in what to many may seem barren and uncongenial soil.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

With propriety I might have headed this section, "Cause of Crime." One more than any and all others is the prolific cause of the crimes that fill the cells of our penal institutions. Take out of this prison those who attribute their presence here to intemperance, and there would be hardly enough left to care for the buildings. I am firmly convinced that a vigorous execution of our prohibitory law would decrease our prison committals more than one-half.

Give every rum-seller a life-sentence, and other sentences would be few and far between. We have many sad cases of young men from respectable families, brought here in consequence of taking a single glass of liquid poison sold by some heartless violator of the law.

How to provide safe accommodations for all of our inmates has been a matter that has given us no little trouble since I have had charge of this institution. A rigid enforcement of our admirable prohibitory law would leave us room enough and to spare.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

The present number of female convicts is eight. They are, without exception, industrious and interested in their work. When not engaged in household labor, they are employed in making and repairing the clothing of the prisoners. Our former tailor was discharged in August last, since which time all this class of work has been performed by them. Also, since the introduction of steam into the basement of the dwelling, they have assisted in doing the washing for the prisoners, thus saving the time of the men, by whom all of this work was formerly done. The crowded condition of the department allotted to them is unhealthy, and at times renders their management difficult. The suggestions under head of "Repairs Needed" will show what changes are required in this department. The religious instructions have been most salutary in their influence on this class of convicts, and we can but feel that their restraining power will be felt when they again go out into the world. They have shared equally with the men in all the religious privileges of the institution.

COMMUTATION LAW.

Another year's experience has served to confirm my previously expressed good opinion of this law. Its effect has been most salutary, and it has had no small influence in promoting the good conduct of the prisoners.

HEALTH.

The past year has been distinguished by an unusual degree of health among the prisoners. A merciful Providence has kept from us any prevailing or contagious disease, and the general sanitary condition of the institution has been better than during any previous year since my term of service commenced. This improved condition we attribute to the perfect system of ventilation that has been secured, to the care taken to preserve a proper temperature, and to the free use of disinfectants.

Two of Edson's newly-invented Hygrodeiks were purchased and have proved valuable as aids in regulating the moisture and temperature of the atmosphere in the hall and hospital. Two deaths have occurred during the year, and in both these cases there was disease contracted outside of prison. More loss of time has been experienced from accidents in the cabinet shop than from sickness. Dr. A. Crosby continues to fill the office of physician. He has shown his usual skill in the management of the sick, and has manifested his interest in the men and his regard for their welfare by giving them a course of instructive lectures on subjects connected with his profession.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The Hon. D. Palmer has continued his labors as an agent to look after discharged convicts. This matter has, in times past, received too little attention, and many a released prisoner has fallen victim to the temptations that assail him in his peculiar and trying situation, for want of a friendly hand stretched out to help him.

The establishing of this agency was a wise and benevolent measure, and in Mr. Palmer those who have gone out from the prison have found a friend, whose advice and assistance in various ways have done much to get them once more started in the world.

The appended report of Mr. Palmer will be read with interest, and it is to be hoped that such compensation will be made him as will enable him to continue his valuable and much-needed labors.

OFFICERS.

The duty of each subordinate officer in the prison is clearly defined, and during the year there has been on the part of all a faithful and cheerful performance of it. I take pleasure in testifying to the uniformly kind and humane manner with which every officer has treated the unfortunate men under his care.

It will be noticed that most of the officers of last year are retained. With one exception all the guards and overseers were soldiers in the late war, and their experience in that capacity fitted them the better to fill the positions which they now occupy. In everything that has had in view the improvement of the condition of the men, as well as in the ordinary routine of prison duty, I have had their prompt and cheerful coöperation.

I can but speak in the highest terms of the faithfulness and efficiency of the deputy warden, Mr. Augustus Bean. Prompt and thorough in carrying out all the regulations of the prison, he is yet the friend of the prisoner, and is heartily in sympathy with everything that tends to improve and elevate him, or make his condition better.

In addition to his regular official duties he has performed a large amount of miscellaneous labor, which has lessened the expenses and contributed to the welfare of the prison. A more faithful, reliable and efficient officer it would be difficult to find.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It has been my privilege during the past year to know that I have had wise advisers in his Excellency Gov. Har-

riman and the Honorable Council. I hereby tender them my sincere acknowledgments for their advice, and their hearty sympathy and coöperation in all measures adopted for the welfare of the prisoners, or the interests of the State.

Messrs. Patten, Bedell and Hodgdon, appointed by the Council as special directors, have made the affairs of the prison matters of careful attention. Their services in advising and directing in the many expensive repairs and improvements have been of great value to myself and the State. Without their counsel and approbation I should with much reluctance have assumed the responsibility of directing such extensive changes.

In conclusion, I can but give expression to my sense of the honor you have conferred upon me by repeatedly electing me to a position of so grave responsibility.

It has been my endeavor, as in years past, to so administer the affairs of the prison that the best interests of the State should be secured, and the prisoners, if possible, fitted to return to the world as honest men and good citizens.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH MAYO, *Warden.*

BILL OF FARE

At New Hampshire State Prison.

SUNDAY:

Breakfast — Baked beans, brown bread, and coffee.

Supper — Rice pudding, brown bread, and coffee.

MONDAY:

Breakfast — Flour bread, brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Corned beef, vegetables, and brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

TUESDAY:

Breakfast — Corned beef, warm brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Codfish, potatoes, butter gravy, and brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast — Fish hash, brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Fresh beef soup with vegetables, and brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

THURSDAY:

Breakfast — Meat hash, brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Stewed peas with pork, brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

FRIDAY :

Breakfast — Meat hash, warm brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Baked fresh fish or chowder, potatoes, and brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

SATURDAY :

Breakfast — Meat hash, brown bread, and coffee.

Dinner — Fresh beef soup with vegetables, brown bread.

Supper — Flour bread, molasses, and coffee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned respectfully submit the following, in regard to the affairs and condition of the State Prison on the first day of May, 1869.

During the past year no change has been made in the condition of the contract for the labor of the prisoners, and work in the wood shop is still continued by George T. Comins, and in the shoe shop by Charles S. Piper.

By authority of the joint resolution approved July 3, 1868, a second story has been added to the brick building on the south end of the prison yard, and is now occupied by the contractors.

In accordance with the suggestion of the House Committee, an additional room has been made in the female department, and five grated windows in the south wing, affording much needed light and ventilation.

In accordance with the original design in the erection of the wood shop, an additional boiler has been procured, increasing the safety and decreasing the expense of operations.

By joint resolution passed July 3, 1868, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars was appropriated to repair the roof of the south wing of the prison building, but upon examination it was found so dilapidated that an entire new roof will be needed, and when that is done the large space of unoccupied attic room may be made available for prison purposes.

There is pressing necessity for more room for the accommodation of convicts, and we renew the suggestion made last year, that additional cells might be made in the north wing of the prison.

The appropriation made last year for the payment of teachers and for the purchase of books and stationery has been disbursed in a very satisfactory manner under the immediate supervision of the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Holman, who has been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the prisoners. We believe the present officials at the prison to be honest and capable men, who have constant care to the interest of the State and the welfare of the convicts.

The framers of the Constitution determined and declared that the power of pardoning offences shall be in the Governor, and while most applications must necessarily be postponed, it will no doubt be ever a source of high gratification to successive executives, that they are able to do something towards equalizing punishments, and to relieve the dying, the idiotic and the innocent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Inventory May 1, 1869,	.	.	.	.	\$21,612 74
“ “ 1868,	.	.	.	.	17,940 61
					<hr/>
Gain in inventory,	.	.	.	.	\$3,672 13
Cost of new boiler and setting,	\$1,180	76			
Appraisal, :	.	.	.	.	1,100 00
					<hr/>
Loss,	.	.	.	.	\$80 76
Improvements in female prison,	.	.	.	.	\$293 85
Cost of new oven,	.	.	.	.	118 93
Cost of five grated windows,	.	.	.	.	77 87
Bill on extension of work shop last year, not before brought in,	86 52

Appendix.

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Interest paid during year,	805 93
Extension of wash room,	1,880 41
	<hr/>
Extra improvements,	\$3,344,27

The indebtedness of the prison,	
May 1, 1868,	\$17,345 21
Less amount due,	\$1,112 94
Net debt,	\$16,232 27

The indebtedness of prison May 1,	
1869,	\$11,439 35
Less amount due, 903 97	
Cash on hand, 76 02	
	<hr/>
	\$979 99

Net debt, 1869,	10,479 36
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Decrease of debt,	\$5,752 91
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Received during year from shoe shop,	\$5,159 35
From cabinet shop,	22,009 75
Visitors,	316 15
	<hr/>
	\$27,485 25

Ordinary expenses during year,	\$22,715 94
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Gain during year,	\$4,769 31
Appropriation by Legislature,	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,769 31

WILLIAM C. PATTEN,
MOSES A. HODGDON,
HAZEN BEDELL,

Committee of the Council.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORY.

Inventory of property, May 1, 1868, as appraised by Messrs. Colby, Shackford and Turner,	\$17,940 61
Inventory of property, April 30, 1869, as ap- prized by Messrs. Colby, Shackford and Turner,	21,612 74
	<hr/>
Gain during year,	\$3,672 13

STATEMENT

*Showing the Financial Condition of the New Hampshire State
Prison April 30, 1869.*

1868. April 30. The prison owes on book accounts,	\$11,245 84
The prison owes on notes,	6,099 37
	<hr/>
	\$17,345 21
There is due the prison on book accounts,	1,112 94
	<hr/>
	\$16,232 27
1869. April 30. The prison owes on book accounts,	\$3,211 36
The prison owes on notes,	8,247 99
	<hr/>
	\$11,459 35
There is due the prison on book accounts,	\$903 97
There is cash on hand,	76 02
	<hr/>
	979 99
	<hr/>
	\$10,479 36

Appendix.

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Decrease of debt during year,	\$5,752 91
Increase of inventory, . . .	3,672 13
	<hr/>
	\$9,425 04
Appropriation received of State for paying old debt,	8,000 00
	<hr/>
Gain of prison over all ex- penses,	\$1,425 04

NET PROFITS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

SUBSISTENCE.

1868. May 1.—Stock,	\$1,335 55	
Since purchased,	11,811 79	
	<hr/>	\$13,147 34
1869. April 30.—Stock,	\$3,119 49	
Sales, and due for boarding U. S. prisoners,	1,329 30	
	<hr/>	\$4,448 79
Amount expended,		<hr/> \$8,698 55

FURNITURE.

1868. May 1.—Stock,	\$2,576 21	
Since purchased,	919 45	
	<hr/>	\$3,495 66
1869. April 30.—Stock,	\$3,212 70	
Sales,	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,222 70
Amount expended,		<hr/> \$272 96

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

1868.	May 1.—Stock,	. . . . .	\$2,613 50	
	Since purchased,	. . . . .	1,875 90	
				\$4,489 40
1869.	April 30.—Stock,	. . . . .	\$2,441 15	
	Sales,	. . . . .	4 00	
				\$2,445 15
	Amount expended,			\$2,044 25

LIGHT AND FUEL.

1868.	May 1.—Stock,	. . . . .	\$410 00	
	Since purchased,	. . . . .	2,704 93	
				\$3,114 93
1869.	April 30.—Stock,	. . . . .	\$1,235 00	
	Sales,	. . . . .	95 75	
				\$1,330 75
	Amount expended,			\$1,784 18

EXPENSE.

1868.	May 1.—Stock,	. . . . .	\$119 50	
	Since purchased,	. . . . .	1,319 95	
				\$1,439 45
1869.	May 1.—Stock,	. . . . .	85 83	
	Sales,	. . . . .	89 95	
				\$175 78
	Amount expended,			\$1,263 67

STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES.

1868. May 1.—Stock,	\$10,812 85	
Since purchased,	220 16	
	<hr/>	\$11,033 01
1869. April 30.—Stock,		10,391 07
		<hr/>
Amount expended,		\$641 94

HOSPITAL STORES.

1868. May 1.—Stock,	\$73 00	
Since purchased,	510 02	
	<hr/>	\$583 02
1869. April 30.—Stock,		127 50
		<hr/>
		\$455 52

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1869. April 30.—Amount expended,	\$827 03
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DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

1869. April 30.—Amount expended,	\$860 16
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OFFICERS.

1869. April 30.—Amount paid out,	\$5,808 75
April 30.—Amount received,	41 07
	<hr/>
	\$5,767 68

CABINET SHOP.

1869. April 30.—Amount rec'd for labor, .	\$22,009 75
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SHOE SHOP.

1869. April 30.—Amount rec'd for labor, .	\$5,159 35
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VISITORS.

1869. April 30.—Amount rec'd for admission, \$316 15

EXTENSION OF WASH-ROOM BUILDING.

1869. April 30.— Amount expended, . . . \$1,880 41

EXTRA REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1869. Amount expended, \$577 17

NEW BOILER.

1869. April 30.— Cost of boiler and setting, . \$1,180 76

Stock, 1,100 00

Amount expended, \$80 76

INTEREST.

1869. April 30.— Amount expended, . . . \$805 93

RECAPITULATION.

GAIN.

Cabinet shop, \$22,009 75

Shoe shop, 5,159 35

Visitors, 316 15

\$27,485 25

LOSS.

Subsistence, \$8,698 55

Furniture, 272 96

Clothing and bedding, 2,044 25

Light and fuel, 1,784 18

Expense, 1,263 67

Steam engine and fixtures, . . . 741 94

Hospital stores, 455 52

Discharged convicts, 860 16

Repairs and improvements, . . .	\$827 03	
Officers,	5,767 68	
	<hr/>	\$22,715 94
Gain of prison over ordinary expenses, . . .	\$4,769 31	

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Extension of wash-room building, .	\$1,880 41	
Extra repairs and improvements, .	577 17	
New boiler,	89 76	
Interest,	805 93	
	<hr/>	\$3,344 27
Net gain,		<hr/> \$1,425 04

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Concord, May 19, 1869. }

We have examined the foregoing statement of the receipts and disbursements of the New Hampshire State Prison, and the books and vouchers of the Warden, and do hereby certify that they are correctly cast and properly vouched.

WILLIAM C. PATTEN,
MOSES A. HODGDON.

PRISON STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.

The whole number of convicts in the prison, May 1, 1868	135
The whole number received on warrants from courts from May 1, 1868, to April 30, 1869, . . .	39
Whole number been in the prison during the year .	174
<i>Discharged between May 1, 1868, and April 30, 1869.</i>	
Pardoned by Governor and Council	18
Pardoned by President	1
Discharged by expiration of sentence and under the commutation law	24
Deceased	2
	<hr/> 45
Whole number in prison, May 1, 1869,	129
Males	121
Females	8
Of this number there are for first offence . . .	115
Of this number there are for second offence . .	10
Of this number there are for third offence . .	4

TABLE No. 2.
 PARDONS GRANTED SINCE MAY 1, 1868.

NAME.	Age.	Crime.	Sentence.			Time commut'd		
			Y'rs.	Mos.	Days.	Y'rs.	Mos.	Days.
William B. Teney ..	38	Breaking and stealing....	5	-	-	1	6	3
Alexander Layone...	32	Stealing money.....	4	-	-	-	9	-
Samuel Davis.....	25	Stealing watch.....	3	-	-	-	2	18
Charles Smith.....	18	Breaking and stealing....	5	-	-	2	2	27
Joseph Latouch.....	24	Breaking and stealing....	3	-	-	-	3	9
William English.....	33	Forgery.....	3	-	-	-	5	8
A. H. W. Emerson ..	26	Stealing horse.....	4	-	-	1	10	24
John Withum.....	33	Passing counterfeit money	2	-	-	-	5	10
Henry C. Stevens....	29	Stealing horses.....	3	-	-	1	2	26
James York.....	25	Forgery.....	4	-	-	2	2	10
John Blazo.....	21	Breaking and stealing....	2	-	-	-	1	26
Lewis C. Adams*....	30	Rebel guerrilla.....	12	-	-	9	9	13
Foster Ham.....	23	Adultery.....	2	-	-	-	8	3
John Sawyer.....	22	Stealing.....	2	-	-	1	4	-
John Earley.....	21	Stealing.....	2	-	-	-	6	18
John H. Day.....	23	Stealing.....	2	-	-	-	8	-
Thomas Brodrick....	49	Murder.....	1	-	-	-	3	3
John Downing.....	28	Breaking and stealing....	2	-	-	1	1	-
Deborah Warren....	52	Perjury.....	2	-	-	-	4	-

* Pardoned by the President.

TABLE No. 3.
 EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS, APRIL 30, 1869.

Employed in cabinet-shop	84
in shoe-shop	20
as cooks	3
as waiters, washers and hall-sweepers	3
as prison shoemaker	1
Invalids	3
In confinement	1

TABLE No. 4.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN THE PRISON, COMMITTED, DISCHARGED, PARDONED, DECEASED, AND ESCAPED, IN EACH YEAR, SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTION, IN 1812.

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.
1812	1	1	..	..	..	..
1813	12	11	..	..	..	..
1814	22	14	4	..	..	..
1815	23	14	5	2	..	5
1816	48	31	5	1	..	..
1817	59	29	13	3	1	1
1818	69	26	16	..	..	..
1819	72	16	20	1	1	2
1820	61	18	15	2	2	..
1821	65	23	15	2	2	..
1822	58	16	19	2	3	..
1823	66	26	11	5	1	..
1824	62	19	17	5	1	..
1825	66	24	13	3	1	2
1826	59	13	15	4	1	..
1827	48	12	14	7	2	..
1828	86	20	8	4	..	..
1829	50	11	9	7	1	..
1830	68	31	9	4	..	..
1831	81	24	8	3	..	..
1832	82	19	10	6	1	..
1833	81	16	8	9	..	1
1834	79	13	4	11	..	..
1835	78	23	6	16	..	..
1836	86	21	8	4	1	2
1837	72	12	15	10	1	..
1838	70	5	4	3	..	..
1839	73	30	10	15	2	..

TABLE No. 4—*concluded*.

YEAR.	In Prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Removed to Asylum for Insane.	Died.	Escaped.
1840	78	24	4	14	..	1	..
1841	48	28	13	7	..	2	..
1842	92	20	9	3	..	..	..
1843	99	28	17	4	..	..	..
1844	88	25	19	15	..	1	..
1845	81	14	8	12	..	2	..
1846	74	30	12	22	..	1	..
1847	61	14	12	13	..	1	..
1848	77	42	11	14	..	..	1
1849	82	17	9	2	..	1	..
1850	91	36	10	14	1	2	..
1851	92	26	7	11	..	1	1
1852	111	44	11	11	..	6	..
1853	109	24	9	15	..	2	..
1854	105	28	13	13	..	6	..
1855	97	26	10	17	1	6	..
1856	94	32	19	8	..	3	..
1857	86	23	27	9	..	4	..
1858	110	49	14	9	..	..	..
1859	105	37	22	16	1	3	..
1860	110	35	18	10	1	1	..
1861	119	42	19	10	..	4	..
1862	112	31	20	12	1	5	..
1863	101	22	13	14	..	5	1
1864	92	22	14	17	..	..	..
1865	70	9	17	8	1	5	..
1866	112	60	7	15	..	2	1
1867	118	45	11	16	..	3	2
1868	135	46	13	13	..	3	..
1869	129	39	24	19	..	2	..
		1,445	693	492	6	93	19

REGISTER OF CONVICTS IN PRISON, MAY, 1869.

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What County convicted in.	For what Crime.	When.	Sentence. Yrs. Days.	Expiration of Term.
Cornelius Haskell.....	24	Warner, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Murder.....	Sept., 1856	Life.	—
Stephen Smith.....	45	Bingham, Me.....	Stratford.....	Burning barn.....	Feb., 1860	15	—
Frank S. Wright.....	29	Rye-gate, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Murder.....	April, 1860	30	May, 1890
Charles E. West.....	40	Jay, Me.....	Carroll.....	Burning barn.....	April, 1861	20	April, 1881
Barnard Page.....	69	Weare, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Aug., 1861	15	Aug., 1877
John Brown.....	27	Scotland.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	Mch., 1863	18	Mch., 1881
Brewster Young.....	54	Lisbon, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Murder, second degree.....	Sept., 1863	25	Sept., 1888
Samuel V. B. Bennett.....	32	Staffordshire, Eng.....	Hillsborough.....	Murder, second degree.....	Feb., 1864	18	Feb., 1882
John Gray.....	50	Ireland.....	Cheshire.....	Manslaughter.....	Nov., 1864	7	Nov., 1871
Sarah E. Webber.....	25	Worcester, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Manslaughter.....	Nov., 1865	15	May, 1880
George Reynolds.....	36	Nova Scotia.....	Stratford.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1865	5	Sept., 1870
John Gallagher.....	15	Providence, R. I.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Sept., 1865	7	Sept., 1872
Charles E. Puckham.....	25	Farmington, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Murder.....	Sept., 1865	15	Sept., 1880
Moses Stiles.....	19	Edinburgh, N. H.....	Belknap.....	Stealing horse and carriage.....	Sept., 1865	5	Sept., 1870
Thomas Wier.....	32	Grafton, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Murder.....	Oct., 1865	30	Oct., 1895
James Johnsen.....	19	England.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1865	8	Oct., 1873
Abby N. Butchelder.....	26	Chester, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burning mill.....	Oct., 1865	6	Oct., 1871
William Sullivan.....	25	Manchester, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1865	6	Nov., 1871
John Harvey.....	23	Warner, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Highway robbery.....	Nov., 1865	5	Nov., 1870
Charles Stewart.....	27	Mt. Desert, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse and buggy.....	Jan., 1866	6	Jan., 1872
Darius L. Lovejoy.....	17	Barnstead, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Highway robbery.....	Feb., 1866	7	Feb., 1873
James Welch.....	22	Roxbury, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Mch., 1866	7	Mch., 1873
James Nicholson.....	22	Scotland.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Mch., 1866	7	Mch., 1873
Michael Broderick.....	22	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Mch., 1866	7	Mch., 1873
Timothy Mahanna.....	23	Hallowell, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Mch., 1866	7	Mch., 1873
John M. Mahanna.....	21	Hallowell, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	Mch., 1866	7	Mch., 1873
Sylvester G. Closson.....	47	Dixfield, Me.....	Grafton.....	Stealing horse and carriage.....	April, 1866	5	April, 1871
William H. Horner.....	26	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	April, 1866	10	April, 1876
Mary Cook.....	24	Conway, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Burning barn.....	April, 1866	7	April, 1873
Charles E. Foster.....	23	Dover, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing money.....	April, 1866	5	April, 1871
Charles N. Clifford.....	21	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Highway robbery.....	April, 1866	10	April, 1876
Patrick Shean.....	24	Charlestown, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Highway robbery.....	April, 1866	10	April, 1876
John A. Gannett.....	48	Cambridge, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Forgery.....	May, 1866	5	May, 1871
John Murphy.....	30	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1866	3	Sept., 1869
George W. Chamberlain.....	32	Alton, N. H.....	Belknap.....	Highway robbery.....	Sept., 1866	15	Sept., 1881
Charles E. Wight.....	17	East Boston, Mass.....	Carroll.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1866	4	Oct., 1870

Henry A. Wheeler.....	Danby, Vt.....	Merrimack.....	Attempt to poison.....	Oct., 1872
Henry Stewart.....	Ossipee, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1871
Jeremiah Wiggin.....	Monttonborough, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Stealing sheep.....	Oct., 1871
Martin F. Rickard.....	Pomfret, Vt.....	Cheshire.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1869
Thomas H. Parley.....	Ireland.....	Crafton.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1866
George Warren.....	Barnestown, C. E.....	Hillsborough.....	Forgery.....	Nov., 1866
Charles Ross.....	Boston, Mass.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing money.....	Nov., 1869
Joseph S. Floyd.....	Cautreville, Me.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing money.....	Jan., 1870
Richard Powell.....	Virginia.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Jan., 1870
Patrick Ryan.....	Salem, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	April, 1872
Alfaretta Boyce.....	Fitzwilliam, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Breaking and entering.....	April, 1872
Almer Lowell.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1871
Sedley A. Lownd.....	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Rape.....	April, 1877
Hannah Farley, <i>alias</i> Joanna Parley.....	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	April, 1871
Fare.....	Scotland, or Castle.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	April, 1871
George H. Brown.....	Kentucky.....	Rockingham.....	Murder.....	April, 1871
Alfred Brown.....	Winchester, Va.....	Rockingham.....	Murder.....	April, 1871
Oscar Mendelssohn.....	Winchester, Va.....	Rockingham.....	Murder.....	April, 1871
Thomas Brown.....	Germany.....	Rockingham.....	Rape.....	April, 1871
James Myers.....	Eastport, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Horse-stealing.....	May, 1870
William Robinson.....	Brookline, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Highway robbery.....	May, 1874
George Brooks.....	England.....	Hillsborough.....	Murder, third degree.....	May, 1874
Albert H. Hatley.....	Springfield, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1873
John G. Butcher.....	Roxbury, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1871
Augustus Judt.....	New Jersey.....	Stratford.....	Highway robbery.....	Sept., 1874
Samuel Ditson.....	Northwood, N. H.....	Stratford.....	Highway robbery.....	Sept., 1874
William Goodman.....	Poundridge, N. Y.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1872
John Page, <i>alias</i> Alex.....	Chehmsford, N. Y.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1871
Leander Noyes.....	Worcester, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1871
John F. Brown.....	Richmond, Va.....	Belknap.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1870
Leander Burke.....	Boston, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1869
John Stanton.....	Wolfeborough, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1869
Charles Butman.....	Canada.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1869
William Constantine, <i>alias</i> Wm. Robbins.....	Ireland.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1874
Peter Patwood.....	Andover, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1874
Edwin Goode.....	Boston, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1870
J. A. Wood, <i>alias</i> E. Ring.....	Canada.....	Cheshire.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1870
James Lantier.....	Winchester, N. H.....	Crafton.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1871
Iraam F. Haynes.....	Newbury, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and entering.....	Nov., 1870
Thomas J. Lavy.....	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Jan., 1870
	Epsom.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Jan., 1871
	Milan.....	Coös.....	Attempt to kill.....	Jan., 1871

REGISTER OF CONVICTS IN PRISON, MAY, 1869. (CONTINUED.)

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What County convicted in.	For what Crime.	When.	Sentence.		Expiration of Term.
						Y's.	Days.	
Daniel O. Horn	19	England	Hillsborough.	Stealing.	Jan., 1868	2	-	Jan., 1870
Joseph Chase.	54	Concord, Me	Coös.	Rape.	Feb., 1868	30	-	Feb., 1898
George Seavey.	27	Boston, Mass.	Stratford.	Stealing.	Feb., 1868	2	-	Feb., 1870
George Foreman.	24	Lower Canada	Sullivan.	Burglary.	Feb., 1868	2	-	Feb., 1870
Charles H. Colburn.	-	-	Sullivan.	Stealing.	Feb., 1868	2	-	Feb., 1870
James Stewart.	-	-	Stratford.	Stealing.	Feb., 1868	2	-	Feb., 1871
Dennis Crowley.	19	York, Penn.	Merrimaek.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1868	3	-	April, 1870
John Goff.	23	Lowell, Mass.	Rockingham.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1868	2	-	April, 1870
Alonzo Jones.	20	So. Newmarket, N. H.	Rockingham.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1868	2	-	April, 1870
William Allen.	28	Troy, N. Y.	Rockingham.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1868	2	-	April, 1870
Charles Stephens.	23	Nashua, N. H.	Rockingham.	Breaking and entering.	April, 1868	2	-	April, 1870
Albert Bradbury.	30	Worcester, Mass.	Cheshire.	Breaking and entering.	May, 1868	4	-	May, 1872
John Butters.	19	Wilmington, Mass.	Hillsborough.	Stealing horse.	May, 1868	3	-	May, 1871
Joseph Young.	38	Farmington, N. H.	Hillsborough.	Breaking and entering.	May, 1868	3	-	May, 1871
Chas. W. Young.	32	Ossipee, N. H.	Hillsborough.	Breaking and entering.	May, 1868	3	-	May, 1871
Augustus Thorndike.	51	Boston, Mass.	Hillsborough.	Stealing horse.	May, 1868	4	-	May, 1872
Chas. Harriman.	18	Ossipee, N. H.	Hillsborough.	Stealing horse.	May, 1868	3	-	May, 1871
John Carter.	29	Ireland.	Hillsborough.	Breaking and entering.	May, 1868	2	-	May, 1870
Paulina Henry.	18	Virginia.	Hillsborough.	Stealing.	May, 1868	2	-	May, 1870
Margaret Torrance.	35	Canada East.	Hillsborough.	Stealing.	May, 1868	5	-	May, 1873
Mary Bell.	52	Ireland.	Hillsborough.	Stealing.	May, 1868	5	-	May, 1873
John Allen.	20	Indiana.	Stratford.	Horse stealing.	Sept., 1868	3	-	Sept., 1871
Joseph Mills.	36	Lebanon, Me.	Stratford.	Breaking and entering.	Sept., 1868	2	-	Sept., 1870
James Avery.	28	London, N. H.	Merrimaek.	Stealing.	Oct., 1868	4	-	Oct., 1872
Alvah Combs.	20	Concord, N. H.	Merrimaek.	Stealing.	Oct., 1868	4	-	Oct., 1872
Thomas O'Connor.	43	Ireland.	Rockingham.	Manlaughter.	-	3	-	- 1871
Josiah Pike.	31	Portsmouth, N. H.	Rockingham.	Murder.	-	To be Hung	-	Nov. 9, 1869
John Ryan.	51	Ireland.	Cheshire.	Attempt to kill.	Nov., 1868	2	-	Nov., 1870
James Brown.	62	Rutland, Pa.	Cheshire.	Stealing.	Nov., 1868	2	-	-
Owen Buns.	39	Ireland.	Cheshire.	Stealing.	Nov., 1868	2	-	-
Charles French.	55	Scotland.	Grafton.	Stealing.	Nov., 1868	4	-	- 1872
James Dorr.	30	Derry, N. H.	Rockingham.	Attempt to kill.	Nov., 1868	-	-	-
Patrick Morrigan.	21	Ireland.	Rockingham.	Stealing.	Nov., 1868	2½	-	May, 1871
James Wright.	33	Ryegate, Vt.	Grafton.	Highway robbery.	Nov., 1868	3	-	Nov., 1871

19	Geo. H. Roberts.....	Raymond, N. H.....	Rockingham..	Burglary.....	Nov., 1868	3	5m	April, 1872
17	Chas. Murphy.....	England.....	Stratford.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1868	1	11m	Sept., 1870
28	Geo. Willmot.....	Wales.....	Hillsborough..	Breaking and entering.....	Jan., 1869	3		Jan., 1872
23	Geo. L. Perkins.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	- - -	Stealing horse.....	Jan., 1869	7		- - - 1876
18	Geo. F. Choate.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	- - -	Forgery.....	- - -	3		- - - 1872
24	Mary Gleason.....	Malone, N. Y.....	Hillsborough..	Stealing.....	Jan., 1869	3		Jan., 1872
17	Patrick Foley.....	Conway, N. Y.....	- - -	Breaking and entering.....	- - -	4		- - - 1873
19	Leister Northrop.....	Hanover, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Stealing.....	Mar., 1869	2		Mar., 1871
18	Win. Kingley.....	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack....	Breaking and entering.....	April, 1869	1		April, 1870
23	Thomas B. Heath.....	Lowell, Mass.....	- - -	Rape.....	- - -	10		- - - 1879
16	Henry A. Kelley.....	Illinois.....	- - -	Burglary.....	- - -	2		- - - 1871
45	Josiah E. Wiggin.....	Sanbornton, N. H.....	- - -	Stealing.....	- - -	3		- - - 1872
25	Geo. A. Wilder.....	Piermont, N. H.....	- - -	- - - - -	- - -	3		- - - 1872
24	Chas. H. House.....	East Windsor.....	- - -	Stealing horse.....	- - -	5		- - - 1874
36	Frederick Rice.....	Alfred, Me.....	Rockingham..	Burglary.....	- - -	2		- - - 1871
56	Daniel H. Blaisdell.....	Epping, N. H.....	- - -	Breaking and entering.....	- - -	4		- - - 1873

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The attention of the humane and philanthropic reformers of the age is being directed largely to the subject of the improvement of the condition of criminals. Much difference of opinion exists as to what shall be done, but all advocate an improvement as desirable. In many respects their condition is essentially bettered in comparison with the past; but it is but recently that much effort has been made for their reformation. It is to be hoped that this feature will attract more general attention, and be made the subject of legislative action throughout the country.

In presenting to your honorable body my annual report, it is not necessary to enter into a lengthy discussion of abstract truths, now well understood and generally admitted. I propose, therefore, briefly as I may, to give you all necessary information as to what I have tried to do. What has really been done it would be very difficult to estimate. True, it is to be hoped that some good influences have been put in motion, the result of which may be long in developing, but shall ultimately bear good fruit. But this is a field that does not yield an immediate harvest, and he who sows must wait. As unpropitious as the soil may seem to be, with good seed and the blessing of the Master, we may be hopeful of some good results.

It being no part of my duty to enforce the sentence of the law, I have confined my efforts to the moral and religious improvement of the convicts, using every appliance in my possession for the accomplishment of this object. I should do injustice to these unfortunates, which no amount of guilt on their part would excuse, not to say that the rule has been as high an appreciation of these efforts as could be reasonably expected, and careless indifference has been the exception.

I do not, therefore, regard my efforts as having been in vain, however little others may be able to discover of good in this direction. Indeed, did I not see some indication of good, I should regard all those great principles we are accustomed to estimate as so powerful in changing the human heart and life entirely at fault, and the gospel would no longer be the power of God.

Many of the convicts are hardened in crime, and but little may be expected that develops reformation, so hard is it for those who have learned to do evil to learn to do well. But, on the other hand, the larger number are young men, in many instances the victims of circumstances, more than the confirmed reckless in crime, led astray by bad associates, and in almost every instance committed their crimes under the influence of intoxication. Their early training has been neglected, in many instances being orphans, or worse, and they have never been taught their real relations to God and society, and consequently had but vague ideas of their responsibility to law, human or divine. Very many were entirely ignorant of the contents of the Bible when they came among us, if indeed they could read at all, and rarely, if ever, attended the sanctuary. Their attendance upon the morning service being compulsory, is not a fair indication of their interest, though their respectful attention is certainly creditable, and the frequent questions proposed in my rounds of duty in visiting, after

the service, show that they were not inattentive listeners ; but the voluntary attendance of so large a number upon the Sabbath school, and the excellent preparation they have made for it, and the earnest attention to their teachers, show somewhat their interest in these things, and our faith in the power of truth leads us to believe that they may be essentially benefited. They have time for reflection, and I have good reason to believe that to some extent they improve it, and are trying to cultivate a better character. I am satisfied there have been several cases of hopeful conversions,—a radical change to a better life.

To treat them like men, erring sadly, [wickedly erring men, but nevertheless not entirely abandoned, hopelessly gone beyond all recovery, is the only spirit that can reach the better elements of their natures, and rouse their dormant moral faculties. This, if anything short of the Divine Spirit, will awaken better motives, higher resolves, and may possibly at least lead to a better life. This has been my aim, and how far I have succeeded the future can only develop.

In presenting to you my annual report, I can do little more than to repeat what has before been said by myself and others on the several topics coming under my supervision.

SABBATH MORNING SERVICES

Are held in the chapel, as heretofore, at nine o'clock, where both male and female convicts join in the usual exercises of reading the Scriptures and singing. They unite in reading the Psalter with much apparent interest. Heretofore a small number only could join in singing, for want of books. The one in use being out of print and expensive, a small, cheap, paper-covered book, containing twenty-five popular tunes, and many more hymns, was put into the hands of

every convict, and all were encouraged to sing, and the result is satisfactory.

Miss Wellman still presides at the instrument, and in addition to the Sabbath services, has met with us frequently Saturday evenings for rehearsals, and Mr. Charles Barker kindly spent several evenings in teaching them these new tunes. These kindly services have greatly encouraged them to try to improve, which is manifest in their singing, and also awakened better purposes by the sympathy and interest manifested in their welfare.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

Has been continued without interruption and with increasing interest. A new question book has been provided, and all the classes study the same lesson. The attendance, which is voluntary, has averaged well, of which I have kept a careful register. The smallest number has been sixty-seven, the largest, ninety, the average, eighty-one. These figures show great regularity of attendance.

The classes, ten in number, are taught by Christian gentlemen belonging to the different churches in the city, and most of them are members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and their devotion and constancy in their work is worthy of all praise. Their influence is decidedly good upon the men, and their self-sacrificing labor must yield its legitimate fruit. To these excellent men and helpers I tender my grateful acknowledgments, and also to the excellent ladies who have continued their efforts with the large class whom we have with their aid taught to read. Many of them have taught the same men nearly every Sabbath for more than two years, and their proficiency in reading and understanding of the Scriptures exhibits the aptness of woman to teach, and the willingness and earnestness of the men to be taught. Verily, these Christian

men and women shall not lose their reward. Long will the memory of these unselfish laborers linger in the recollections of all concerned.

The female convicts have been regularly taught by Mrs. Mayo, during the hour of the Sabbath school, in their own apartments. In this work she has had no assistance, which has imposed great labor upon her, but cheerfully borne. Adding this attendance, eight, which is very punctual, our numbers will be eighty-nine.

THE LIBRARY

Has been very generally used. What books have been added to it have, with two or three exceptions, made no addition to the catalogue. When the catalogue was prepared, many of the books were in a dilapidated condition. Many of these became worthless, and had to be laid aside. Something more than one hundred dollars has been expended to replace these books, they being of a class very generally desired.

When the catalogue was prepared, the best was done that could be, but it is now found to be quite imperfect, and a new one is much needed, and an addition of about one hundred and fifty volumes is very desirable. An appropriation of two hundred dollars would meet these wants probably, and put the library in a good condition. It is hoped the Legislature will not neglect this means of reformation. Previous to their coming here, these men have read but little, and in this respect this is a new era in their lives.

EDUCATION.

The Legislature of last year made an appropriation of four hundred dollars for library additions and repairs, and stationery and school books for an evening school. This has been expended to the best advantage possible,

under the direction of His Excellency Governor Harriman. About one hundred and sixty dollars has been expended for the improvement of the library, almanacs for the cells, question-books and singing-books for the Sabbath school, and the balance in books, slates, writing-books, and other requisites for an evening school, leaving a small compensation for the chaplain's services in the superintendence of the same.

An evening school has been maintained one hundred and nine evenings, at which, with a very few exceptions, I have been present. The warden has also been present when his duties would allow, the deputy not unfrequently, and I have always had a guard detailed for duty when neither the warden nor deputy could be present. Thus the officers have always been ready to render all the aid possible in the prosecution of this part of my work. I am also under obligations to several ladies who have volunteered their services as teachers.

In selecting the pupils, reference has been had to the wants of the men, and the most needy have been instructed. Reading, writing and arithmetic have received our chief attention, and I am happy to say that the interest manifested has been very creditable to the men, and they have made all the proficiency that could be expected. There have been fifty-two different men as scholars, and eight others of the better educated have been employed in the instruction of beginners.

The deportment of all has been very commendable, and no violation of discipline has occurred. The school has been a decided success, and to my mind has demonstrated not only the feasibility but the importance of these reformatory measures. During the last two years, in which I have been trying this experiment, some forty men have been taught to write, many very respectably. In the same time about thirty men have been taught to read. Of these

some have gone and others are still here, who can read quite tolerably in the Bible. Others were entirely ignorant of the first principles of arithmetic who now understand quite well the simple elements of numbers.

That these men are better prepared to go forth into the world, there can be no question. I cannot help expressing the hope that the people of our State will see how much better it is to send these men out with better aspirations, than to let them gravitate downward to the haunts of the vile and abandoned.

This year, as last, a course of lectures has been maintained which has afforded much gratification and, it is hoped, profit to the convicts. These have been gratuitous, except in a few instances the expenses of those living out of town have been paid. There have been sixteen in number, as follows:—

Dr. J. H. Gallinger on "Tobacco;" Dr. Crosby on "Anatomy;" S. Holman on "The West;" Dr. Crosby on "Physiology;" S. Holman on "The West;" Rev. J. W. Guernsey, on "Adulteration of Liquors;" S. G. Kellogg, on "Little Things;" Mr. Goodnough on "Life;" Mr. Bingham on "The Field;" Rev. J. W. Adams, a poem, "Axes to Grind;" J. D. Bartly, Esq., on "Books and Authors;" J. T. Rich, Esq., Readings; Mrs. Miller, Readings; Dr. Crosby on "Natural History;" Rev. H. H. Hartwell on "California;" Dr. Moulton on "Christianity vs. Infidelity."

As before intimated, we have had repeated rehearsals in singing, and it is to be hoped that these efforts for their improvement have not been in vain.

In addition to my regular Sabbath work, I have spent about one hundred and fifty evenings with the convicts for their especial benefit in the manner above described.

I can only repeat the suggestions of last year, that I hope the day is not far distant when it will be found expe

dient to increase the accommodations of the chapel, which would be greatly for the comfort of the officers and men.

The uniform kindness and humanity with which the affairs of the prison have been administered by the warden and deputy are worthy of note, and have greatly aided me in my efforts to lead these unfortunate men to a better life. The same is true of the attention of Dr. Crosby, the surgeon in the care of the hospital, and I wish here to tender to them, and all the officers under them, my grateful acknowledgements for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have ever given countenance and aid to all my endeavors to impart religious instruction, and awaken new hopes and purposes for the future.

With many misgivings as to the results of my work on account of its imperfections, yet hoping you approve of my honest purpose,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. HOLMAN, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire and the Honorable Council:

The routine of prison life is so monotonous, that unless great changes occur, or great reforms are introduced, it is difficult to write the yearly report without falling into the same routine of idea and expression. Fortunately, however, for the officers of the prison, certain great reforms *have* been inaugurated which are of interest both to your honorable body and the public at large. For the results gained, it is only necessary to glance at the report of the sick in hospital, and the small mortality list, both of which I believe to have been the direct effect of the new methods of ventilating and saturating the air, now practiced throughout the prison. In my report of last year, I had the honor to speak somewhat at length of Robinson's Ventilator and the good expected from their use, and I am happy to say that our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized in the improved condition, mental as well as physical, of the inmates. The substantial benefit from this cause has been enhanced tenfold by keeping the air of the cells saturated with moisture up to the point of absolute health. For many years scientific men have

sought some cheap and convenient means by which the amount of moisture in the air might be measured. The importance of this can scarcely be over-estimated in this climate, where dry cold weather so rapidly succeeds our warm and moist summers. Last year, for instance, was remarkably moist during the heated term and vegetation was almost unprecedented, as it always is under such circumstances. Now the change from such an atmosphere to the dry warmth of a building, no matter how well ventilated, must be prejudicial to health. To meet this want and thus enable us to guard against these dangerous alternations, an instrument called Edson's *Hygrodeik* has been put in use in the prison, by which the condition of the atmosphere may be seen at a glance. The advantage of such an instrument is apparent at once, when we consider that most of our cases of catarrhal and lung fever are caused by the sudden change from a dry to a moist air, with a corresponding change in temperature. These cases last year and before were rather frequent than otherwise, while during the especially inclement spring just past we did not have a case that arose above the dignity of a slight cold. The practical operation of the affair consists simply in supplying moisture artificially if the *Hygrodeik* indicates such a necessity. In the large hall this is very easy, as the officer in attendance simply turns on the waste steam from the boiler until the proper point is reached. I have taken great pains to ascertain the value of this invention by practical experiment, and I am satisfied that, if properly used, it obviates to a great extent the perils to health incident to this latitude. As it may be of interest to know how to adapt this instrument to use upon a small scale, I would state that a vessel of copper or tin ten inches by fourteen, and five deep, placed upon a stove, will evaporate water enough to keep a room sixteen by eighteen in a salubrious condition. The mercury should stand at, or

about 70°, preferably under than above that point. Head-ache, languor, catarrh and “colds on the lungs” are rarely complained of now, but the men are lively, active and energetic, performing their labor cheerfully, and attracting the marked attention of medical visitors by their bright and healthy appearance. The chapel services, which have been regularly kept up under the supervision of our indefatigable chaplain, have doubtless contributed to this state of things, by keeping their minds employed during their leisure hours, and taking away that temptation “to hunt for symptoms,” so common among persons isolated from society. It is to be hoped that the new chaplain may follow out the plan so ably and thoroughly established by Mr. Holman.

We have been remarkably fortunate in not losing but two of our inmates during the prison year,—viz., John Haines, who died of gangrene of the stomach, supposed to have been caused by poison taken before coming to the prison, and a colored boy named Thomas Sully, who died of consumption. Both of these deaths occurred early in the year, and their diseases were not contracted here. We have been, however, especially unfortunate in the way of accidents from machinery, several having lost fingers, or had them so injured that amputation was necessary. The following table shows a record of all the inmates of the hospital for the time covered by this report:—

INJURIES.

Amputation of one finger 2	Fracture of lower jaw 1
Amputation of three fingers 1	Fracture of rib and contusions (carried over main-shaft) 1
Amputation of thumb 2	
Amputation of part of hand 1	
Fingers crushed, but saved 3	
Thumbs crushed, but saved 2	13

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Indigestion	3
Anasarca	1	Influenza	2
Bilious remittent fever	1	Orchitis	1
Bladder, hemorrhage from	1	Phthisis	2
Bronchitis	2	Pleurisy	1
Catarrh, acute	6	Rheumatism	2
Colic	1	Syphilis	2
Diarrhœa	5	Tumor (cyst)	1
Dyspepsia	2	Varicose veins	1
Eczema	2		—
Hematemesis	1		46
Headache, chronic	2	Injuries	13
Hypertrophy of heart	1		—
Hernia	2		59
Herpes Zoster	1		

The above list includes only those who have been in the hospital for treatment. Most of them were confined only for a very short time, so that the average number in the hospital has been very small. It is rare that more than two or three are under treatment at the same time. Slight ailments, such as require the administration of a single dose of medicine and do not incapacitate for labor, are not mentioned in the list.

I cannot close my report without again expressing my thanks to Mr. Mayo, the warden, and Chaplain Holman, for their unvarying kindness to me personally, and for the hearty zeal with which they have promoted every scheme for the welfare of the unfortunate men under their charge.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALBERT H. CROSBY,

Physician to Prison.

REPORT

OF THE

AGENT FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council
of the State of New Hampshire :*

GENTLEMEN,—The duty of aiding the warden and other officials at the State prison in looking after the welfare and interests of prisoners whose terms of confinement are soon to expire, or have been terminated by the clemency of the Governor and Council, by seeking for them homes and employments as soon as they shall have been discharged, having been assigned to me by your predecessors in 1867, it seems to me proper that I should pen a few words to accompany the reports of the Warden, Chaplain and Surgeon of the prison, alluding mainly to the conduct and behavior of the prisoners after they have been discharged. It has fallen in my way to know something of the management of the State prison ever since 1825, and four years later than that date I took an active part, with several other persons, in conducting a school in the prison for the instruction of all the prisoners, which continued some two or three years, and which much interested them, and exerted a good influence upon them in after life, as scarcely any of those prisoners who were members of that school ever returned

to the prison after their then next discharge. The good influences of the Sabbath and evening schools, which have lately been under the direction of the excellent chaplain and his assistants, tell powerfully upon the prisoners for good, as is evident in the talk and behavior of about every discharged prisoner who has attended these schools. No discharged prisoner seems willing to leave the city until he has called upon the teacher who had charge of the class of which he was a member, to thank him or her kindly for the good instructions given him. They praise the warden, chaplain and other officials for the interest they have taken in the schools, and express their gratitude for the good lectures that have been given them by public speakers in the chapel.

Of the prisoners who have been discharged during the last year, almost every one has found immediate employment on leaving the prison ; and, so far as I have been able to obtain information, with scarcely an exception they have been faithful to their employers ; especially is this true of those who have been at work in this city, of whom there are some ten or eleven, and all having their homes in good boarding houses where they are surrounded by good influences. Some of them are paid \$50 per month, and some \$2 per day, by the persons who employ them. A young man left the prison two days ago with chances for employment in three different establishments, and at once accepted an offer of \$50 per month, secured a good boarding house, and is now at work. Such has been the promptness of many others, as they leave the work-shops in the prison, where they have labored as faithfully as do men who are paid for their services. In the prison they have led sober and temperate lives, and they all promise to shun bad company and places where intoxicating liquors are sold, in the future. Those who leave the city for their former homes, or to obtain employment elsewhere, have

been almost invariably furnished with free passes through the kindness of railroad officials in Concord, to encourage them to do well ; and very grateful have the prisoners felt for such kind acts, as the sums allowed them by the State are very small, in many instances scarcely enough to take them to their homes. Such unexpected acts of kindness bestowed upon discharged prisoners who have not themselves solicited them, draw from the receivers thereof far more sincere gratitude than is generally exhibited by the solicitors of such acts. I have seen the countenance of many a discharged prisoner brighten up at once, on receiving a free pass to his home, especially so if he had been a soldier in the late war, and was assured that the soldiers were thus kindly remembered by the gentlemen in charge of the railroads.

During the year, forty-three prisoners have been discharged (most of them in consequence of expiration of sentence), and only one of this number has been returned to prison again. I do not know that any, save one, of the other forty have been charged with or even suspected of committing a crime since their discharge. So much attention has been given to the prisoners by those in charge of them, that all who are discharged praise those who have had them under their control ; and judging by the talk of those who have recently left the prison, it is certain that those who remain will deeply regret the loss of the labors of the chaplain at the close of his passing year. The liberality of one or both of the contractors for the labor of the prisoners, like that of the warden, in giving their own money often to aid prisoners to go to their homes when discharged as a reward for good conduct while in prison, has led several of them to allude to such unexpected liberality with emotion, while alluding to their treatment as prisoners. Kind acts, upon such occasions, often exert a powerful influence far down in coming time, and do far more good than when given to

make large and complimentary donations to the well-enough-off, who hold lucrative offices or high positions in society.

Oh, that all persons who are placed in power over those who have erred in the past would labor by kind acts to bring the erring back to the paths of rectitude, honesty and virtue, and thus make the world better in many respects for their having lived in it !

Man in authority ! Remember that kind acts are powerful, and

“ Be it thine life’s cares to smother,
And to brighten eyes now dim ;
Kind deeds done to one another,
God accepts as done, my brother,
Unto Him,”—

should ring in the ears of those who have charge of fellow-men put under their control to secure their reformation.

GENTLEMEN,—I have penned this hastily written article, addressed to your honorable body, to assure you that the prisoners whom you have pardoned, and also those whose terms of confinement have expired, during the past year, are giving good evidence of great improvements in the management of an important State institution which is largely under your care and direction,—an institution which, in a pecuniary point of view, has become a source of income to the State, instead of being a pecuniary burden, as it had been in nearly all of the years of its existence, until within a year or two ; and under the existing contracts for the labor of the prisoners it must undoubtedly continue to be a source of income to the State for at least three years of future time.

D. S. PALMER,
Agent to look after Discharged Convicts.

INVENTORY.

The following is a synopsis of the inventory of the personal property in the prison belonging to the State, made by the appraisers, Messrs. William Colby, Nathaniel Shackford and Josiah Turner, May 1, 1869, and sworn to by them.

In the WARDEN'S OFFICE: Safe, desk and furniture, books and stationery, office-clock, furniture, &c.	\$418 50
In the GUARD-ROOM: Steam-heaters, beds, arms, chairs, desks, &c.	281 00
In the PRISON-HALL: 1 Steam-boiler and fixtures \$935.00; one force pump and 150 feet hose, \$200.00; 119 beds and bedding, \$660.00; clocks, \$25.00; cell furniture, and sundries, \$136.25	1,956 25
In the COOK-ROOM: Provisions, kettles and dishes, kitchen furniture, &c.	403 91
In the HOSPITAL: Beds, furniture, stove, medicines and instruments, &c.	328 58
In the STORE-ROOM: 110 bbls. flour, \$730.00; 341 gallons molasses, \$204.60; 600 lbs. salt fish, \$48.00; 229 lbs. coffee, \$37.90; saws, belting, pails, &c., \$674.37	1,694 89

In TAILOR'S SHOP: 413 yards satinet, \$413.00 ; 71 blankets, \$101.25 ; 193 shirts, \$128.48 ; clothing, furniture, tools, &c., \$219.10 . . .	861 83
In the WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT: Prisoner's cloth- ing, \$690.82 ; dining and kitchen furniture, \$209.90 ; beds, bedding, &c., \$392.67 . . .	1,293 39
In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT: Beds, furniture, bath-tub, furniture, &c.,	91 00
In the PRISON CHAPEL: 26 settees, 12 chairs, 1 seraphine and stool, and 1 signal bell . . .	158 00
In the WASH-ROOM: 2 iron wash-kettles, \$35.00 ; 3 bathing-tubs, \$40.00 ; clothes-pins, furni- ture, &c., \$43.08	118 08
In the YARD: 190 cords of wood, sawed, \$1,235.00 ; night-buckets, pump, wheel-bar- row, &c., \$132.00	1,367 00
On the WALL: Stores, arms and sundries . . .	58 00
In PROVISION-CELLAR: Beef, pork, potatoes, steam-pipe, lead-pipe, &c.,	1,087 50
In the BLACKSMITH-SHOP: Forge, vise, anvil, tools, &c.	129 00
DEPUTY-WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT: 1 water-tank and faucet, \$6.00 ; 6 pairs window-shades, \$10.00	16 00
In ENGINE-ROOM: 1 stationary engine and fix- tures	4,233 33
In BOILER-ROOM: 2 boilers and fixtures, \$3000 ; 1 pump, \$225.00	3,225 00
In the PRISON-SHOP: 27,994lbs. shafting, \$1,288 ; 1 24-inch belt, \$456 ; hose, copper pump, iron sinks, \$956.00	2,700 00
In the SHOE-SHOP: 17 shoe-benches, \$170.00 ; 1 sewing-machine, \$20 ; tools, &c., \$111.00 . . .	301 00

In the PRISON STABLE: Wagons, harnesses, sleighs, blankets, tools, &c.	360 00
In the PIGGERY: 10 shoats, \$250.00; 5 old hogs, \$200.00; 12 pigs, \$60.00	510 00
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT: 6 cot-beds, \$10; 1 steam force-pump (old) \$6.00; 1 lot iron, \$2.50; 1 iron bedstead, \$2.00	20 50
Total amount	21,612 74

WILLIAM COLBY,
NATHANIEL SHACKFORD,
JOSIAH TURNER,
Appraisers.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
CONCORD, May 1, 1869.

MERRIMACK, SS.

Personally appeared the before-named William Colby, Nathaniel Shackford and Josiah Turner, and made oath that in appraising the property of the New Hampshire State Prison, shown them by the Warden, they acted faithfully and impartially, according to their best skill and judgment.

Before me,

N. W. GOVE,
Justice of the Peace.

REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS AND TRUSTEES

AND OF THE

TREASURER AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS

(EX-OFFICIO).

HIS EXCELLENCY, WALTER HARRIMAN, *Governor*,

HON. WM. C. PATTEN,

HON. CHARLES JONES,

HON. MOSES A. HODGDON, } *Councillors*,

HON. WM. E. TUTHERLY,

HON. HAZEN BEDELL,

HON. EZRA A. STEVENS, *President of the Senate*,

HON. S. G. GRIFFIN, *Speaker of the House*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. ISAAC SPAULDING, *Nashua, President*,

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Esq., *Concord, Secretary*,

ISAAC ADAMS, Esq., *Sandwich*,

WATERMAN SMITH, Esq., *Manchester*,

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., *Keene*,

WOODBURY MELCHER, Esq., *Gilford*,

HON. JOHN CONANT, *Jaffrey*,

HON. CHARLES A. TUFTS, *Dover*,

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., *Exeter*,

HON. DENNISON R. BURNHAM, *Plymouth*,

E. S. TOWLE, Esq., *Concord*,

HON. ICHABOD GOODWIN, *Portsmouth*.

J. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician*,

J. P. BROWN, M. D., *Assistant Physician*,

A. A. PORTER, M. D., *Second Assistant*,

MR. J. C. SHAW, *Steward*,

MISS H. W. MOORE, *Matron*.

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR.

June,	1869.	HON. ISAAC SPAULDING,
July,	"	E. S. TOWLE, Esq.,
Aug.,	"	WATERMAN SMITH, Esq.,
Sept.,	"	JOHN CONANT, Esq.,
Oct.,	"	ISAAC ADAMS, Esq.,
Nov.,	"	GEO. B. TWITCHELL,
Dec.,	"	WOODBURY MELCHER, Esq.,
Jan.,	1870.	JOSEPH B. WALKER, Esq.,
Feb.,	"	CHARLES A. TUFTS,
March,	"	HON. D. R. BURNHAM,
April,	"	WM. G. PERRY, M. D.,
May,	"	HON. ICHABOD GOODWIN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Board of Visitors have visited the Asylum for the Insane and respectfully

REPORT:

That upon a careful inspection of all parts of the institution they have found them in the neat and orderly condition which has distinguished them in years past. The patients all give satisfactory evidence of being well and tenderly cared for, and are, without exception, as comfortable as in any similar institution we have ever visited. Neatness is apparent in every part of the asylum. The halls are all pleasant, and even in those devoted to the most excited classes there is evident a degree of comfort and cheerfulness very pleasant to contemplate.

The finances of the institution are in a sound condition. The price of board being fixed, as near as may be, at its actual cost, no profit is made, and no debt is incurred.

The new building erected during the past year is one of great importance to the welfare of the asylum, and will contribute greatly to augment the comfort and convenience of all its inmates. It will be completed in a few weeks.

It should have been erected years ago. The appropriation for its erection, made last year, will need to be supplemented by an additional one of less amount to pay some outstanding bills incurred in its erection, and to furnish it.

The policy of the managers has ever been to call upon the State simply to furnish the necessary buildings, relying upon the price of board and the income of its permanent funds, devised to it by benevolent individuals, for its entire support. We heartily commend it to your favorable consideration as the largest of our public institutions, and one of which the State may well be proud.

WALTER HARRIMAN, *Governor,*

WM. C. PATTEN,

WM. E. TUTHERLY,

HAZEN BEDELL,

MOSES A. HODGDON,

CHAS. JONES,

} *Councillors,*

E. C. STEVENS, *President of Senate,*

S. G. GRIFFIN, *Speaker House of Reps.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New Hampshire :

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane respectfully present this, their

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Highly gratifying results have been realized at the asylum during the past year. The number of patients admitted has been ninety-five and the number removed ninety-three. The percentage of recoveries of cases of all classes has been forty-four, while that of recent cases has been over eighty-two. No fact is better established by asylum experience than that of the very great importance of giving immediate attention to persons becoming insane. Many a valuable life is condemned to hopeless lunacy by neglect on the part of friends to remove the patient early to some place where he can be properly cared for. The whole number of patients in the asylum on the first day of May instant was two hundred and thirty-seven. For statements in detail of the financial and internal condition of the institution, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and of the Superintendent.

The medical force of the asylum is the same as at the date of our last report. In addition to his other arduous

duties, the Superintendent, Dr. Bancroft, has rendered very important service upon the building committee of the new chapel building, now nearly completed. It may be proper also for the Trustees here to express their appreciation of the valuable services of the assistant physicians, Dr. Brown and Dr. Porter; and, as the latter is soon to leave the institution for the purpose of pursuing his profession in a neighboring State, to assure him, in this public manner, that our kindest wishes and hopes for his continued prosperity attend him.

Never has the asylum been in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Never has it had so great facilities for benefiting the unfortunate class of persons assembled in its halls. The proportion of recoveries depends in no small measure upon the kind and amount of care the institution is able to render its patients. It has ever been, and is now, the settled policy of its managers, so to conduct it as to secure the highest results attainable from the means placed at their disposal.

NEW CHAPEL BUILDING.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of 1868, the Trustees took measures, at the earliest practicable day, for the erection of the building contemplated in said act. A contract for the stone masonry was concluded with Daniel Farnum, of Concord. This was completed and ready for the brick-work on the 1st of October last. The price paid was six dollars per perch, and amounted to ten hundred and thirty-two dollars.

After mature consideration, it was deemed advisable to purchase the lime, bricks and other necessary materials, and hire masons by the day to put up the walls. This part of the work was placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Thompson, of Pembroke. A commencement

was made October 1st, and the work substantially finished on the 18th November following. It would be difficult to find a better specimen of brick-work than is furnished by the walls of this building. Mr. Thompson watched their progress with the utmost care, and skillfully distributed his workmen in such a manner as to secure the greatest rapidity of advancement compatible with thoroughness of construction. Those employed cheerfully coöperated with him, and the walls when completed were found, upon survey, to have cost for materials and labor but about fourteen dollars per thousand of bricks laid. The walls of the Kent building, constructed by contract two years before, at the lowest price then attainable, had cost about sixteen dollars per thousand.

It was concluded to purchase the necessary lumber and have the wood-work done by the day. Mr. Hall B. Mann, of Pembroke, was engaged as foreman, and under his immediate direction the window frames, floors and roof were prepared contemporaneously with the brick-work, and put in place as fast as the walls were ready to receive them. And it gives us pleasure here to remark that there was ever manifest a spirit of mutual accommodation between the masons and the carpenters, which contributed in no small degree to the progress of the work, which, owing to the advanced stage of the season, it was necessary to press forward with the greatest practicable expedition to insure the covering in of the building before winter.

The slating was let by contract to Mr. T. B. Tamblin, of Concord, and the roof was entirely completed in December.

It was found practicable to warm the building by the heated air of the boiler chamber, and the plastering and joiner work has been continued during the entire winter and spring. This has secured the near completion of the building at this date. All parts of it will be ready for occupancy in the course of a very few weeks.

This building, constructed in a plain but most substantial

manner, is about to facilitate so much the moral and domestic efforts of the whole institution, that it is fast becoming a matter of wonder and regret that its construction has been delayed so long. Underneath it is a capacious cellar, sufficiently ample for the storage of a full supply of salted meats, vegetables, milk, &c. The want of such a cellar has ever heretofore been a constant source of costly and perplexing inconvenience. The first story contains a light and airy kitchen of liberal dimensions, a bakery furnished with an excellent soap-stone oven, an ice closet for fresh meats, a store-room, and a commodious dining-room. In the second story, and adjoining the laundry, is a large and pleasant sewing room, where the various kinds of sewing required by the patients will be done. The remaining portion of this story is occupied by retired rooms for the sick, and by sleeping chambers. The third story is mostly devoted to the chapel. This apartment is sixty-four feet long, forty-six feet wide and eighteen feet high, and will be occupied by such of the patients as are able to attend, for divine service on Sundays and for other moral and curative exercises on other days of the week. Much care has been taken to adapt this hall, so far as possible, to the important purposes to which it is to be devoted. A comfortable temperature and perfect ventilation has been secured for it at all seasons of the year. Access to it from all parts of the house is safe and convenient. In finishing its walls and ceilings an effort has been made, and we think successfully, to secure from these a pleasing and salutary impression upon the minds of the patients frequenting it. After a careful consideration of the subject, it was found that the walls and ceiling of this apartment could be finished with rough plastering and fresco at less than one half the expense required for a good hard finished plastering plainly ornamented with stucco. The former method of finishing was accordingly adopted, and a contract concluded with Mr. William S. Brazer, of Boston,

to paint this apartment in accordance with designs by him devised and submitted to the building committee. We can hardly speak too highly of the entire success of Mr. Brazer's earnest effort to place in the centre of our State a piece of fresco painting of which we may fairly enough be proud. His designs are new and exceedingly chaste; his coloring, though greatly varied, is admirably harmonized; the minute details are wrought out carefully, and the work as a whole, possessed both of beauty and unity, produces a moral effect salutary and highly satisfactory.

It was deemed proper by the Trustees to vary somewhat the plan of this building first considered, and upon which the estimates of its expense submitted last June to the Legislature were based. The French roof then contemplated was abandoned and the chapel story was ordered to be constructed of brick. While this has increased somewhat the estimated cost of the building, the change can never be regretted. Experience has and is every day conclusively showing that too much care can hardly be taken to secure thoroughness and solidity of construction in buildings of this kind, which are to stand, it may be, for centuries.

A reference to the accompanying report of the building committee will show that the

Expenditures thus far upon this building have been,	\$22,375 79
Estimated expense of finishing and furnishing the same, and of necessary alterations and repairs in basement of centre asylum building, rendered necessary by removal of kitchen, .	4,624 21
Total amount,	\$27,000 00
Deduct the appropriation of last year, . . .	17,000 00
And there remains a deficit of	\$10,000 00

To meet this, the trustees would respectfully suggest to

your honorable body a further appropriation of ten thousand dollars, which sum will suffice to pay money borrowed to finish the building and to meet other outstanding obligations, as well as to complete the work suggested in the estimate above.

INCOME OF PERMANENT FUNDS.

The good hereafter to result to patients in needy circumstances from the income of the permanent funds of the institution is becoming very apparent. At their last annual meeting the trustees appropriated five thousand dollars, a sum nearly equal to the established appropriation by the State, to aid indigent patients in paying their board. Eighty-five have thus been aided during the year past, in amounts varying from one dollar twenty-five cents to nearly two dollars per week. The price of board having been fixed as near as may be to its actual cost, the asylum must necessarily receive from some source this price in full, in order to remain self-sustaining and free from debt. It can therefore dispense no charity by way of deductions from its established rates. The number needing aid, however, is constantly increasing, and without it many would be debarred from the privileges of its treatment. At such junctures the wise benevolence of the donors of these funds is most happily experienced. It was a remark of one of these, the late Moody Kent, Esq., "I wish to so dispose of my property at my decease that it may do good to a large number of persons for several centuries to come." In no way could he have more surely secured the object aimed at than by his magnificent addition to the charitable funds of this institution. The appropriation of the past year will in all probability ere long be largely increased; indeed, it is to be hoped that the permanent funds of the asylum may eventually be so far enlarged in amount that no person belonging to New Hampshire, however poor,

shall, if insane, be kept from its halls by the want of means to discharge his ordinary expenses, and that this largest of our State institutions shall become not only a curative, but, so far as possible, a charitable institution.

FREE BEDS.

In some asylums free beds have been established upon foundations of five thousand dollars each, given as perpetual funds to the corporation. Each of these affords a gratuitous support to one patient for all time to come, and any person establishing such a charity secures the continuance of an important work of benevolence forever. Had the asylum a score of such free beds they would all doubtless be sought for within a comparatively brief period.

It is now nearly twenty-seven years since this asylum commenced its important work. During this period its doors have ever been open for the admission of all persons belonging to this State who were proper subjects of its aid. Occasionally it has been filled to the fullest extent of its capacity, but as the number of patients has increased, the State has, from time to time, nobly responded to its exigencies and enlarged its accommodations. It had at first apartments for but ninety-six patients. Two hundred and sixty or seventy can now be comfortably cared for at one time.

But the increase of the number of its rooms is not the only measure of its progress. The restorative means at its command have also been multiplied. As science and experience have developed improved methods for the treatment of the insane, this institution has been able in a good measure to adopt them and thus augment its power for good. Thus far, its success has repaid an hundred fold its entire cost to the State and to individuals. That with its enlarged

facilities and matured experiences it will, during the next quarter of a century, more than double its beneficent results is but fair to anticipate.

ISAAC SPALDING,
ICHABOD GOODWIN,
GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
WOODBURY MELCHER,
CHARLES A. TUFTS,
ISAAC ADAMS,
JOHN CONANT,
D. R. BURNHAM,
EBEN'R S. TOWLE,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, May 19, 1869.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

On the completion of another year, I respectfully present to the Board of Trustees the annual statement of the operations and condition of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, which is the twenty-seventh since the opening of the institution, and the twelfth by the present Superintendent. And first, I desire to congratulate the Trustees, that in the midst of so many liabilities to a different experience, we have completed another year with exemption from all unusual sickness, or accident of any kind, or any occurrence calculated to mar the satisfaction with which we may regard its history.

On the first day of May, 1868, there were in the asylum two hundred and thirty-five patients—one hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three women. From that time to May first, 1869, there were admitted ninety-five persons,—fifty men and forty-five women,—making the whole number who have been under care during the year, three hundred and thirty, being one hundred and sixty-two men and one hundred and sixty-eight women.

The largest number of patients at any one time has been two hundred and forty-three, and the smallest two hundred and twenty-seven.

The largest number of men was one hundred twenty-three, and the smallest one hundred and seven. The largest number of women was one hundred twenty-four, and the smallest one hundred eighteen.

The total daily average for the year has been two hundred thirty-four and six tenths—men one hundred thirteen and seven tenths, women one hundred twenty and nine tenths. The proportion of each sex being forty-eight and a half per cent. men, and fifty-one and a half per cent. women. Seventy-one—thirty-four men and thirty-seven women—have been discharged. The number of deaths has been twenty-two—thirteen men and nine women. The total of removals is ninety-three—forty-seven men and forty-six women. This leaves the number remaining May first, 1869, two hundred thirty-seven—one hundred and sixteen men, and one hundred twenty-one women.

The number of admissions has been twenty-three less, and the discharges thirty-seven less, than last year, and the number of deaths one more. The average residence has been five less than last year, but the present number is larger by two than at the beginning of the year.

Of those discharged, forty-two—twenty-three men and nineteen women—had recovered; twenty—eight men and twelve women—more or less improved; and nine—three men and six women—were unimproved. Of those designated “improved,” some were advanced in recovery, and others much relieved.

Five of those discharged, “not improved,” were taken to county; and five to town almshouses; to lessen the expense of support. One was removed to another asylum, and the remaining number went to the families of friends. Some of these last becoming worse, have been already returned to the asylum.

Of the twenty-two deaths, seven resulted from the exhaustion following acute mania; five were worn out by chronic insanity, gradually undermining vitality; two died from senile decay; two from dysentery; one each from menorrhagia, dropsy, apoplexy, structural disease of the

brain, tubercular consumption, and the effect of long continued neglect and low diet before admission.

Most of the instances of acute exhaustion were very severe, and of short duration, one dying the third, two on the fifth, one on the seventh, and one the eleventh day after admission.

The fatal cases of dysentery were both in persons debilitated by chronic insanity, who succumbed to a much less severe attack than was experienced by others in good physical condition, who promptly recovered.

During a part of the year there was a general prevalence of severe sickness in the vicinity, but within the asylum the usual degree of exemption prevailed, and the hygienic condition was very satisfactory. This fact, taken in connection with another, namely, the large proportion of persons in debilitated condition found in the population of an asylum, goes far to show the good effect of that systematic attention to ventilation, diet, and regimen, which can be enforced here to a far greater extent than in the general community.

In this connection it is pertinent to refer to a fact which is always observed, that in proportion as we have the means to procure thorough ventilation in any apartment is the control of the ordinary diseases easy.

The tables which follow present in a condensed form the ordinary facts of statistical interest for reference.

TABLE 1,

Showing the Residences of those admitted.

Rockingham County . . .	15	Strafford County . . .	3
Hillsborough " . . .	16	Grafton " . . .	9
Belknap " . . .	8	Sullivan " . . .	4
Carroll " . . .	10	Coos " . . .	4
Cheshire " . . .	6	Out of the State . . .	5
Merrimack " . . .	16		

TABLE 2,

Showing the Ages of those admitted.

Under 15 years	1	Between 50 and 60 years . .	9
Between 15 and 20 years . .	2	“ 60 and 70 “ . .	13
“ 20 and 30 “ . .	28	“ 70 and 80 “ . .	3
“ 30 and 40 “ . .	16	Over 80 years	1
“ 40 and 50 “ . .	22		

TABLE 3,

Showing in what Stage of Disease admission took place.

Attacks recent	51	Admitted for first time . .	55
Disease confirmed	44	Second or subsequent adm'n	40

TABLE 4,

Showing the Civil State of those admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married	23	18	41
Single	25	23	48
Widowers	1	—	1
Widows	—	5	5

TABLE 5,

Showing the Occupations of those admitted.

Farmers	31	Sailor	1
Traders	2	Drover	1
Carpenter	1	Shoemaker	1
Lawyer	1	Engineer	1
Printer	1	Hatter	1
Manufacturer	1	Household occupations . .	28
Clerk	1	Seamstress	1
Dentist	1	No regular occupations . .	21
Fireman	1		

TABLE 6,

Showing by what Authority committals were made.

Committed by friends or guardians	66
“ by cities or towns	18
“ by county commissioners or courts	11

TABLE 7,

Showing the Form of the Disease in those admitted.

Active mania	34	Epilepsy	4
Mild or chronic mania	32	Senile decay	2
Melancholia	4	General paralysis	1
Dementia	16	Mania a potu	2

TABLE 8.

Showing the Duration of the Attack at commitment.

Less than one month . . .	22	Less than four years . . .	1
“ two months . . .	13	“ six years . . .	1
“ three months . . .	3	“ seven years . . .	3
“ four months . . .	1	“ eight years . . .	2
“ six months . . .	5	“ ten years . . .	2
“ nine months . . .	3	“ twelve years . . .	1
“ eighteen months . . .	4	“ fifteen years . . .	1
“ two years . . .	6	“ thirty years . . .	2
“ three years . . .	4	Many years (uncertain) . . .	15

TABLE 9,

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admit'd.	Disch'd. and died.	Recov'd.	Partly recovered	Unim- proved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in Asylum
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237

Whole number ever admitted 2,674

TABLE 10,

Statistics of the Discharges.

Discharged.	Men.	Women.	Priv. Patients.	Town Pat's.	County Pat's.
Recovered . .	23	19	33	8	1
Improved . .	8	12	12	7	1
Unimproved .	3	6	3	3	3

TABLE 11,

Showing the Ages of those who died.

Between 20 and 30 years of age	4
30 and 40 "	2
40 and 50 "	5
50 and 60 "	1
60 and 70 "	4
70 and 80 "	5
Over 80	1

A very satisfactory degree of success has attended the operations of the past year. In no one have there occurred more gratifying instances of restoration to health, friends and the duties of life than in this.

By reference to the numerical statements, it will be seen that the ratio of recoveries is something above the average of a series of years. When compared with the whole number of admissions they were a fraction over forty-four per cent. When compared with the number of admissions of those in whom the insanity was of recent origin, the recoveries were eighty-two and three tenths per cent. This is the only method of comparison which affords a proper measure of the value of curative treatment of insanity; for a large proportion of those admitted have passed the period in which there is any reasonable hope of radical change from treatment, the object sought in their residence at an asylum being the safety or comfort of themselves or their associates. This class constitute forty-six and one-half per cent. of those admitted the past year, while those in whom the disease was not confirmed were fifty-three and one-half per cent.

These facts in regard to the results of hospital treatment are proper matters of permanent record, if for no other reason, to furnish an answer to the question so frequently put to us by every class of visitors, if "any ever get well." But more important than this, however, is the encouragement these facts hold out for prompt attention to the proper remedial treatment of insanity on its first appearance in any case. This would largely diminish that unhappy class of persons, the chronic insane, so generally a source of concern and a burden everywhere.

I do not propose to remark on the subject of the medical and general treatment further than to say that the observation of another year goes to confirm the views so often expressed in these reports, and elsewhere, that the best medical treatment is that which aims to remove any existing causes of physical disturbance, and to restore every function to its normal condition; and that the best general or moral treatment is that which seeks to throw around the disordered mind those special influences which the study of each case shall show best adapted to interfere with morbid processes, and establish, instead, healthy ones. Every variety of detail rests on this basis, whether it have reference to domestic arrangements, social influences, labor, instruction, recreation or other variations of activity.

Early in autumn the Kent building was completed and ready for occupancy,—just about two years from the commencement of laying its foundations. The first and second stories have since been occupied by those female patients requiring the most care and attention.

We have found in this building all our expectations realized, and a great accession to our resources for the proper care and comfort of those whose care is attended with the greatest difficulty. The use of this building, so far, has proved the correctness of the views which led to the request for its erection. The ample size of the halls is

a great relief, giving so much latitude for exercise and choice of situation, as day rooms.

One of the most important advantages gained in this building has been the means of more extended classification of the demonstrative forms of disease. Hitherto, all those too excitable to remain in the larger halls have been necessarily associated together, whatever might be the specific character of their excitement, for want of more apartments. This is often prejudicial. While in many instances two excited patients will benefit each other, another of different manifestations will prejudice the welfare of these. In some, extreme mental derangement may exist, while the moral sensibilities remain in a state of health; while in others the disease may deprave all the moral emotions and transform the character. These two classes cannot associate without detriment to the former. Classification should grow out of a careful study of each individual case. Society, of some kind, will benefit one; temporary seclusion another. If association is best, then the kind of social influence is to be regarded. In order to be able to carry this view into practice, a choice of apartments is necessary, and especially those which enable us to make sub-classifications of the demonstrative forms. This building gives three classes, in place of one, of these forms, so that we now have means to make nine classes of each sex, which admits of a much more salutary adjustment of the social influences of the house.

The trial of the past winter has satisfied us that the heating apparatus put into this building is the best within our knowledge. Ample currents of pure air, passing over Gold's patent cast-iron radiators, are delivered through large flues into the halls and bed-rooms. These currents force the foul air, through equally large escape flues, into a main ventilating shaft through the centre of the roof. Although the rarification of the air, with the proper adjust-

ment of the air ducts is the only force used, I have never seen apartments better ventilated under any system.

The State appropriation to assist in the support of the indigent insane has been credited in the board accounts of one hundred and seventy patients. Of these, seventy-four were persons supported by towns, and the amount received by this class was \$2000. The daily average of town patients for the year has been fifty-two, and the average credit from the appropriation, for each, has been seventy-six cents per week. This is something more than last year, on account of the falling off in the number of town patients, in consequence of the change in the laws of settlement made at the last session of the Legislature.

If the present law should continue, the number supported at the asylum by towns will decrease still more, and the amount credited to each proportionally increase: a fact to be desired, since, on account of the peculiar sensitiveness of many town officers on the question of town expense, this class of the insane have hardly received their share of the benefits of the asylum. The statute makes no provision for assistance in the support of those chargeable to counties.

The sum of \$4000, the balance of the State appropriation, has been credited in the board accounts of ninety-six private indigent patients, and, as in former years, these have received the credit in proportion to their comparative need of assistance, as learned from suitable enquiry as to their pecuniary circumstances. Thus distributed, this credit has varied from a little under one dollar to one dollar and three-fourths per week.

In addition to this, the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the trustees from the income of legacies (with the exception of a small balance held by the treasurer in reserve for the relief of any cases of especial pecuniary distress, which might not have been fully known

on the general distribution) has been credited to eighty-five different persons. This has been adjusted on the same sliding scale as before referred to, and the amount received by each from this source has varied from one to one and a half dollars per week. The most needy persons receive aid from both sources, and thus the relief is quite material, amounting in some cases to half the entire cost of support. The full significance of this is known only to those who know the trials of the parties assisted.

This charity is also a matter of no small importance to the public, beyond any personal interest in the recipients of it; for the records of the past year alone show more than forty persons who, but for this timely aid, would inevitably have become a public charge; once having become so, the largest number would so remain. But these charities, added to the self-sacrificing efforts of relatives, save them from the humiliation, and the public from the burden. So that merely as a financial question, the State has the strongest inducement to foster these charities as the surest preventive of future taxation for the permanent support of a large class of helpless and unproductive persons.

In the report of last year a full and detailed statement was given of the urgent wants of the asylum in respect to cellar, kitchen, bakery, working room for patients, and public hall; and the reasons given for the erection of a building which should supply all these conveniences. After a careful examination of the premises by yourselves, the visiting committee of State, and the committees of both houses of the Legislature, authority was given for its erection. It now gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Trustees on the near completion of the building, which is all that could be desired, and, in the objects for which it is designed, for any present or prospective wants of the asylum.

As the completion of what has been projected in the way of building is near at hand, I desire to call your attention

to an improvement of great importance, which has long been needed, but deferred on account of these larger operations,—I refer to the ventilation of the old wings. In the three oldest sections of the house, the flues for the escape of vitiated air are so small as to be practically useless. In bedrooms of the capacity of seven hundred and twenty-two cubic feet of air space, the only outlet for foul air is an opening four inches square; so that practically the air of the room is stagnant when the window is shut, and, in such case, entirely insufficient for one person during the sleeping hours of the night. This simple statement of the fact is all the argument needed for the necessity of measures to secure a better circulation of air in these apartments. It is manifest that, in winter, a fresh, pure atmosphere in these rooms is impossible. Different methods of correcting this evil have been examined, and the one which seems to present the least difficulty, in all its bearings, is to cut into the division walls between the rooms, and construct flues of the proper size, so that each room shall be supplied with one from its floor to the common ventilating shaft in the attic. Better than this would be flues running down from the rooms to a heated chimney; but this plan would involve so much expense, and interference with walls and foundations to such extent, as to make its practicability doubtful. In view of the great necessity for the change, I respectfully recommend to the board that, if funds are at their command, they would appropriate so much as may be needed for the purpose.

The following are the products of the farm and garden:

FARM:—Hay, 80 tons; straw, 12 tons; corn fodder, 20 tons; corn in ear, 500 bushels; oats, 200 bushels; potatoes, 600 bushels; milk, 9000 gallons; pork fattened, 6000 pounds; number of pigs sold, 42.

GARDEN:—Lettuce, 25 bushels; beets for the table, 52 bushels; string and shell beans, 25 bushels; beets, 51

bushels; onions, 100 bushels; green peas, 12 bushels; cucumbers, 75 bushels; tomatoes, 100 bushels; sweet corn, 50 bushels; rhubarb, 2 bushels; strawberries, 256 boxes; currants, 100 pounds; early potatoes, 50 bushels; carrots, 400 bushels; mang. wurtzels, 200 bushels; turnips, 25 bushels; parsnips, 15 bushels; apples, 125 barrels; squash, 7 tons; cabbage, 1000 heads; melons, 500 pounds; sage 25 pounds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following newspapers have been kindly sent to the asylum, without charge, namely: the New Hampshire Statesman, the New Hampshire Patriot, the Independent Democrat and Daily Monitor, the People, all of Concord; the Nashua Gazette; the Dover Morning Star; the New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene; the Coos Republican, Lancaster; the Laconia Democrat; the New Hampshire Gazette, of Portsmouth: and the Wolfeborough News.

We have been supplied with many exchange papers from the offices of the N. H. Patriot, Monitor, and People.

Visitors at the asylum have contributed to the library fund to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five dollars. I would acknowledge the receipt of ten dollars, for the same fund, from Rev. John A. Barry, of Concord. Miss D. L. Dix has remembered us in the gift of a selection of piano music for the halls. Woodbury Melcher and Isaac Adams, Esqs., generously contributed to the library the amount of their expenses in the discharge of duty as trustees through the year.

For all these acts of kindness I desire to express my grateful thanks.

To each of the resident officers who have been associated with me, I would here express my hearty thanks for the cordial and efficient manner in which they have performed the duties of their several positions.

Dr. A. A. Porter, after a period of service as second assistant of more than two years, has resigned his position. He leaves us with the sincere friendship and good will of all and our best wishes for his success in any field in which he may labor.

It is also due to those who occupy subordinate places, especially those whose difficult duties demand much of labor and patience, that I should testify to the faithfulness, assiduity and success with which most have given themselves to the work.

To each member of the Board of Trustees I am indebted for uniform kindness and sympathy, and especially to those with whom I have labored on committee I owe my thanks for their counsel and support in the discharge of my duties.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, May 1, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The undersigned respectfully presents the following abstract of the receipts and expenditures from May 1st, 1868, to April 30, 1869, inclusive, namely :—

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 1, 1868	\$1,635 65
“ received for board of private patients . .	29,579 45
“ “ “ “ town patients . .	13,921 69
“ “ “ “ county patients . .	10,040 37
“ “ of State Treasurer for board of insane convicts	543 52
“ received of State Treasurer for indigent insane	6,000 00
“ received of State Treasurer for Asylum library	100 00
“ received of financial agent (income from legacies)	5,105 25
“ contributions for library from visitors . .	175 00
“ loan from New Hampshire Savings Bank .	2,000 00
“ received for sundry articles sold . . .	403 76
	<hr/>
	\$69,504 79

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions and supplies	\$23,819 57
salaries and wages	17,257 95
ordinary repairs and improvements	5,153 36
clothing furnished and charged to patients, bedding and furnishing	4,669 11
freight, postage and express	377 72
fuel	5,220 53
for furniture and utensils	1,285 75
trustees' expenses	123 00
burial expenses (refunded)	346 00
stationery, printing, &c.,	151 33
stock and farm improvements	1,450 85
improvement of grounds	290 40
medicines	572 33
insurance	485 75
lights	1,277 10
extraordinary alterations and construction	3,128 05
new steam boiler and fixtures	1,693 52
means to afford employment, instruction and recreation to patients	673 05
library	288 89
refunded on account of over-payment . .	10 00
miscellaneous items	274 56
<hr/>	
Whole amount expended	\$68,548 82
Cash on hand, and carried to new account, May 1, 1869,	\$955 97
<hr/>	
	\$69,504 81

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

N. H. ASYLUM, May 1, 1869.

N. H. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
CONCORD, May 14, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have this day carefully examined the books and accounts of J. P. Bancroft, Treasurer of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane for the year ending April 30, 1869, with the vouchers for each account, and find them correct in every particular.

The receipts by the Treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1869, were	\$69,504 79
Expenditures during the same time	68,548 82
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasurer's hands	\$955 97

Respectfully submitted,
E. S. TOWLE, *Auditor*.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new building for chapel, kitchen, hall, &c., make the following report of their receipts and expenditures on account of the same, to May 20, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received of the State Treasurer	\$17,000 00
borrowed	5,800 00
	\$22,800 00

EXPENDITURES.

For excavations	\$117 06
stone foundations and cellar	1,043 17
stone door and window sills	157 38
miscellaneous stove work	63 95
bricks	2,797 50
lime and cement	904 45
mason's work	3,433 55
mason's tenders	1,761 48
lumber	3,515 19
iron beams, rods, &c.	182 40
doors, sash and mouldings	763 22
planing, jointing and matching lumber	119 77
carpenter's work	4,142 18
glass	223 30
hardware	114 68
hair for plastering	93 75
slating roof	986 70

For newels, rails and balusters for stairs . . .	122 45
gas-pipe fixtures and labor	216 56
paints, oils and painter's work	317 63
tin and work on roof and pipes	209 57
oven furnace	16 45
services of architect	250 00
miscellaneous items	16 80
frescoing hall	506 60
fifty settees for hall	300 00

\$22,375 79

Balance in the hands of the committee 424 21

\$22,800 00

The liabilities of the committee are as follows, viz:—

Cash borrowed 5,800 00

Bills outstanding for materials and labor to
May 1 2,299 73

\$8,099 73

Estimated amount required to pay carpenters
and masons for the month of May \$600 00

\$8,699 77

Estimated cost of finishing the painting of the
building, connecting new building with base-
ment, fitting up new kitchen and bakery,
removing cooking apparatus, and setting up
the same, with repairs, &c. \$1,300 00

\$9,999 43

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. WALKER,

E. S. TOWLE,

J. P. BANCROFT,

Building Committee.

CONCORD, May 19, 1869.

N. H. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
CONCORD, May 14, 1869.

The undersigned has this day examined the books of the Building Committee of the new Chapel Building, and carefully compared two hundred and fifty bills with the original entries, amounting to twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-nine cents, all of which have been paid, and find them correct.

As the building is not yet completed, and the account not closed, I can not make a more full report.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. TOWLE, *Auditor.*

CONCERNING ADMISSIONS.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the Asylum should make application to the Superintendent previous to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, &c., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of the step, and the arrangements, having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

The charge for board is fixed as near as practicable to the actual cost.

Beneficiaries, either of the state appropriation or income from legacies, are charged, as others, with the full price of board, on the books, and then credited with such amounts as they are entitled to receive from either of these charities. The balance is paid to the Treasurer of the Asylum by the friends, guardians, or others who become responsible for them.

REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS,

MADE TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

The Insurance Commissioners, having attended to the duties required by the laws of the State, herewith submit their report.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
GILMANTON.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY.

John K. Woodman, President,	.	.	\$17 00
Josiah J. Bean, Secretary,	.	.	1,200 00
Alfred Prescott, Treasurer,	.	.	552 12
			<hr/> \$1,769 12

Directors.

John K. Woodman	.	.	.	.	\$553 18
Alfred Prescott	.	.	.	.	134 05
George W. Moody	.	.	.	.	34 52
D. Folsom, Directors' Clerk,	.	.	.	.	111 98
Thomas Adams	.	.	.	.	24 60
J. G. Tappan	.	.	.	.	293 40

B. B. Lamprey	36 46
B. T. Brown	34 24
Henry E. Marsh	45 45
George W. Sanborn	8 11
Josiah Carpenter	25 60
John B. Moore	75 30
Stephen D. Greeley	13 90
Isaac T. Clark	5 60
Thomas Kilburn	69 91
William Goss	26 52
Samuel Woodman	85 18
Edwin Sanborn	8 28
	<hr/> \$1,586 33
	<hr/> \$3,355 45

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

By cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1868, . .	\$6,275 37
cash in the hands of agents . . .	8,685 75
cash premiums received past year . .	15,038 03
United States tax received . . .	225 57
collected on assessments . . .	11,573 55
collected on premium notes surrendered .	73 69
Received of Merrimack county in Morrill case	56 41
	<hr/> \$41,928 37

Expenditures.

Paid for losses by fire the past year . .	\$11,757 05
borrowed money	9,161 89
collecting assessments and cash pre- miums	2,439 83
United State tax	401 13
return premiums, remitted, . . .	209 54
officers' salaries and fees . . .	3,355 45
expense in Morrill case . . .	24 50

Paid for printing, advertising, stationery and all incidental expenses	211 96
Insurance Commissioner, postage and express	135 93
Balance in hands of agents, January 1, 1869,	10,986 34
Balance cash in treasury, January 1, 1869, .	3,244 75
	<hr/>
	\$41,928 37

Assets.

Unpaid assessments collectible	\$15,829 79
Balance cash in hands of agents	10,986 34
Balance cash in treasury	3,244 75
Company's office and furniture	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,260 88

Liabilities.

Due for money hired	\$19,090 00
Due for losses by fire	1,970 66
	<hr/>
	\$21,060 66
Assets over liabilities	\$10,200 22

Amount of property at risk Jan. 1, 1869,	\$7,906,605 00
Amount of premium notes, Jan. 1, 1869,	220,210 72
No. of policies issued the past year, 1700.	
No. of policies now in force (Jan. 1, 1869,) 9,576.	

No. of losses the past year in the State,	36.
No. of losses the past year out of the State,	13.
Total number of losses the past year,	49.

Amount of losses the past year	\$10,826 15
Amount of losses the previous year	11,846 59

Last assessment was laid July, 1867 ; sum as-

essed was	\$24,642 39
Of which there has been collected	14,825 30
Amount uncollected	\$9,817 09

The previous assessment was laid July, 1865 ;

sum assessed	\$40,072 29
Of which there has been collected	33,644 21
Amount uncollected	\$6,428 08

It will be seen that the pay of the Directors is higher for the past year than heretofore, and may need an explanation. At the making up of the accounts of the company, January 1, 1868, the Secretary had not the full bills of some of the Directors, and made them as he had received them, which in a number of cases did not cover all the indebtedness, so that in the amount paid John K. Woodman, Esq., for service this year, over two hundred dollars was for services the year previous ; the same may be said of the amount paid E. G. Tappan, and more or less to some other directors.

This company is doing quite a large business, and the Directors give their personal attention to its interests, and the most of their compensation is for their expenses and two dollars per day for time spent for adjusting losses.

The rate per cent. of cash premiums of the company is, on first-class risks one-third of one per cent. for one year, two-thirds of one per cent. for three years, and one per cent. for five-year policies. The above rate is for insurance on sums from five hundred to two thousand dollars ; for sums less than five hundred dollars a trifle higher rates are charged. A note is taken for same amount as cash premium paid. A considerable proportion of the policies of the company now in force were made on the old plan of small cash premiums at the time of making, and therefore

it will be necessary to lay one or more assessments to pay losses and indebtedness; it is hoped, however, that only one more will be required, and when these policies on the old plan are all expired it is believed the present rate of cash premiums will carry the losses and other expenses, and perhaps in prosperous years policies then expiring will be entitled to dividends.

Agents are allowed ten per cent. for collecting premiums and assessments, and one dollar from the insured for each application and policy negotiated by them.

The large amount of premium notes held by the company make it perfectly responsible in any contingency for any liability which may occur. A small assessment on their notes amounts to large sums. It is hoped, however, as above stated, that the days of assessments are nearly passed. The company is certainly worthy the confidence of the public.

LAKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — WOLFEBOROUGH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1869.

OFFICERS, SALARIES, AND EMOLUMENTS.

A. H. Rust, President,	.	.	.	.	\$12 00
John Fox, Secretary and Treasurer,	.	.	.	.	157 00
					<hr/>
					\$169 00

Directors.

A. H. Rust, received for services rendered,					\$8 00
John Fox,	"	"	"	"	9 20
J. M. Brackett,	"	"	"	"	3 20
Moses Thompson,	"	"	"	"	4 20

Abel Haley, received for services rendered	1 50
John Parsons, " " " "	3 00
T. L. Whitten, " " " "	3 50
John E. Bennett, " " " "	2 00
W. C. Fox, " " " "	6 95
M. T. Cate, " " " "	5 45
A. J. Orne, " " " "	3 40
C. G. Tibbetts, " " " "	3 65
David C. Rogers, " " " "	5 30
Charles G. Cate, " " " "	5 55
George Fox, " " " "	5 65

Total amount paid officers for the year,	\$239 55
Amount of property at risk April 1, 1869,	\$872,000 00
Amount of premium notes	7,722 21
Amount of losses the past year	422 44
Amount of losses the preceding year	582 14
Aggregate amount paid for adjusting losses the past year,	75 50
Number of policies issued the past year, 254.	
Number of policies now in force, 1425.	

Receipts.

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, April 1, 1868,	\$115 51
Notes on interest in the hands of Treasurer,	1,843 50
Cash premiums received the past year	1,250 68
Cash deposits in savings banks	1,750 00
Cash received for interest past year	119 19
	<hr/>
	\$5,078 88

Disbursements.

Paid all officers' salaries and fees past year,	\$239 55
" losses past year,	422 44
" return premiums,	80 45
" agents' commissions,	125 51

Paid for stamps,	35 85
revenue tax,	20 31
office rent, postage, commissions, &c., .	63 04
auditors for 1868,	4 00
incidental expenses,	75 50
deposited in savings banks,	2,201 00
on notes,	1,683 94
auditors for 1869,	4 00
Balance in the treasury,	123 29
	<hr/>
	\$5,078 88

Assets.

Cash in hands of Treasurer	\$123 29
Cash in savings banks	2,201 00
Notes on interest in favor of the company .	1,683 94
Cash in hands of agents, none.	<hr/>
	\$4,008 23
Premium notes	\$7,722 21

No Liabilities.

This small, but well conducted company, continues to insure on the low-per-cent., cash-premium principle, say from 70 to about 90 cents on one hundred dollars insured for five years, of the safer class of risks, and have as yet been able to pay all losses without ever having to lay an assessment on its deposit funds of premium notes; and as care is used in not taking combined risks, it is believed the company will continue to insure, as heretofore, at low cash premiums without assessments.

Directors are allowed two dollars per diem and expenses, for time spent in adjusting losses.

Agents are allowed ten per cent. for collecting cash premiums, and one dollar from the insured for each application and policy. Two thousand dollars is the highest risk taken.

The company is deserving a larger business in the safer class of risks, and of the confidence of the public.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, EXETER.

FOR THE YEAR AND A HALF ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1868.

This Company has heretofore made up its accounts annually to the first of July. This present making up is to January 1st, 1869, it being from July 1st, 1867, to January 1st, 1869, making one and a half years, or eighteen months.

OFFICERS, SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS.

Charles O. Conner, President, rec'd for the 18 months,	\$150 00
J. S. Parsons, Secretary, rec'd for the 18 months	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,650 00

Directors.

Charles O. Conner.	
Joshua Getchell, for 18 months, rec'd	\$69 00
George G. Smith, " " "	70 00
Luke Julien, " " "	73 00
Stephen W. Dearborn, " " "	00 00
William C. Patten, " " "	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$212 00

\$1,862 00

Amount of property at risk . . . \$2,012,547 00

Amount of premium notes . . . 21,537 09

Number of policies issued the last 18 mos., 584.

Number of policies now in force 2,376.

Number of policies surrendered and expired the last 18 months, not known.

Losses for the year ending July 1, 1867, . . \$3,742 08

Losses for the year and a half ending Dec. 31, 1868, . . . 4,669 30

No assessments have been made.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts for eighteen months.

Balance in the hands of the treasurer, July 1, 1867,	\$66 75
Cash in the hands of agents	615 50
Amount of cash premiums to January 1, 1869,	5,010 18
Amount of additional premiums	29 50
Received for revenue stamps	68 41
United States bonds	2,500 00
Received on interest account	506 25
Received on bills receivable	20 00
Received on bills payable	900 00
Received on profit and loss account	50
Received of the Treasurer for cash advanced by him	165 38
Received by the Secretary for policy fees taken by him	33 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,915 47

Disbursements for eighteen months.

Paid losses during the last 18 months	\$4,669 30
officers for the last 18 months	1,862 00
Insurance Commissioner and auditor	35 00
revenue tax	81 34
for revenue stamps	80 00
postage, telegrams and express	62 10
stationery and printing	67 10
rent, coal and gas bills	213 37
office furniture	68 28
for settling with agents	12 04
commission to agents	686 84
adjusting losses	80 00
attorney's fees	12 90
on interest account	52 31

Paid on notes payable	1,000 00
dividends	56 41
return premiums	418 76
refused and rejected policies	70 20
cash in hands of agents	381 63
profit and loss account	5 89
	<hr/>
	\$9,915 47

Assets.

Cash in hands of agents	\$381 63
Bills receivable	1,815 36
Office furniture	68 28
United States bonds	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,765 27

Liabilities.

Indebtedness for borrowed money,	\$1,022 13
Due the Treasurer for money advanced by him	165 38
Losses unadjusted, but claimed,	1,941 00
	<hr/>
	3,128 51
	<hr/>
Assets over liabilities	\$1,636 76

The President assists the agents in adjusting losses, without compensation except expenses.. Local agents are allowed two dollars per day for time spent in adjusting losses; also 15 per cent. for collecting cash premiums, and one dollar from the insured for each policy negotiated by them.

Rates for five-year policies are from 1 to 2 per cent., according to the circumstances of the risk. A note is also taken for the same amount of the cash premium paid.

The company is doing a large and prosperous business, and appears to be well conducted. It furnishes safe insurance to its patrons, and is worthy the confidence of the public.

CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—KEENE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1868.

OFFICERS, SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS.

John Henry Elliott, President. (No salary.)	
Leonard Biscoe, Secretary, per annum	\$150 00
Frederick Vose, Treasurer,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$200 00

The Directors are not salaried, but receive the sums below for time and expenses attending business meetings.

Directors.

John Henry Elliott	. . .	\$5 20
Ashbel Hamlin	. . .	5 00
Alva Smith	. . .	6 00
Albro Blodgett	. . .	6 80
Joshua D. Colony	. . .	5 20
William B. Wheeler	. . .	5 20
Timothy Tufts	. . .	3 40
John W. Hayward	. . .	2 20
Ellery Albee	. . .	0 00
		<hr/>
		\$39 00
Amount of property at risk	. .	\$5,116,531 00
“ premium notes	. .	117,329 68
Number of policies issued the past year,	860.	
“ “ surrendered and expired,	805.	
“ “ now in force,	5,117.	
Amount of property insured the past year	. .	\$873,338 00
“ “ surrendered and expired,	672,313 00	

Receipts.

Cash premiums rec'd the past year after deducting agents' commissions . . .	\$5,782 45
Received past year on assessments . . .	4,794 13
" " " borrowed money . . .	2,273 80
	<hr/>
	\$12,850 38

Disbursements.

Paid the Treasurer for money advanced by him the previous year . . .	\$2,534 04
interest on the same . . .	13 70
losses the past year . . .	5,726 27
salaries . . .	200 00
directors . . .	39 00
agents' commissions for collecting assessments . . .	330 20
for adjusting losses . . .	27 50
postage, express, stationery and fuel . . .	65 43
rent of office . . .	60 00
United States excise tax . . .	160 04
Wheeler & Faulkner, (old) bill of services . . .	185 75
for printing and advertising . . .	72 75
premiums, &c., refunded . . .	11 00
on outstanding notes against the Company . . .	3,028 52
incidental expenses, gas, auditing, Commissioner, &c., . . .	78 17
cash in hands of Treasurer . . .	318 01
	<hr/>
	\$12,850 38
Amount of losses for the year ending August 31, 1867, . . .	\$4,522 27
Amount of losses for the year ending August 31, 1868, . . .	4,306 66

Amount of assessments laid Sept. 1, 1867,	\$6,490 00
Amount of same collected September 1, 1868,	5,444 00

Uncollected and considered good	\$1,046 00
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Assets of the Company August 31, 1868.

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer	\$318 01
Cash in the hands of agents after deducting their commissions	7,384 00
Amount of assessments uncollected and con- sidered available	1,046 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,748 01

Liabilities.

Unpaid losses	\$567 66
Notes outstanding against the Company, in- cluding interest	3,568 98
	<hr/>
	\$4,136 64

Assets over liabilities	\$4,611 37
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Directors are allowed two dollars per diem and their expenses, for adjusting losses.

Agents are allowed ten per cent. for collecting cash premiums and assessments; also one dollar from the insured for each policy they negotiate.

Number of losses the past year, twenty-seven in New Hampshire, and one in Vermont.

Rate of cash premiums for first class risks is three-fourths of one per cent. for five-year policies, and a note, say on a policy of \$1,000 of \$17.50, and it is confidently hoped by the officers of the company that the cash premiums will carry the losses, without any further assessments on the notes.

This company is the second in the State in the amount of business done. Their books are kept with great care and exactness, and all papers are methodically arranged.

The officers take a lively interest in the welfare and success of the company, without regard to emoluments. They are desirous of giving the public a safe and cheap insurance.

NASHUA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NASHUA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Hiram T. Morrill, President.

Jas. B. Fassett, Secretary and Treasurer, . \$304 99

Directors.

Hiram T. Morrill,	Geo. McQuesten,
F. F. Kimball,	H. F. Courser,
L. H. Clement,	C. F. Stetson,
Elijah Colburn,	John G. Blunt,
E. B. Hammond,	Mark W. Merrill,
J. W. White,	C. B. Hill,
George Stark,	Josiah Fleeman.

The President and Directors have received no pay the past year.

Amount of property at risk	\$735,585 00
“ premium notes	8,459 93
“ cash premiums	2,268 88
“ cash premiums collected . .	2,007 60
Number of policies issued the past year, 143.	
“ “ expired and discharged, 28.	
“ “ now in force, 771.	

Receipts.

Funds in treasury and hands of agents May		
• 1, 1868	\$983 80	
Cash premiums collected	2,007 60	
	<hr/>	\$2,991 40

Disbursements.

Paid losses the past year	\$1,895 40	
officers	304 99	
agents	34 00	
incidentals, rents, &c	346 22	
policies surrendered	56 35	
Balance in treasury	354 44	
	<hr/>	\$2,991 40

Assets.

Cash in treasury	\$354 44	
“ in hands of agents	261 28	
Furniture	140 00	
	<hr/>	\$755 72

No Liabilities.

This company having never made an assessment during its thirteen years' existence, is now one of the most firm and reliable companies in the State. Its management is of the first order, hence its unparalleled success.

ROCKINGHAM FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY—EXETER.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1868.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

William Connor, President. (No salary.)	
Geo. W. Wiggin, Secretary and Treasurer	\$500 00

Directors.

William Connor	\$30 20
N. P. Cram	26 60
George B. Webster	29 40
Joseph Judkins	30 40
John S. Hobbs	17 60
	<hr/>
	\$634 20

Amount of property at risk	\$3,574,253 00
Premium notes now in force	197,073 86
Number of policies now in force, 3,358.	
Policies issued the past year, 624.	
Amount of losses the past year	4,003 13
“ “ previous year	4,768 71
Amount of fifteenth assessment made January 1, 1868, which covered all losses to that date	12,365 97
Amount of fourteenth assessment nearly all of which was collected	11,365 97

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1867, . . .	\$219 93
Received on assessments	12,164 00
“ for premiums	1,055 24
	<hr/>
	\$13,439 17

Disbursements.

Paid losses	\$4,003 13
adjusting losses	48 00
agents taking applications	255 00
Secretary and Treasurer	500 00
Directors	134 20
company debts and interest	6456 74
commissions to agents for collecting assessments	900 00

Paid incidentals . . .	476 17	
Cash on hand - . . .	665 93	
	<hr/>	\$13,439 17

Liabilities.

Borrowed money . . .	3,942 00	
Interest	138 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,080 00

Means of Payment.

Cash on hand	\$665,93	
Due from agents and others .	116 62	
Due on fifteenth assessment .	238 73	
Balance to be provided for by assessment	3058,72	
	<hr/>	\$4080 00

The average cost of insurance in this company is one dollar and seventy cents per year on one thousand dollars.

Losses are determined and adjusted by one of the Directors, who receives two dollars per day therefor. Agents are paid from five to eight per cent. for collecting assessments, fifty cents by the company and fifty cents by the applicant for each policy. No risk exceeds twenty-five hundred dollars. As policies expire in Massachusetts they are not renewed; only a few now remain.

HILLSBOROUGH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — AMHERST.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Charles Richardson, President . . .	\$75 00
H. E. Woodbury, Secretary . . .	175 00
David Russell, Treasurer . . .	50 00

Directors.

Charles Richardson. (No salary.)	
Gilman Wheeler, for services . . .	\$44 97
David Russell,	
Clark H. Ober, for services . . .	5 00
Stephen D. Green.	
H. E. Woodbury.	
	<hr/>
	\$349 97

Amount of property at risk May 1, 1869, .	\$447,197 00
Amount of premium notes May 1, 1869, .	3,976 56
Amount of cash premiums received . .	1,822 90
Number of policies issued during year,	161
Number of policies expired and discharged,	247
Number of policies now in force,	534

Receipts.

Cash in treasury May 1, 1868 . . .	\$1,722 95
Cash premiums	1,822 90
Interest	34 60
Cash on old assessment	1 20
Cash from other sources	34 65
	<hr/>
	\$3,616 30

Expenditures.

Paid losses	\$2,100 00
revenue tax	34 19
revenue stamps	26 50
officers' salaries and services . .	349 97
commission to agents	182 46

Appendix.

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Paid com'r, printing, stationery, postage, &c.	33 29
incidental bills,	44 70
	<hr/>
	\$2,771 11
Balance in treasury	845 19
	<hr/>
	\$3,616 30

Assets.

Cash in treasury	\$845 19
Due from agents	614 22
Due on old assessments	645 17
	<hr/>
	\$2,104 58

Liabilities.

One loss of \$600.00, soon to be settled.

There is a resisted loss of \$1,000.00, which the company feel confident they will not be obliged to pay.

All losses are adjusted by the Directors, who receive for their services two dollars per day and expenses. This company pays its agents ten per cent. commission on all moneys collected, and they receive from the insured one dollar for each policy issued.

The policies are issued from one to five years, at a rate of from three-eighths of one per cent. to seven per cent., according to the length of time and risk. The notes taken are in the form of an obligation, wherein the applicant agrees to pay a sum equal in amount to the cash premium, if called upon by the company, but it is confidently expected the cash premium will be sufficient to meet all the obligations of the company. The company's affairs are managed with great prudence. We consider it worthy the patronage it has heretofore received. The last assessment was laid in July, 1866, (\$711.00,) upon notes in force under the old plan; the amount collected thereon is about \$476.80. A large portion of previous assessments now due are considered collectible.

EQUITABLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — CONCORD.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Caleb Parker, President,	\$28 00
Mitchell Gilmore, Secretary and Treasurer, .	700 00

Directors.

Caleb Parker,	42 10
John S. Pearson,	16 38
True Osgood,	27 30
Jeremiah S. Noyes,	25 22
Seth K. Jones.	

\$839 00

Amount of property at risk May 1, 1868, \$1,329,206 00

Amount of property insured during the year, 304,202 00

\$1,633,408 00

Amount of risks expired and surrendered

during the year, \$670,649 00

Amount at risk May 1, 1869, 962,759 00

Decrease of risk, 366,447 00

Number of policies outstanding May 1, 1868, 1,456

Number of policies issued during the year, 313—
1,769

Number of policies expired and surrendered, 778

Number of policies now in force, 991

Decrease during the year, 465

Losses for the year ending May 1, 1868, . . . \$2,931 65

Losses for the year ending May 1, 1869, . . . 1,605 19

Decrease in losses, \$1,326 46

Secretary's Account.

Amount of cash premiums received during the year,	\$2,724 63
Accounted for as follows:—	
Paid commission to agents,	\$306 45
on policies surrendered,	127 04
for revenue and postage stamps,	78 10
revenue tax,	42 69
stationery and printing,	53 85
office rent, fuel, &c.,	126 18
Secretary's salary in part,	467 00
miscellaneous items,	28 19
Treasurer,	495 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,724 63

Treasurer's Account.

Cash on hand May 1, 1868,	\$7,017 50
received,	157 66
received from Secretary,	1,495 13
received on note and interest account,	783 91
	<hr/>
	\$9,454 20

Accounted for as follows:—

Paid auditor bill for 1868,	\$4 00
balance due Secretary,	275 00
losses for 1868,	235 00
for adjusting same,	14 10
losses for 1869,	1,587 39
for adjusting same,	17 80
interest on notes, and stamps for same,	50 50
Directors for services,	111 00
Insurance Commissioner,	18 00
Cash funds on hand May 1, 1869,	7,141 41
	<hr/>
	\$9,454 20

Assets May 1, 1869.

Cash funds in bonds and notes, . . .	6,782 25
accrued interest, . . .	160 00
due from agents, . . .	90 35
due on policies not delivered, . .	186 25
due on old assessment bills, . .	116 67
Office furniture, &c., including safe, . .	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,510 52

Liabilities.

Due from Secretary and Treasurer for services, in part, . . .	\$233 00
Balance of assets over liabilities, . .	7,277 52
	<hr/>
	\$7,510 52
Balance of assets over liabilities for 1868, .	7,214 99
	<hr/>
Increase of assets over last year, . .	\$62 53

Increase of means about six-sevenths of one per cent.

Decrease of risk about twenty-eight per cent.

This company insures at the rate of one per cent. on all five-year policies. They pay their agents from ten to fifteen per cent. according to the circumstances, on all cash premiums collected, and they receive from the insured one dollar for the policy and application. This company takes only detached and safe risks, and are not liable for any great loss at any one fire.

No risk is taken above two thousand dollars.

Four losses have occurred in this company the past year, amounting in the whole to \$1,587.39, which have been adjusted and paid. Losses are adjusted by the Directors or their agent, who receive two dollars per day for their services, and twenty cents per mile for travel, while actually engaged in adjusting the same.

No premium notes are taken of the insured. The com-

pany relies on the cash premiums collected to meet its losses and defray its expenses.

No policies are issued until the application is approved by at least two of the Directors. The business affairs of the company are carefully and prudently conducted. It is worthy the confidence of its patrons and the public. No reason exists why the business of the company should not largely increase. Persons insuring in this company receive a safe insurance at a low rate.

ASHUELOT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, KEENE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY.

William Haile, President.	(No salary.)
Edward Farrar, Secretary,	\$250 00
George Tilden, Treasurer.	

Directors.

William Haile,	Chas. M. Bingham,
William Dinsmore,	Francis A. Faulkner,
Thomas M. Edwards,	T. H. Leverett,
Milan Harris,	Edward Farrar,
David Buffum,	Francis Weeks,
Charles S. Faulkner,	Gilman Mower.
G. W. Tilden,	

Directors received for services the past year	\$60 90
Amount of property at risk	\$1,902,287 32
Amount of premium notes	41,169 86
Amount of losses the past year	4,307 69
Amount of losses the previous year	4,311 57

Amount of assessment made Jan. 23, 1866,	9,000 00
Amount of assessment made Jan. 23, 1862,	8,000 00
Number of policies now in force, 1790.	
Number of policies issued the past year, 211.	
Number of policies terminated the past year, 296.	

Receipts for 1868.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1868, to wit:

In hands of Treasurer . . .	\$524 37	
In hands of Secretary . . .	728 37	
In hands of agents . . .	432 10	
Rec'd from collections on assessments	246 33	
Rec'd from premiums . . .	3,707 26	
Rec'd cash borrowed . . .	4,100 00	
	<hr/>	\$9,738 43

Disbursements.

Paid losses of 1867 . . .	\$2,061 00	
Paid losses of 1868 . . .	3,507 69	
Adjusting losses . . .	20 00	
U. S. taxes . . .	50 58	
Interest . . .	105 52	
Officers and Directors . . .	310 90	
Commissions to agents . . .	405 02	
Incidental expenses . . .	73 05	
Return premiums . . .	65 02	
Note to Keene Nat'l Bank . . .	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,598 78
Cash in treasury Jan. 1, 1869,	\$556 23	
Cash in hands of Secretary . . .	412 98	
Cash in hands of agents . . .	1,170 44	
	<hr/>	\$9,738 43

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted, unpaid . . .	\$800 00	
Loss unadjusted, by estimate . . .	225 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,025 00

Assets.

Cash in hands of Secretary, Treasurer and agents	\$2,139 65	
Due on assessment considered collectible	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,639 65
Balance in favor of company		<hr/> \$1,614 65

Agents are allowed one dollar for each policy and ten per cent. for collecting cash premiums.

Policies are issued on the more hazardous class of risks for one to three years, and for five years in the safer class, thereby giving the company a larger aggregate in cash than heretofore. One and one-half year's premium is paid in cash and a note given for the remainder.

Rates are from one-half of one per cent. to three per cent. for one year.

The business of the company is prudent and safe.

THE COÖS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—LANCASTER.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Enoch L. Colby, President	\$10 00
Henry O. Kent, Secretary. (No Salary.)	
Hiram A. Fletcher, Treasurer. (No Salary.)	

Directors. — (No salaries.)

B. F. Whidden,	John Whittemore,
E. L. Colby,	Dan Stevens,
Wm. Heywood,	B. C. Wiswall,
L. F. Moore,	C. C. Carpenter,
J. F. Spaulding,	D. M. Aldrich,
C. E. Allen,	A. S. Twitchell.

Amount of property at risk May 1, 1869, [. \$394,775 35

Amount of premium notes 19,738 35

Losses in 1868,—none.

Losses for the year ending May 1, 1869,—none.

Assessments laid in 1868,—none.

Assessments laid for the year ending May 1, 1869,—none.

Number of policies issued during the year, 144.

Number of policies expired, surrendered and discharged during year, 47.

Number of policies now in force, 414.

Receipts.

Amount of cash premium received the past year	\$170 65
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Expenditures.

Paid revenue tax, stationery, postage, printing, &c., about	\$25 00
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Assets.

Cash in treasury	\$100 00
in hands of Agent and Secretary	\$191 43

Liabilities.

Due officers for attending Directors' meeting,	
and for approving applications, &c. . . .	\$15 30
Balance in favor of company	176 13
	<hr/>
	\$191 43

This company has never been reported. The Secretary receives for his services fifty cents from the company on each policy issued, and fifty cents for services at each Directors' meeting. The Treasurer receives three dollars per day for actual services, including all expenses. The officers receive two dollars per day for settling losses, and expenses. The agents receive fifty cents on each policy from the applicant, and fifty cents from the company, besides fees for actual surveys necessitating extra service. The Directors are paid fifty cents for each meeting, and five cents for each application approved.

The risks of this company shall be confined strictly to private dwelling-houses and their usual attachments and their contents, and to other property considered by the directors as equally safe from loss by fire. No risk shall exceed two thousand dollars, nor for a longer term than five years. Three per cent. of the premium note is paid in cash to defray incidental expenses. This company has been doing business nearly seven years, and has met with only one loss, \$530.00. Since its organization it has laid but one assessment, of \$1,000.00, to pay all losses and defray expenses. There has been about \$800,00 collected on the same, and quite a large portion of the remainder is considered collectible. The business affairs of the company are conducted with great economy and caution. It meets with great favor with its patrons. All persons insuring therein will receive a safe insurance at a low rate. It is every way worthy the confidence of the public.

FARMINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—FARMINGTON.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 17, 1869.

OFFICERS AND THEIR PAY.

George M. Herring, President. (No salary.)

Josiah B. Edgerly, Secretary and Treasurer, is allowed one hundred dollars for making and recording assessments and a fee of fifty cents for each policy made and issued, — no other salary.

Directors.

G. M. Herring, received for services rendered,	\$1 90
A. G. Orne, “ “ “ “	7 10
H. Baker, “ “ “ “	30
E. Hurd, “ “ “ “	4 60
I. C. Hutchins, “ “ “ “	50
G. N. Eastman, “ “ “ “	1 10
E. C. Kinnear, “ “ “ “	50
D. T. Parker, “ “ “ “	30
J. B. Edgerly, “ “ “ “	55 40

\$78 70

Amount of property at risk	\$507,126 00
Amount of premium notes	33,604 25

The first assessment was made, October, 1862,	\$2,889 44
The second and last was made, October, 1864,	3,555 42
Due on the above assessments, by estimate, .	500 00
Amount of losses in 1867 (paid), . . .	700 00
Amount of losses in 1868 and '9, by estimate,	1,200 00

The above are of so recent date they have not been adjusted.

The liabilities of the company are, for bor-	
rowed money,	\$3,000 00
For losses unpaid, by estimate,	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,200 00

Number of policies issued the past year, 62.

Secretary has received from applicants, on twenty-nine applications, \$14.50.

Losses are adjusted by one of the Directors, who receives two dollars a day and expenses.

Local agents are allowed fifty cents by the company and fifty cents from applicant for taking applications, and traveling agents fifty cents from the company and one dollar from the applicant.

Largest amount in one risk \$2,000 ; rate from 5 to 12 per cent. ; three per cent. of premium note required in advance. Policies run from one to six years.

The business of this company might and should be largely increased, as it would not only be an advantage to the company but a benefit to community, furnishing, as it does, so low a rate of insurance,—only one-fourth of one per cent. a year on the amount insured.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—EPPING.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Joseph C. Plumer, President,	2 00
Abraham Plumer, Secretary and Treasurer,	14 00

Directors.

Joseph C. Plumer	3 00
Thomas Fulsom	3 00
George W. Lawrence	3 00
John H. Pike	3 00
Dudley L. Harvey	3 00

 \$31 00

Amount of property at risk March 1, 1868, .	\$95,742 00
Amount of property at risk March 1, 1869, .	\$98,842 00
Increase over last year,	\$3,100 00
Amount of premium notes March 1, 1869, .	\$4,841 90
Amount of premium notes March 1, 1868, .	4,677 00

 Gain over last year \$164 90

Losses in 1867,—none.

Losses in 1868,—none.

Two last Assessments.

Tenth assessment, 1866, \$265 11

 Eleventh assessment, in 1868, was laid at
 three per cent. on all policies discharged
 or expired.

The amount thus far collected on the same \$25 25

Total collected on two last assessments . \$290 36

 The following is from the Treasurer's annual report
 March 1, 1869:

Amount due the Treasurer March 1, 1869, \$92 90

Paid for services of President and Directors, 17 00

Secretary and Treasurer for services, 14 00

agents for taking applications (21), 10 50

Insurance Com'r, revenue tax, stamps,

postage, stationery and printing, &c., 31 84

room rent, &c., 5 00

interest on balance due Treasurer . 5 58

 \$176 82

By cash received on premium notes, three per cent.	\$65 35
---	---------

Indebtedness of the company March 1, 1869, borrowed money,	\$111 47
Number of policies issued during the year, 21.	
Number of policies discharged and expired, 20.	
Number of policies now in force including renewals, 116.	

The business of this company is confined to Rockingham county, and chiefly to Epping and the adjoining towns. Its affairs are conducted with the strictest economy and prudence. The officers of the company act as agents in receiving applications and charge nothing for their services, and also in collecting assessments.

The regular agents of the company receive for each application taken, fifty cents. At no time has the company paid higher than five per cent. commission for collecting its assessments.

This company has been doing business for twenty-eight years, and during that term the average cost to the policy-holders has not been over one dollar and fifteen cents on every thousand dollars insured. The wonder is, that its business does not annually increase with the safer class of risks.

GRANITE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, WEBSTER.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

OFFICERS, SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS.

David A McCurdy, President. (No salary.)	
S. B. Little, Secretary and Treasurer	\$75 00

Directors.

David A. McCurdy, received for services	\$6 00
S. B. Little	6 00
Abner Sargent	8 00
Daniel C. Stevens	8 00
Peter Kimball	3 00
John C. Pearsons	8 00
John T. Breck	2 00

 \$116 00

Amount of property at risk Dec. 31, 1868,	\$661,687 00
Amount of premium notes	34,537 16
Losses in 1867	1,315 84
Losses in 1868	26 84
Losses in 1867, but paid in 1868	30 00
Amount of assessment in 1866	\$3,427 63
Amount of assessment in 1868	2,230 00

 \$5,657 63
Amount of Assessments.

Collected in 1866	\$1,753 82
Collected in 1867	1,938 90
Collected in 1868	296 94

 \$3,989 66
Receipts during the year.

Cash in treasury Dec. 31, 1867	\$5 18
received on assessments	296 94
on advanced premium, 3 per cent.	46 29
on outstanding bills	24 19
on policies surrendered	31 29
on borrowed money	675 00

 \$1,078 89

Expenditures.

Paid losses	\$290 00
revenue tax and stamps	15 60
office rent	8 00
stationery, postage, &c.,	21 86
officers' fees and salaries	108 00
on outstanding bills	120 00
on notes for borrowed money	436 30
for making assessments	15 00
printing, Com'r, and miscellaneous items	64 13
	<hr/>
	\$1,098 89

Assets.

Due on assessment, 1868,	\$1,675 00
on old assessments, deemed good	40 00
on advanced premium and stamps	30 00
Cash on hand	16 38
	<hr/>
	\$1,761 38

Liabilities.

Due on notes against company	\$1,393 25
on officers' fees and salaries	8 00
interest (estimated)	180 00
from agents	26 84
on unpaid losses	30 00
Balance in favor of company	123 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,761 38

Number of policies issued during the year, 72.

Number of policies expired, discharged and surrendered, 30.

Number of policies now in force, 683.

This company still continues to do business on the old plan, assessing their premium notes as often as their losses render it necessary so to do, usually once in two years.

The Directors charge very low for their services rendered

in the management of the business of the company. We think it is economically and carefully managed, and worthy the confidence of the public.

The foregoing statement of the affairs of the several Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State is believed to be correct.

The Commissioners have been courteously received by the officers of the various companies ; and our many questions have been cheerfully and promptly answered and the required facilities given us for ascertaining their true condition.

We would renew the suggestion made last year by the Commissioners, for the further consideration of the several mutual companies of our State, that they hold their annual meetings in January, so that a report of their standing and condition may be had up to the first of January each year. We believe good results would follow such a course, and time and money would be saved thereby. The Commissioners would respectfully ask the mutual companies of this State to consider the suggestion above made. They are of opinion that all the mutual companies of this State are doing a careful and safe business. The patrons of each company receive a safe insurance at a low rate. The business of these companies does not increase so rapidly as it should. We see no reason why their business may not largely increase. The plan of taking premium notes and assessing them to meet losses has been done away with in some of the companies. We believe it should be with all. We are of opinion that the old plan of taking these notes, and once in a few years laying an assessment to cover losses and expenses, is a source of weakness. A cash premium should

be taken at the time of insuring sufficient to meet all expenses and losses of the company. We would invite the consideration of the various companies to the plan suggested. We are of opinion that a large share of the business done in this State by companies from other States ought to be performed by our mutuals. We suggest that these mutual companies and our people become better acquainted, and that they co-operate in giving and seeking security from losses by fire. We earnestly recommend to the people of this State all our mutual companies. By taking security in them large sums of money might be kept at home, which now is flowing into channels beyond our limits. The business affairs of the several companies in this State are conducted with great economy and prudence. The amount of property now at risk in the several companies of this State amounts to \$25,555,541.67, showing an increase at risk from last year.

REPORT

Of Life Insurance Companies doing business in this State, showing their condition on the first day of January, 1869.

The number of Life Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire that have reported to us is thirty-four, which is nearly if not quite all that are operating in the State.

The amount of premiums received in this State during the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, by Life Insurance Companies as reported, is	. . . . .	\$549,162 52
Amount of losses paid in the same time	.	56,016 51
Showing an excess of premiums of	. . .	\$493,146 01

Several companies that have reported are unable to give the amount of premiums received in this State from the fact that no separate account has been kept. Adding their premiums to the amount already stated, it would increase it by a large sum.

REPORT

Of Life Insurance Companies doing business in this State, showing their Condition on the First Day of January, 1869.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.*

GEORGE C. RIPLEY, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$125,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$283,700 00
Interest accrued on said mortgages	2,018 34
Value of Government securities	282,045 00
Other stocks and bonds	213,150 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	192,485 32
Premiums in course of collection	136,377 96
Deferred premiums for the year	45,744 13
Loans (temporary) secured by U. S. bonds	17,739 75
Premium notes on policies now in force	833,883 32
Amount of all other property	3,500 00
Total assets	\$2,010,643 82

Liabilities.

Claims resisted	\$17,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued (May, 1868)	1,376,545 59
Amount of dividends unpaid, declared but not due,	99,080 75
Total liabilities	\$1,492,626 34

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$2,300 43
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Expenditures.

Number of Agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$125,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,885,643 82
	\$2,010,643 82
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$1,617,626 44
Balance of surplus	\$393,017 38

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

JAMES L. DAWES, *President.*WM. S. OPDYKE, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$125,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$101,250 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	2,222 90
Interest accrued, rents, &c.	15,838 50
Premiums in course of collection	39,882 65
Deferred premiums for the year, loans, &c.	47,834 13
Total assets,	\$105,778 18

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$1,125 00
Claims for borrowed money	1,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	69,002 00
Amount of all other liabilities	1,500 00
Total liabilities,	\$73,127 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year	\$87,906 66
Amount of interest money received \$5,792,82; all other incomes, \$194,	5,986 82
Total income,	\$93,893 48

Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 2.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$125,000 00
Amount of all other means	82,028 18
	\$207,028 18
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	198,127 00
Balance of surplus	\$8,901 18

AMICABLE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

JOSEPH HOXIE, *President.*JAS. F. R. HADDEN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$130,000 00.

Assets March 15, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$26,177 74
One hundred thousand dollars United States 6 per cent. currency bonds issued to Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, market value	103,822 26
Total assets	\$130,000 00
Liabilities—Nothing.	
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	\$10,000 00

GREAT WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

ROBERT BAGE, *President.*W. E. SHADER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$115,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$103,875 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	13,700 00
Interest accrued, except on mortgages and premium notes	140 00
Premiums in course of collection	63,815 00
Deferred premiums for the year	6,161 07
Premium notes on policies now in force	101,899 74
Interest on same (estimated)	2,500 00
Amount of all other property	30,821 20
Total assets	\$327,912 04

Liabilities.

Amount required to re-insure all risks	\$146,781 43
Amount due for salaries and miscellaneous expenses	7,839 48
Cash capital actually paid up	115,000 00
Total liabilities	\$269,620 91

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year and from other resources	\$97,517 90
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year	\$16,500 00
Paid for salaries, medical fees, commissions, &c	78,300 83
	\$94,800 83

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$115,000 00
Amount of all other means	327,912 04
	\$442,912 04
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$261,781 43
Balance of surplus	\$181,130 61

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, *President.*HENRY BELDEN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$200,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$200,009 60
Cash on hand and on deposit	2,197 87
Interest accrued	5,840 00
Premiums in course of collection	22,500 37
Amount of all other property	1,677 59
Total Assets	\$232,225 43

Liabilities.

202 policies issued—\$628,000.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued,
not computed.

Amount of indebtedness, for fitting office, &c.	\$4,300 00
Amount of all other liabilities	13,200 00
Total liabilities	\$17,500 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year	\$9,800 84
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Expenditures.

Salaries, rents, medical examination, commissions, &c.	\$16,520 13
Number of agents in New Hampshire,—none.	
Furniture, advertising, and stationery	4,273 24
	\$20,793 37

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	32,225 43
	\$232,225 43
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$217,500 00
Balance of surplus	\$14,725 43

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$200,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$204,331 25
Value of lease	5,000 00
Furniture in the different offices of the Company	12,721 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	16,143 42
Premiums in course of collection	31,329 55
Deferred premiums for the year,	58,152 08
Loans to policy-holders	150 85
Premium notes on policies now in force	58,246 00
Interest all paid.	
Amount of all other property, bills receivable being cash, Loans made to sundry parties at 7 per cent., and which are amply se- cured, }	13,972 95
Total assets	\$400,047 10

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$3,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when valued	156,369 71
Amount of other liabilities	1,901 37
Total liabilities	\$161,771 08

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$704 36
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	200,047 10
	\$400,047 10
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$361,771 08
Balance of surplus	\$38,276 02

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES — NEW YORK.

H. B. HYDE, *Vice-President.*JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$100,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$1,072,512 08
Loans on bonds and mortgages	4,086,318 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	30,865 47
Value of Government securities	1,221,539 25
Other stocks and bonds	51,200 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	218,441 54
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	981 68
Premiums in course of collection (estimated)	334,219 00
Deferred premiums for the year (estimated)	690,000 00
Amount of all other property (estimated)	15,000 00
Total assets	\$7,721,077 02

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$159,389 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	6,750,000 00
Amount of all other liabilities (estimated)	30,000 00
Total liabilities!	\$6,939,389 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$3,467 32
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$5,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire—not stated.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	7,721,077 02
	\$7,821,077 02
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$6,939,389 00
Balance of surplus	\$881,988 02

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — NEW YORK.

WILLIAM WALKER, *President*.JOHN H. BEWLEY, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$97,000 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	933 33
Value of Government securities	170,700 00
Other stocks and bonds	41,087 50
Cash on hand and on deposit	29,755 50
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	3,128 46
Premiums in course of collection	104,473 32
Deferred premiums for the year	72,917 29
Loans to policy holders	70 00
Amount of all other property	14,695 54
Total assets	\$534,760 95

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$20,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, (no valuation yet made) about	250,000 00
Total liabilities	\$290,500 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$2,515 21
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General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	334,760 95
	\$534,760 95
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	470,500 00
Balance of surplus	\$64,260 95

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

EDWARD A. JONES, *President*.J. A. MORTIMER, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$130,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$116,182 50
Cash on hand and on deposit, and in course of transmission	17,768 03
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	1,552 50
Premiums in course of collection	81,937 38
Deferred premiums for the year	35,194 06
Loans to policy-holders	5,122 30
Premium notes on policies now in force	148,689 08
Interest on same (estimated)	5,383 39
Amount of all other property	27,748 73
Total assets	\$439,577 97

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$10,000 00
Claims resisted	2,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	250,948 50
Amount of dividends unpaid	12,862 67
Amount of all other liabilities	7,330 00
Total liabilities	\$283,141 17

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$130,000 00
Amount of all other means	309,577 97
	\$439,577 97
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$413,141 17
Balance of surplus	\$26,436 80

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS S. LAMBERT, *Vice President.*FREDERICK SHAMARD, *Secretary*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$116,228 75
Other stocks and bonds	7,542 50
Cash on hand and on deposit	10,013 94
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	323 05
Premiums in course of collection	83,159 08
Deferred premiums for the year	34,896 74
Amount of all other property	20,170 21
Total assets	\$272,334 27

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$2,000 00
Claims resisted	6,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	130,394 87
Amount of all other liabilities	8,087 00
Total liabilities	\$146,481 87

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$63,23
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 2.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	172,334 27
	\$272,334 27
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$246,481 87
Balance of surplus	\$25,852 40

Appendix.

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MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

HENRY STOKES, *President.*

JACOB L. HALSEY, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$100,000 00

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	1,234,055 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	35,554 92
Value of Government securities	480,905 00
Other stocks and bonds	231,700 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	49,911 87
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	8,129 71
Premiums in course of collection	565,556 32
Deferred premiums for the year	83,786 22
Premium notes on policies now in force	2,033,080 08
Amount of all other property	644,858 47
Total assets	\$5,367,537 59

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$143 390
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	3,345,727 20
Amount of dividends unpaid	91,358 23
Amount all of other liabilities (capital stock)	100,000 00
Total liabilities	\$3,680,475 43

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$9,374 21
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire, nothing.
 Number of agents in New Hampshire, 13.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	5,267,537 59
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$3,680,475 43
Balance of surplus	\$1,687,062 16

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY—NEW YORK.
 ROBERT L. CASE, *President*. ISAAC H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.
 Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$110,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$4,000 00
Value of Government securities	222,250 00
Other stocks and bonds	3,000 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	61,462 61
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	4632 35
Premiums in course of collection	332,019 70
Deferred premiums for the year	178,100 00
Loans to policy-holders	35,826 20
Premium notes on policies now in force	989,433 50
Bills receivable	7,123 52
Amount of all other property	16,722 38
Total assets,	\$1,854,570 16

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$23,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	1,490,967 30
Amount of dividends unpaid	500 00
Amount of all other liabilities	1,596 33
Total liabilities	\$1,516,563 63

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$3,652 05
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$1,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$110,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,744,570 16
	<hr/>
	1,854,570 16
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$1,626,563 63
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Balance of surplus	\$228,006 53

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, *President.*GEORGE ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$150,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$150,187 50
Cash on hand and on deposit	618 46
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	186 56
Premiums in course of collection	14,106 65
Deferred premiums for the year	20,023 04
Loans to policy-holders	8,199 13
Amount of all other property	18,966 38
Total assets	\$212,287 72

Liabilities.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	56,591 37
Amount of all other liabilities	3,232 23
Total liabilities	\$59,823 60

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$1,393 06
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$150,000 00
Amount of all other means	62,287 72
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$212,287 72
Balance of surplus	\$2,461 12

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*JOHN M. STEWART, *Secretary.*

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company, unincumbered	\$951,807 08
Loans on bonds and mortgages	21,125,179 43
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	135,262 46
Value of Government securities	5,859,678 50
Cash on hand and on deposit at interest, currency,	525,042 05
“ “ “ specie,	74,537 75
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	13,308 17
Rent accrued	6,416 67
Premiums in course of collection, principally due in Dec. (estimated)	1,000,000 00
Deferred premiums for the year	1,300,000 00
Amount of all other property, premium on specie,	26,089 21
Total assets	\$31,017,320 32

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment, dividend additions to same,	\$210,984 00
Claims resisted, nothing in suit	25,890 10
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, Feb. 1, 1868,	22,012,285 67

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$57,591 45
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$1,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 8.	

General Statement.

Amount of means	\$31,017,320 32
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance,—not stated.	

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — NEW YORK.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, *President.*J. P. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$161,600 00
Value of Government securities	181,368 75
Cash on hand and on deposit	158,760 87
Premiums in course of collection	338,914 62
Deferred premiums for the year	556,636 34
Premium notes on policies now in force	630,451 9
Interest accrued on same (estimated)	18,953 71
Amount of all other property (furniture and safes at home and branch offices)	20,492 30
Total assets	\$2,067,178 49

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$13,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	1,548,099 64
Amount of dividends unpaid	54,007 50
Total liabilities	\$1,615,107 14

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire, (estimated)	\$4,000 00
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses in New Hampshire last year, nothing.
 Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	2,067,178 00
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$1,615,107 14
Balance of surplus	\$552,070 86

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

CIRUS CURTIS, *President.*W. A. WEAVER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$125,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$303,600 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	2,832 65
Value of government securities	528,522 50
Other stocks and bonds	199,335 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	137,065 75
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	2,788 36
Premiums in course of collection	93,523 78
Deferred premiums for the year	165,568 48
Loans to policy holders	4,629 01
Amount of all other property	64,100 00
Total assets	\$1,501,965 53

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$994 52
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, December 31, 1867	896,453 89
Add for year 1868, (estimated)	300,000 00
Amount of dividends unpaid	227 50
Amount of all other liabilities	3,732 78
Total liabilities	\$1,201,408 69
Add capital stock	125,000 00
	\$1,326,408 69

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire, \$275 00

Expenditures.

Paid for lossess during the past year in New Hampshire, nothing.
 Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$125,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,376,965 53
	\$1,501,965 53
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	1,326,408 69
Balance against the company	\$175,556 84

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

ERASTUS LYMAN, *President.*GEORGE F. GRIFFIN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$14,313 07
Loans on bonds and mortgages	401,619 17
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	9,064 90
Value of Government securities	212,279 37
Other stocks and bonds	80,167 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	57,265 15
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	4,498 16
Premiums in course of collection	847,426 67
Deferred premiums for the year	20,218 40
Loans to policy-holders, &c.	578,240 35
Premium notes on policies now in force	2,539,336 90
Interest on same (estimated)	31,513 76
Amount of all other property	368,557 27
Total assets	\$5,170,500 17

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$90,000 00
Claims resisted	2,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	
Amount of dividends unpaid	1,576 62
Amount of all other liabilities	56,123 38

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$4,173 65
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$3,500 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	5,070,500 17
	<u>\$5,170,500 17</u>

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President*.WILLIAM H. BEERS, *Actuary*.

No capital stock.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered,	\$1,028,806 59
Loans on bonds and mortgages,	2,389,900 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages,	3,671 78
Value of Government securities,	3,154,808 75
Other stocks and bonds,	1,261,432 00
Cash on hand and on deposit,	397,351 51
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes,	19,576 41
Premiums in course of collection,	564,784 85
Deferred premiums for the year,	475,066 07
Loans to policy-holders,	1,257,735 63
Interest on premium notes (estimated)	37,201 25
Loans in United States and other stocks,	408,100 00
Amount of all other property,	2,387 76
Total assets,	\$11,000,822 60

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment,	\$110,831 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, (estimated),	6,000,000 00
Amount of dividends unpaid,	624,456 96
Total liabilities,	\$6,735,287 96

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$1,384 91
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock,	} accumulations,	\$11,000,822 60
Amount of all other means,		
Amount of all liabilities, and re-insurance,		\$6,735,287 96
Balance against the company,		\$4,265,534 64

FIRST NATIONAL ECLECTIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES—NEW YORK.

J. W. BAKER, *President*.

ISRAEL PIERSON, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$125,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$7,000 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	232 27
Value of Government securities	111,125 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	3,935 90
Premiums in course of collection	8,005 38
Deferred premiums for the year	11,902 85
Loans to policy-holders	367 02
Amount of all other property	6,088 39
Total assets	<u>\$148,656 81</u>

Liabilities.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	16,547 32
Amount of all other liabilities	11,409 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$27,956 32</u>

Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$125,000 00
Amount of all other means	23,656 81
Amount of all other liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	<u>\$152,956 32</u>
Balance against the company	\$4,299 51

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

E. A. BULKELEY, *President*.W. O. ENDER, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$102,768 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$12,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	1,215,505 59
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	15,323 99
Value of Government securities	348,570 00
Other stocks and bonds	1,839,255 33
Cash on hand and on deposit	375,254 71
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	18,524 54
Premiums in course of collection	576,829 27
Deferred premiums for the year	208,678 78
Premium notes on policies now in force	5,425,573 52
Amount of all other property, bills receivable, stockholders' notes and office furniture	314,996 50
Total assets	\$10,350,512 23

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$262,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	8,000 000 00
Amount of dividends unpaid	44,282 27
Total liabilities	\$8,306,382 27

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$119,034 00
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$11,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 9.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$150,000 00
Amount of all other means	10,200,512 23
	\$10,350,512 23
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$8,456,382 27
Balance of surplus	\$1,894,129 96

TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

D. F. DAVIS, *President*.RODNEY DENNIS, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$136,515 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	2,920 30
Value of Government securities	337,421 25
Other stocks and bonds	392,557 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	119,318 50
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	2,825 23
Premiums in course of collection	92,847 25
Deferred premiums for the year	46,848 74
Amount of all other property	19,091 60
Total assets	\$1,150,344 87

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$21,800 00
Claims resisted	65,750 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	476,302 72
Amount of all other liabilities	4,879 28
Total liabilities	\$568,732 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$11,565 40
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$3,766 51
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 27.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
Amount of all other means	650,344 87
	\$1,150,344 87
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$1,068,732 00
Balance of surplus	\$1,612 87

RAILWAY PASS ASSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JAMES F. BATTEKSON, *President*.H. T. SPORRY, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$274,800 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$95,788 25
Other stocks and bonds	160,449 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	49,779 99
Premiums in course of collection, (cash in hands of agents)	10,000 00
Amount of all other property	50,000 00
Total assets	\$366,017 24

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$18,000 00
Claims resisted	10,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued .	16,039 35
“ of all other liabilities	3,295 15
Total liabilities	\$47,334 50

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire	\$1,056 25
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$150 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, thirty-two.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$304,800 00
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance .	\$352,134 50
Balance of surplus	\$13,882 74

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CON-
NECTICUT.

E. FESSENDON, *President.*

JAMES F. BURNS, *Secretary.*

Amount of guarantee capital . . \$16,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$764,900 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	21,633 00
Value of Government securities	184,655 00
Other stocks and bonds	236,015 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	195,624 53
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	15,342 00
Premiums in course of collection	256,365 53
Deferred premiums for the year	49,803 71
Premium notes on policies now in force	1,814,624 00
Amount of all other property	125,097 44
Total assets	\$3,664,060 18

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$55,700 00
Claims resisted	27,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	2,198,660 50
Total liabilities	\$2,281,860 50

HARTFORD LIFE AND ANNUITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONN.

C. C. KIMBALL, *President.*J. P. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$36,150 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	208 50
Value of Government securities	170,018 75
Loans on stocks and bonds, &c.	55,059 52
Cash on hand and on deposit	19,171 14
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	93 58
Premiums in course of collection	42,071 94
Deferred premiums for the year	15,114 95
Amount of all other property	8,184 49
Total assets	<u>\$366,072 87</u>

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$400 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	73,836 15
Total liabilities	<u>\$74,236 15</u>

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$598 37
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	66,072 87
	<u>\$366,072 87</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	374,236 15
Balance against the company	<u>\$8,163 28</u>

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN S. RICE, *President.*SAMUEL E. ELMORE, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$120,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$16,000 00
Value of Government securities	118,550 00
Other stocks and bonds	78,120 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	36,246 71
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	1,203 18
Premiums in course of collection, deferred premiums for the year	203,631 96
Premium notes on policies now in force	462,709 94
Amount of all other property	185,753 46
Total assets	<u>\$119,425 25</u>

Liabilities.

Claims in process of adjustment	\$32,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, January 1, 1869	664,186 48
Total liabilities	<u>\$696,686 48</u>

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$52,184 43
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$5,100 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 16.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	894,215 25
	<u>\$1,194,215 25</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance (losses reported but not acted upon are not included)	964,186 48
Balance of surplus	<u>\$230,028 77</u>

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD CONN.

J. C. WALKLEY, *President*.S. H. WHITE, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$151,801 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages	2,064,150 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	41,953 29
Other stocks and bonds	381,075 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	54,419 64
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	10,150 00
Premiums in course of collection	266,098 30
Deferred premiums for the year	127,236 39
Premium notes on policies now in force	1,946,092 46
Interest on same (estimated)	51,701 68
Amount of all other property	8,000 00
Total assets	\$5,102,678 26

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$138,900 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	3,945,008 00
Amount of dividends unpaid	40,000 00
Total liabilities	4,123,908 00

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$65,600 95
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$5,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 17.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	4,902,678 26
	\$5,102,678 26
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$4,323, 908 00
Balance of surplus	\$778,770 26

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SIMON BUCKLIN, *President.*WILLIAM A. POTTER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Value of Government securities	\$202,275 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	34,843 39
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes . . .	1,340 00
Premiums in course of collection	114,940 86
Deferred premiums for the year	26,765 92
Amount of all other property	20,712 01
<hr/>	
Total assets,	\$400,886 18

Liabilities.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued,	274,048 63
Amount of dividends unpaid	3,480 81
Amount of all other liabilities, capital stock actually paid up . . .	1000 00
<hr/>	
Total liabilities,	\$377,549 44

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$150 00
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 2.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	300,886 18
<hr/>	
	500,886 18
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance . .	\$477,549 44
<hr/>	
Balance of surplus	\$23,336 74

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—WORCESTER, MASS.

ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*

CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary.*

Assets January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$28,300 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	78,825 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	500 00
Value of Government securities	281,850 00
Other stocks and bonds { State, city and town notes and bonds, \$292,000 00 } { Norwich & Worcester Railroad bonds, 9,558 50 }	301,558 50
Cash on hand and on deposit	12,376 35
Premiums in course of collection	13,989 74
Deferred premiums for the year	4,151 98
Premium notes on policies now in force	20,640 05
Interest on same (estimated)	619 20
Amount of all other property, national bank stocks, &c.	146,652 00
Total assets	<u>\$889,462 82</u>

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$15,000 00
Claims resisted	3,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued, in June, 1868	772,548 76
Amount of dividends unpaid	30,177 66
Total liabilities	<u>\$820,726 42</u>

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year,—no account kept separately.

Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 15.

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock accumulated, and all other means	\$889,462 82
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	820,726 42
Balance of surplus	\$68,736 40

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE P. SAWYER, *President.*GEORGE B. AGER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans on bonds and mortgages	\$117,500 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	1,792 00
Value of Government securities	189,257 50
Other stocks and bonds	278,547 75
Cash on hand and on deposit	30,604 59
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	10,126 50
Premiums in course of collection	65,101 53
Deferred premiums for the year	86,802 07
Loans on collaterals	2,500 00
Premium notes on policies now in force	401,071 03
Interest on same (estimated)	10,032 12
Due from agents	14,497 03
Amount of all other property, office furniture	4,655 16
Total assets	\$1,212,487 28

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$2,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	898,208 87
Amount of dividends unpaid	62,839 75
Total liabilities	\$963,048 62

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$4,106 22.
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$1,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,112,487 28
	\$1,212,487 28
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	1,063,048 62
Balance of surplus	\$149,438 66

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—BOSTON, MASS.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, *President.*JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, *Secretary.**Assets January 1, 1869.*

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered,	\$514,167 66
Loans on bonds and mortgages,	903,020 00
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages,	16,180 00
Value of Government securities,	640,000 00
Other stocks and bonds,	2,040,447 00
Cash on hand and on deposit,	131,897 31
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes,	64,754 71
Premiums in course of collection,	630,697 52
Deferred premiums for the year,	107,418 14
Loans to policy-holders,	6,800 00
Premium notes on policies now in force,	2,148,129 12
Interest on the same (estimated),	34,618 22
Amount of all other property,	249,133 81
Total assets,	\$7,487,263 49

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment,	\$32,500 00
Claims resisted,	5,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued,	5,801,890 52
Amount of dividends unpaid,	1,094,129 08
Total liabilities,	\$6,933,519 60
Income,	\$2,987,091 68
Expenditures,	\$475,048 14

General Statement.

Amount of all other means,	\$7,487,263 49
Amount of all liabilities (including dis. due of \$1,094,129 08),	6,933,519 60
Balance of surplus,	\$553,743 89

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.CALEB RICE, *President.*F. B. BACON, *Secretary.*

Assets, January 1, 1869.

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered,	\$97,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages,	814,161 59
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages,	23,879 82
Value of Government securities,	280,410 00
Other stocks and bonds,	209,795 00
Cash on hand and on deposit,	15,803 16
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes,	10,262 30
Premiums in course of collection,	154,279 30
Deferred premiums for the year,	132,818 39
Loans to policy-holders,	75 00
Premium notes on policies now in force,	621,956 14
Interest on same (estimated),	88,169 41
Amount of all other property,	70,805 63
Total assets,	2,469,355 74

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment,	\$64,000 00
Claims resisted,	5,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued,	1,939,889 31
Amount of dividends unpaid,	183,690 35
Total liabilities,	\$2,192,579 66

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$159,322 49
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$15,500 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 19.	

General Statement.

Amount of means,	\$2,469,355 74
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance,	2,192,579 66
Balance of surplus,	\$276,776 08

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

JULIUS Y. DEWEY, *President.*GEORGE W. REED, *Secretary.**Assets January 1, 1869.*

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$12,040 64
Loans on bonds and mortgages	299,583 06
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	7,981 64
Value of Government securities	224,269 50
Other stocks and bonds	129,271 50
Cash on hand and on deposit	12,711 09
Premiums in course of collection	29,345 84
Deferred premiums for the year	5,551 78
Loans to policy-holders	4,281 94
Premium notes on policies now in force	36,198 28
Interest on same (estimated)	1,086 00
Amount of all other property	17,793 89
Total assets	\$780,115 16

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$6,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	418,262 60
Amount of dividends unpaid	5,261 13
Total liabilities	\$429,523 73

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire, about	\$5,500 00
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Expenditures.

Number of agents in New Hampshire, 7.

General Statement.

Amount of means	\$780,115 16
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	429,523 73
Balance of surplus	\$350,591 43

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HENRY CROCKER, *President*.WHITING H. HOLLISTER, *Secretary*.*Assets January 1, 1869.*

Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	\$4,400 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	1,396,881 77
Interest due and accrued on said mortgages	42,025 42
Value of Government securities	114,487 50
Other stocks and bonds	102,220 00
Cash on hand and on deposit	32,229 08
Interest accrued except on mortgages and premium notes	4,611 37
Premiums in course of collection	183,591 04
Deferred premiums for the year	153,712 30
Premium notes on policies now in force	1,582,645 23
Interest on same (estimated)	47,479 35
Amount of all other property	66,553 61
Total assets	\$3,730,836 67

Liabilities.

Claims adjusted and in process of adjustment	8,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued	2,043,353 25
Amount of dividends unpaid	3,550 00
Amount of all other liabilities	157 39
Total liabilities	\$2,955,060 64

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year in New Hampshire,	\$39,209 49
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Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year in New Hampshire	\$4,000 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of means	\$3,730,836 67
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$2,955,060 64
Balance of surplus	\$775,776 03

HAINEMANN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—CLEVELAND, OHIO.

H. M. CHAPIN, *President*.J. F. CRANK, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Loans secured by mortgage	\$23,200 00
Bonds and stocks owned by the company	126,600 00
Loans secured by collaterals	79,259 17
Claims for premiums (notes)	5,961 75
Cash on hand and on deposit	35,987 31
Premiums in course of collection	32,303 91
All other assets of the company	46,456 98
Total assets	<u>\$349,769 20</u>

Liabilities.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks when last valued . . \$177,171 23

Income.

Amount of premiums received during the past year	\$132,516 29
Interest	15,846 76
	<u>\$148,363 05</u>

Expenditures.

Paid for losses during the past year	\$19,000 00
All other expenditures	77,563 65
	<u>\$96,563 65</u>

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	149,769 20
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	<u>\$377,171 23</u>
Balance of surplus	\$172,597 97

REPORT

Of the several Fire Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New Hampshire, showing their condition on the 31st of December, 1868.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, *President.*JOHN MILLS, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$43,952 57
Cash in hands of agents	62,324 25
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	70,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	375,600 00
Value of Government securities	755,362 50
Value of other stocks and bonds	64,900 00
Interest and rents accrued	44,679 65
Loans on collateral security	123,225 00
Unpaid premiums	8,351 59
Total assets	<u>\$548,395 56</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$27,588 64
Amount of premiums on unexpired risks	268,004 38
Total liabilities	<u>\$295,593 02</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$74,283,327 00
Cash premiums received for the same	536,008 76
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	9,456 24
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	9,431 04
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 9.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	548,395 56
	<u>\$1,548,395 56</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	<u>\$1,295,593 02</u>
Balance of surplus after re-insurance	<u>\$252,802 54</u>

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, *President*.J. A. WASHBURN, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$2,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Total value of stocks and bonds	\$3,966,282 30
Total assets	\$3,966,282 30

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$71,317 30
Losses resisted	32,780 18
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	1,145,439 31
Amount due stockholders on unclaimed dividends	2,740 00
Total liabilities	\$1,252,276 79

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$193,288,108 00
cash premiums received for the same	2,276,305 00
cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	25,916 70
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	8,712 15
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 27.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$2,000,000 00
all other means	1,966,282 30
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$3,966,282 30
Balance of surplus	\$3,252,276 79
	\$714,005 51

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN V. HARRIOTT, *President*.ABNER HAYWARD, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$204,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$6,586 24
Cash in hands of agents	10,023 14
Mortgages held on real estate	101,000 00
Value of Government securities	170,825 60
Amount loaned on collateral security	78,100 00
Amount of all other assets	27,915 11
Total assets	<u>394,449 49</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$1,000 00
Losses in process of adjustment	12,600 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	86,457 60
Total liabilities	<u>100,057 60</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$16,510,651 00
of cash premiums received for the same	171,100 99

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$204,000 00
of all other means	190,449 49
	<u>\$394,449 49</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	<u>\$304,057 60</u>
Balance of surplus	\$90,391 89

YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, *President.*JOHN W. MURRY, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$500,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$8,932 28
Cash in hands of agents	35,290 48
Loans secured by collaterals	167,100 00
Mortgages held on real estate	116,300 00
Value of Government securities	433,750 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	33,170 00
Due company from salvages	7,000 00
Interest accrued on investments	15,081 00
All other assets	6,350 00
Total assets	<u>\$822,973 76</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$2,442 13
in process of adjustment	21,545 69
resisted	3,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 5½ per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	194,350 62
Amount of all other claims	667 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$222,505 44</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$40,010,034 00
cash premiums received for the same	388,701 24
cash premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1868	6,576 40
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	150 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
all other means	322,973 76
	<u>\$822,973 76</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$722,505 45
Balance of surplus	<u>\$100,468 32</u>

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

J. W. OTIS, *President*.F. H. CARTER, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit and in hands of agents	\$62,338 70
Mortgages held on real estate	156,110 00
Value of Government securities	382,940 00
other stocks and bonds	28,700 00
debts otherwise secured	85,000 00
premiums not paid	32,715 92
other securities	26,039 15
Total assets,	\$773,843 77

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$14,181 22
in process of adjustment	32,156 21
resisted	8,250 00
Amount of all other claims	1,775 50
Total liabilities,	\$56,362 93

Miscellaneous.

Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	4,118 69
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	3,716 00

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—LONDON.

JAMES B. ST. JOHN, *Assistant Manager*.

Office, 41 Pine Street, N. Y.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$10,100 32
Cash in hands of agents	20,844 56
Value of Government securities	352,550 50
of other stocks and bonds	
of premiums unpaid not included in above	24,809 05
of amount loaned on Government bonds and stocks	148,200 00
Total assets,	<u>556,504 93</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	22,251 16
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	143,883 43
Amount of all other claims	633 33
Total liabilities	<u>166,767 92</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$23,289,719 21
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	287,766 87
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	2,264 79
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 2.	

General Statement.

Amount of all other means	556,504 93
Amount liabilities	<u>166,767 92</u>
Balance of surplus	\$389,737 01

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

R. M. C. GRAHAM, *President*.W. S. NEWELL, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$16,982 66
Cash in hands of agents, etc.	22,700 00
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	3,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	149,324 19
Value of Government securities	98,100 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	1,980 00
Loans on collaterals	75,884 00
Interest due and accrued	10,902 36
Miscellaneous items	\$50,572 33
Total assets	\$429,456 31

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$5,707 97
Losses in process of adjustment	25,524 20
Losses resisted	22,909 21
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	64,379 28
Amount of all other claims	4,278 26
Total liabilities,	\$122,798 92

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$15,946,042 61
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	171,555 61
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	\$257 26
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	719 87
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	129,456 31
	\$429,456 31
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$422,798 92
Balance of surplus	\$6,657 39

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

C. J. LOWBER, *President.*GEO. W. HOFFMAN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000.00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,920 73
Cash in hands of agents	21,856 15
Mortgages held on real estate	90,650 00
Value of Government securities	182,435 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	119,211 54
Value of New York and Jersey City bonds	\$22,231 00
of call loan	17,250 00
of personal and leasehold property	36,926 46
of bills receivable and salvage of	39,848 92
of interest of	2,945 16
Total assets	\$426,073 42

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	}	. . . . .	\$20,929 19
Losses in process of adjustment			
Losses resisted			
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks			\$98,078 55
Amount of all other claims, unpaid dividends			497 50
Total liabilities			\$119,503 04

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$21,229,425 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same.	196,156 71
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	217 74
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	396 00

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	426,073 42
Amount of all liabilities	419,503 04
Balance of surplus	306,570 38

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

ASHER TAYLOR, *President.*H. P. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$24,238 73
Cash in hands of agents	4,328 34
Mortgages held on real estate	205,712 54
Value of Government securities	233,825 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	2,570 00
Loans on call, collaterally secured	94,900 00
Premiums due and unpaid	7,838 96
Interest accrued	7,113 23
Total assets	<u>\$580,526 80</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$26,556 85
Losses resisted	8,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	155,226 46
Amount of all other claims	11,937 14
Total liabilities	<u>\$201,720 45</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$34,209,750 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	339,879 77
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	24 60
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	380,526 80
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	<u>\$401,820 45</u>
Balance of surplus	\$178,706 35

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

BENJ. W. BENSON, *President.*CHARLES H. ROSER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$12,014 24
Cash in hands of agents (unpaid premiums)	8,491 70
Mortgages held on real estate	180,900 00
Value of Government securities	27,560 00
Value of other stocks and bonds, New York City	300 00
Value of interest accrued	2,953 30
Value of loans on stocks and bonds	39,400 00
Value of all other assets	8,135 41
Total assets	\$279,754 65

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$9,800 00
Losses resisted	9,900 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	38,971 22
Amount of all other claims	474 00
Total liabilities	\$59,145 22

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$11,665,832 42
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	77,942 44

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	79,754 55
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$279,754 65
Balance of surplus	\$20,609 43

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK CITY.

B. S. WALCOTT, *President.*REMSEN LANE, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$400,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$15,557 58
Cash in hands of agents	17,512 60
Mortgages held on real estate	70,700 00
Value of Government securities	443,012 50
Value of other stocks and bonds	103,889 66
Total assets	<hr/> \$650,682 28

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$50,379 82
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	174,676 84
Total liabilities	<hr/> \$225,056 66

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$29,593,874 75
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	349,178 68
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	2,533 53
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	1,693 80
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 18.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$400,000 00
Amount of all other means	250,682 28
	<hr/> \$650,682 28
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	625,676 84
Balance of surplus	<hr/> \$25,005 44

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

GEO. W. SAVAGE, *President*.W. J. HUGHES, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,559 27
Cash in hands of agents	34,874 05
Mortgages held on real estate	8,000
Value of Government securities (market value)	878,237 50
Other stocks and bonds	25,195 00
Loans on U. S. securities	192,300 00
Debts for premiums	21,892 99
All other securities	14,433 93
Total assets	<hr/> \$1,177,492 74

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$59,065 50
Losses resisted	96,732 40
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent	350,562 97
Amount of all other claims	19,838 10
Total liabilities	<hr/> \$526,198 97

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$54,561,547 00
Cash premiums receivable for the same	701,653 87
Cash premiums receivable in New Hampshire for the year ending De- cember 31, 1868	4,922 33
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	194 48
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 5.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
Amount of all other means	677,492 74
	<hr/> \$1,177,492 74
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$1,026,198 97
Balance of surplus	<hr/> \$151,293 77

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

A. F. HASTINGS, *President*.FRANK W. BALLARD, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$105,241 65
Cash in hands of agents	150,469 62
Loans on United States securities	129,800 00
Mortgages held on real estate	453,734 00
Value of Government securities	452,965 00
Other stocks and bonds	87,147 00
Bills receivable taken for premiums	80,321 70
Premiums due N. Y. office, salvages and accrued interest	111,393 21
Other property, miscellaneous items	135,539 73
Total assets	\$1,706,611 91

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$5,581 19
Losses in process of adjustment	94,094 53
Losses resisted	13,440 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	491,072 90
Amount of all other claims	6,115 31
Total liabilities	\$610,303 12

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$99,864,801 00
Cash premiums received for the same	\$982,144 17
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending Decem- ber 31, 1868	18,675 75
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	8,165 26
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 17.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	706,611 91
	\$1,706,611 91
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$1,610,303 12
Balance of surplus	\$96,308 79

NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

JONATHAN P. STEELE, *President.*

HENRY KIPP, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$30,298 72
Cash in hands of agents and in transmission	72,242 65
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered (leasehold interest)	46,186 37
Mortgages held on real estate	183,850 00
Value of Government securities	708,860 00
Loans on stocks and bonds	273,400 00
Receipts and accrued interest	52,824 77
Total assets	\$1,367,662 51

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	}		
Losses in process of adjustment			
Losses resisted]			
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks			240,675 50
Amount of all other claims, dividends unpaid			1,395 00
Total liabilities			\$309,070 50

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$80,657,813 00
Cash premiums received for the year	759,892 54
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending Decem- ber 31, 1868	7,549 79
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	4,360 85
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 8.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	367,662 51
	\$1,367,662 51
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$1,309,070 50
Balance of surplus	\$58,592 01

WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—BUFFALO, N. Y.

GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, *President.*EDWARD B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$12,928 76
Cash in hands of agents	30,911 78
Mortgages held on real estate	84,500 00
Value of Government securities	321,600 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	718 50
Value of loans on bonds and stocks	50,915 96
Value of bills receivable	27,256 65
Value of other property	34,152 39
Total assets	\$662,984 04

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$7,100 00
Losses in process of adjustment	16,475 00
Losses resisted	32,350 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent of premiums on unexpired risks	144,266 56
Amount of all other claims	5,437 70
Total liabilities	\$205,629 26

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869,	\$25,513,019 11
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	266,556 89
Amount of premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868,	347 43
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 5.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	362,984 04
	\$662,984 04
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$505,629 26
Balance of surplus	\$157,354 78

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROWELL, *President.*PHILANDER SHAW, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$84,731 65
Cash in hands of agents	23,188 98
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	150,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	281,324 79
Value of Government securities	600,346 37
Value of other stocks and bonds	8,440 00
Value of premium notes	169,788 21
Value of loans on securities	134,550 00
Value of debts due for premiums	92,368 58
Value of accrued interest and rents	17,741 35
Value of other property, miscellaneous items	28,088 45
Total assets	<u>\$1,590,568 38</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	75,211 26
Losses resisted	43,270 00
	<u>118,481 26</u>
Less fire and marine re-insurance claims	72,062 00
	<u>\$46,419 26</u>
Amount required to re-insure outstanding risks at 50 per cent. of pre- miums	375,211 05
Total liabilities	<u>\$421,630 31</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869,	\$68,349,816 71
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	629,964 02
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868,	7,100 42
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	3,209 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 5.	

General statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	590,568 38
	<u>\$1,590,568 38</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	1,421,630 31
Balance of surplus	<u>\$168,338 07</u>

ALBANY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY — ALBANY, N. Y.

JAMES HENDRICK, *President.*W. A. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$17,872 21
Cash in hands of agents	53,648 94
Mortgages held on real estate	39,300 00
Value of Government securities	195,425 00
Bonds of Albany and Susquehanna railroad company	45,000 00
Accrued interest	1,787 94
Salvages due from other companies on paid losses	21,569 33
Bills receivable for marine premiums not yet due	68,574 71
Safes, office-furniture and fixtures at home-office and agencies	10,015 10
Total assets	\$453,193 23

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted, but not due	\$18,971 84
in process of adjustment	37,722 72
resisted	3,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	114,589 93
Total liabilities	\$174,284 49

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk, January 1, 1869	\$19,075,829 00
of cash premiums received for the same	229,179 86
of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	3,647 95
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	1,957 13
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	253,193 23
	\$453,193 23
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$374,284 49
Balance of surplus	\$78,908 74

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

H. KELLOGG, *President.*D. W. C. SKILTON, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$600,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$83,794 54
Cash in hands of agents	118,436 30
Mortgages held on real estate	87,800 00
Value of Government securities	149,762 50
Other stocks and bonds	965,327 00
Amount loaned on personal and collateral security	57,740 00
Accrued interest due January 1, 1869	4,975 26
Total assets	\$1,467,835 60

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment and resisted	\$131,970 62
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	501,228 82
Total liabilities	\$633,199 44

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$80,855,381 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	1,002,457 63
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	21,628 42
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	18,724 15
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 19.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$600,000 00
Amount of all other means	867,835 60
	\$1,467,835 60
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$1,233,199 44
Balance of surplus	\$234,636 16

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, — HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

GEO. H. CHASE, *President*.GEO. M. CORT, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$124,601 79
Cash in hands of agents	124,082 39
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	125,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	359,699 79
Value of Government securities and other stocks and bonds	1,502,682 82
Rents and interest accrued	11,142 93
Total assets	\$2,247,209 72

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$129,880 89
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	875,670 22
Amount of all other claims, being unpaid dividends	32 00
Total liabilities	\$1,005,583 11

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk Dec. 1, 1868	\$133,485,899 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	1,751,340 44
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	20,701 91
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	3,829 20
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 19.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1000,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,247,209 72
	\$2,247,209 72
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$2,005,583 11
Balance of surplus	\$241,626 61

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *President.*JOTHAM GOODNOW, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$3,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$253,580 07
Cash in hands of agents	339,049 50
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	253,319 14
Mortgages held on real estate	23,000 00
Value of Government securities	767,632 50
Other stocks and bonds, bank stocks	1,307,330 00
Railroad bonds	894,700 00
Railroad stocks	396,160 50
State, county and city securities	916,160 00
Total assets	\$5,150,931 71

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$39,110 21
in process of adjustment	161,068 90
resisted	89,074 87
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	1,426,287 20
Amount of all other claims, small, for printing, &c., say	300 00
Total liabilities	\$1,715,841 18

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$193,081,903 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	2,852,574 40
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	37,792 79
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	7,592 04
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 17.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$3000,000 00
Amount of all other means	2,150,931 71
	\$5,150,931 71
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$4,715,841 18
Balance of surplus	\$435,090 53

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW HAVEN, CONN.

D. R. SATERLEE, *President.*WM. S. GOODALE, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$100,966 03
Cash in hands of agents	273,831 81
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	435,025 00
Mortgages held on real estate	46,100 00
Value of Government securities	139,239 37
Value of other stocks and bonds	359,070 18
Value of loans on stocks and bonds and on call	22,116 24
Value of bills receivable for inland premiums	59,855 20
Value of interest and rents accrued and balances due the company	93,423 49
Value of fire and inland salvages, agency supplies, office furniture and sundry investments	93,347 07
Total assets	<u>\$1,622,974 39</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$27,872 32
Losses in process of adjustment	32,260 00
Losses resisted	8,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	681,939 45
Amount of all other claims	48,806 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$799,377 77</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$97,621,678 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	1,270,835 25
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	33,960 01
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	12,604 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 24.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	622,774 39
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	<u>\$1,799,377 77</u>
Balance against the company	<u>\$176,473 38</u>

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — HARTFORD, CONN.

S. WOODRUFF, *President*.S. G. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$54,693 76
Cash in hands of agents	53,115 40
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	50,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	80,800 00
Value of Government securities	77,372 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	233,693 00
Value of office premiums	1,562 61
Value of cash loans on stocks and bonds, accrued interest, rents, and office furniture	10,823 28
Total assets	<u>\$685,960 05</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$43,447 12
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	207,850 32
Total liabilities	<u>\$251,297 44</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$32,400,000 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	415,700 65
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	3,796 01
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 10.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
Amount of all other means	185,969 05
	<u>\$685,860 05</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$751,297 44
Balance against the company	<u>\$65,337 39</u>

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JOHN B. ELDREDGE, *President*.M. BERMETT, JR., *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$21,848 50
Cash in hands of agents	14,260 00
Value of Government securities	71,500 00
Other stocks and bonds	235,005 00
Total assets	<u>\$342,613 50</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	14,438 32
Losses resisted	2,400 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	75,654 98
Total liabilities	<u>\$92,493 30</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$14,141,075 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	159,684 47
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	2,443 74
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	392,00 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, four.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	142,613 50
	<u>342,613 50</u>

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONN.

WILLIAM C. HASTINGS, *President*.J. B. PIERCE, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . 300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$14,996 40
Cash in hands of agents	32,113 25
Mortgages held on real estate	4,000 00
Value of Government securities	253,515 00
Other stocks and bonds	139,700 00
Bills receivable, loaned on collateral security	5,535 00
Total assets,	<u>\$449,859 65</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$10,468 10
in process of adjustment	19,089 60
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	142,795 97
Total liabilities	<u>172,353 67</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$25,256,490 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	285,591 94
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	4,200 03
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	569 25
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 9.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	149,859 65
	<u>449,859 65</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$472,353 67
Balance against the company	<u>22,494 02</u>

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HARTFORD, CONN.

C. T. WEBSTER, *President*.GEO. W. LESTER, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Market value of Government securities, stocks and bonds	\$339,026 00
Cash on hand, in bank and hands of agents	64,783 86
Mortgages held on real estate	69,570 00
Loans on collaterals	21,000 00
Balances on book, furniture, stamps, interest, &c.	9,609 51
Total assets	\$503,989 37

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due, }	
Losses in process of adjustment, }	\$37,415 54
Losses resisted	800 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50	
per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	192,310 93
Total liabilities	\$230,526 47

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$29,195,237 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	384,621 87
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868,	6,401 71
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	4,427 69
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 9.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$250,000 00
Amount of all other means	253,989 37
	\$503,989 34
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	480,526 47
Balance of surplus	\$23,462 90

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

GEO. A. DRESSER, *President.*W. T. STEERE, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$6,556 34
Cash in hands of agents	17,354 51
Value of Government securities	26,750 00
Other stocks and bonds	281,863 00
Interest due and accrued	9,250 01
All other assets	4,397 65
Total assets	\$346,171 51

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$15,866 66
Losses in process of adjustment	8,880 80
Losses resisted	7,666 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	40,871 39
Total liabilities	\$73,284 85

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$15,487,120 00
Cash premiums received for the same	204,707 97
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending Decem- ber 31, 1868	4,551 64
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	3,248 62
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 5.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	46,171 51
	\$346,171 51
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$373,284 85
Balance against the company	\$27,113 34

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY — BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

A. H. BEAN, *President*.GEORGE W. KUHN, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . . \$300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$80,445 35
Cash in hands of agents	23,492 81
Mortgages held on real estate, (schedule A)	30,000 00
Value of Government securities	92,760 00
Other stocks and bonds, (schedule B)	447,947 00
Bills receivable	148,131 78
Premium notes	73,608 08
Accumulated interest	5,880 21
Total assets	\$902,265 23

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$78,875 00
Losses resisted	42,750 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	204,458 29
Amount of all other claims	2,204 33
Total liabilities	\$328,287 62

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$23,938,251 00
Cash premiums received for the same	408,916 59
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending Decem- ber 31, 1868	6,958 14
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	578 46
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 7.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	602,265 23
	\$902,265 23
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$628,287 62
Balance of surplus	\$273,977 61

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

E. FREEMAN, *President.*

SANFORD J. HALL, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$22,659 63
Cash in hands of agents	44,500 00
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	60,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	83,921 66
Value of Government securities	286,300 00
Other stocks and bonds, &c.	404,305 82
Total assets	\$901,687 11

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$20,738 34
Losses in process of adjustment	14,504 30
Losses resisted	7,937 37
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	266,632 05
Amount of all other claims	
Total liabilities	\$318,069 33

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$44,537,048 00
Cash premiums received for the same	533,204 10
Cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending Decem- ber 31, 1868	12,764 07
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	4,714 46

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
Amount of all other means	401,687 11
	\$901,687 11
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$818,069 33
Balance of surplus	\$83,617 78

FITCHBURG MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—FITCHBURG, MASS.

NATHANIEL WOOD, *President.*CHARLES MASON, *Secretary.**Assets January 1, 1869.*

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$4,857 86
Cash in hands of agents	1,416 61
Mortgages held on real estate	77,704 00
Value of stocks and bonds, railroad bonds	6,000 00
Value of all other cash loans	34,341 00
Value of interest due, or accrued, though not due	1,900 65
Office furniture, fixtures and supplies	750 00
Total assets	\$126,970 12

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$4,600 00
Losses in process of adjustment	3,175 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent of premiums on unexpired risks	68,900 77
Amount of all other claims	734 84
Total liabilities	\$77,410 61

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$9,863,895 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	137,801 53
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868 (this is for insurance <i>on property in N. H.</i> , but some of it was taken at the office)	6,463 63
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 5.	

General Statement.

Amount of means	\$126,970 12
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$77,410 61
Balance of surplus	\$49,559 51

INDEPENDENT INSURANCE COMPANY — BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE HOVEY, *President*.EDWARD ATKINSON, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$300,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$21,847 71
Cash in hands of agents	974 40
Mortgages held on real estate	30,000 00
Value of Government securities	157,487 50
Value of other stocks and bonds	130,450 00
Value of bills receivable (premium notes)	59,862 99
Cash loaned on Government securities	96,472 77
Premiums due	2,875 46
Interest account	2,262 72
Total assets	\$502,233 55

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$9,876 45
Losses in process of adjustment	14,975 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent of premiums on unexpired risks	101,053 57
Amount of all other claims	15,418 46
Unused balances	2,092 63
Total liabilities	\$143,416 11

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$11,866,464 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	148,735 32
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	262 58
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$300,000 00
Amount of all other means	202,233 55
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$502,233 55
Balance of surplus	\$58,817 44

HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — SALEM, MASS.

AUGUSTUS STORY, *President.*

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$6,005 38
Cash in hands of agents	499 77
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	55,500 00
Mortgages on real estate	8,674 28
Value of stocks and bonds	79,141 50
Value of notes receivable	5,059 83
Value of interest accrued and other dues	896 04
Value of office furniture, &c.	800 00
Total assets	\$156,636 80

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$600 09
Losses in process of adjustment	2,038 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	122,766 17
Amount of all other claims	489 07
Total liabilities	\$125,893 24

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$16,094,097 88
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	245,532 35
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868, (gross)	921 55
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	3,357 12
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of cash assets	\$156,636 80
Amount of all liabilities, including re-insurance	125,893 24
Balance of surplus (cash),	\$30,743 56
Notes and liability under statute	\$736,597 00

ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—
PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

JOSHUA PAINE, *President.*

JOHN YOUNG, JR., *Secretary.*

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,973 49
Value of Government securities	32,085 62
other stocks and bonds	14,598 00
personal loans	4,750 00
Total assets	54,407 11

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	600 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	8,015 00
Amount of all other claims	1,314 60
Total liabilities	9,929 60

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$228,280 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	535 21
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	1,698 92
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	54,407 11
	154,407 11
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$109,929 60
Balance of surplus	44,477 51

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

EPHRAIM BROWN, *President*.SEWEL A. FAUNCE, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$422 48
Cash in hands of agents	3,881 57
Mortgages held on real estate	53,600 00
Value of Government securities	107,431 56
other stocks and bonds	148,600 00
loans on collateral security	9,070 00
interest due and accrued	1,514 03
premiums unpaid	546 94
Total assets	<u>\$325,066 58</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$2,380 44
Losses in process of adjustment	3,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	32,935 07
Amount of all other claims, dividends, taxes, &c	4,946 58
Total liabilities	<u>43,262 09</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$5,190,193 26
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	65,870 14
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	800 44
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 2.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	125,066 58
	<u>\$325,066 58</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	<u>\$243,262 09</u>
Balance of surplus	81,804 49

TRADERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY—LOWELL, MASS.

C. B. COBURN, *President.*E. F. SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$50,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869,—Mutual and Stock.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$6,622 45
Cash in hands of agents	5,757 98
Mortgages held on real estate	34,145 22
Value of Government securities	103,493 00
other stocks and bonds	81,939 00
all other loans	17,599 97
accrued interest	1,061 14
Total assets	\$250,618 76

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$16 44
Losses in process of adjustment	1,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	71,592 06
Amount of all other claims	981 48
Total liabilities	\$73,589 98

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$9,714 681 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	143,184 14
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	1,740 17
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	1,700 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$50,000 00
Amount of all other means	200,618 76
	\$250,618 76
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$123,589 98
Balance of surplus	\$127,028 78

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—QUINCY, MASS.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, *President.*CHAS. A. HARLAND, *Secretary.**Assets January 1, 1869.*

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$5,504 21
Cash in hands of agents	12,946 41
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	7,000 90
Mortgages held on real estate	30,425 79
Value of Government securities	49,575 00
other stocks and bonds, (Mass. state, and various city bonds)	69,525 00
bank stock, 845 shares	97,506 75
railroad bonds	24,600 00
Loans secured by stocks pledged	9,000 00
Gas-light stock and note	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$306,583 16
Interest due and accrued	\$4,625 06
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$311,208 22

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$10,000 00
Losses resisted	300 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	213,449 99
Amount of all other claims	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	\$224,749 99

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$27,082,246 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	426,899 98
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	3,523 86
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	100 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 8.	

General Statement.

Amount of means	\$311,208 22
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$224,749 99
	<hr/>
Balance of surplus	\$86,458 23

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

HENRY CHAPIN, *President*.A. N. CURRIER, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$8,420 00
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	50,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	185,482 00
Value of Government securities	110,330 00
other stocks and bonds (state, city and town)	21,200 00
bank stocks	46,456 00
railroad stocks and bonds	97,209 00
loans on collateral security	34,475 00
loans on personal security	3,900 00
interest due and accrued	11,904 35
rents due, \$1,170, office furniture, \$1,691.04	2,861 04
Total assets	\$572,237 39

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$175 00
Losses in process of adjustment and resisted (estimated)	7,825 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	197,843 00
Amount of all other claims	1,865 08
Total liabilities	\$207,708 08

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$27,532,100 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	395,686 00
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	13,060 95
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	7,228 42
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 15.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means, balance of assets	372,237 39
	\$572,237 39
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$407,708 08
Balance of surplus	\$164,529 31

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

ISAAC DAVIS, *President*.

E. B. STODDARD, *Secretary*

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$12,843 15
Cash in hands of agents	923 50
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	2,135 00
Mortgages held on real estate	5,195 50
Value of Government securities, 5-20 bonds	119,365 00
Value of other stocks and bonds, city of Worcester bonds and notes	56,500 00
Value of national bank stocks	38,735 00
Value of personal securities, with collateral bonds	1,000 00
Value of personal securities	600 00
Value of all other property, furniture, stamps, &c.,	702 85
Total assets	\$238,000 00

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$2,200
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	147,477 06
Amount of all other claims, (dividends not called for)	2,687 04
Total liabilities	\$152,364 10

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869,	\$20,323 585 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	294,954 13
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868,	5,799 12
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	140 50
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 12.	

General Statement.

Amount of means,—premium notes, \$400,000—assets, \$238,000	\$638,000 00
Amount required to re-insure	147,477 06
Amount of losses unpaid	2,200 00
Amount of dividends not called for	2,687 04
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	152,364 10
Balance of surplus	\$485,635 90

BAY STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — WORCESTER, MASS.

W. S. DAVIS, *President.*W. C. CROSBY, JR., *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$104,800.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$8,619 75
Cash in hands of agents	1,343 90
Value of Government securities	65,940 00
Value of other stocks and bonds, (State of Vermont 6s.)	5,000 00
Value of loans on collateral security	10,000 00
Value of loans to city of Worcester on city notes	15,500 00
Value of National Bank stocks	46,588 00
Value of railroad stocks	14,929 00
Value of personal notes on security of good endorsers	200 00
Accrued interest	\$1,355 00
Office furniture	500 00
	<u>\$1,855 00</u>
Total assets	\$169,975 65

Liabilities.

*Losses adjusted but not due	\$7,602 56
Losses in process of adjustment	2,550 00
Losses resisted	500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	36,959 25
Amount of all other claims, salaries, rents and office expenses	589 57
Total liabilities	<u>\$48,201 38</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$4,619,250 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	73,918 50
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	2,503 32
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	745 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$104,800 00
Amount of all other means	65,175 65
	<u>\$169,975 65</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and re-insurance	\$153,001 38
Balance of surplus	<u>\$16,974 27</u>

*All of the above mentioned losses have been paid since January 1, excepting \$3,050.

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY — PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A. A. WILLIAMS, *President.*I. W. DAVENPORT, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$34,964 97
Cash in hands of agents	12,825 43
Value of stocks and bonds	141,697 00
Value of premium notes	11,875 25
Value of loans on collateral security	10,000 00
Value of accrued interest	3,924 70
Total assets	<u>\$215,287 35</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$5,603 51
Losses in process of adjustment	7,300 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	60,251 52
Amount of all other claims, including dividends unpaid	55 37
Total liabilities	<u>\$73,210 40</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$6,466,996 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	103,702 30
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	4,258 57
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	68 98
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 8.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$100,000 00
Amount of all other means	115,287 35
	<u>\$215,287 35</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	173,210 40
Balance of surplus	<u>\$42,076 95</u>

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$21,827 47
Cash in hands of agents	8,308 05
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered, city assessors' valuation	158,000 00
Value of Government securities	54,475 00
other stocks and bonds	142,800 00
accrued interest, rents, etc	7,015 00
Total assets	\$392,425 52

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	600 00
in process of adjustment	13,449 78
resisted	2,300 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	73,507 80
Dividends, including those declared but not due	13,029 00
Amount of all other claims does not exceed	1,000 00
Total liabilities	\$103,886 58

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$11,069 883
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	148,587 73
Amount of property received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	3,161 94
Number of agents in New Hampshire for the same time, \$600 incurred, none.	
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	192,425 52
	392,425 52
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	\$303,886 58
Balance of surplus	\$88,538 94

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ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

S. MAURAN, *President.*

I. S. PARISH, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$8,477 17
Cash in hands of agents	8,631 10
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	5,380 00
Value of stocks and bonds	263,038 00
bills receivable (marine premiums)	3,057 25
bills receivable (temporary loan)	19,026 66
rents accrued and personal property	1,500 00
Total assets	<u>\$309,110 18</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	5,820 45
Losses resisted	16,050 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	46,086 88
Amount of all other claims	1,475 87
Total liabilities	<u>\$69,433 20</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$6,535 769 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	90,799 10
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	761 20
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	109,110 18
	<u>309,110 18</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	269,433 20
Balance of surplus	<u>\$39,676 98</u>

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY — PROVIDENCE.**THOMAS G. TURNER, President.****FRED W. ARNOLD, Secretary.**

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$5,308 87
Cash in hands of agents and others, including all uncollected premiums	6,778 86
Value of Government securities	107,250 00
Value of other stocks and bonds, (bank stocks)	127,380 00
Bills receivable including loans on call with collateral security . .	6,503 51
Total assets !.	\$253,221 24

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$3,440 00
Losses resisted.*	
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	26,062 94
Amount of all other claims, unpaid dividends	164 00
Total liabilities	\$29,666 94

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$3,781,124 86
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	52,125 87
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	1,033 00
Number of agents in New Hampshire—One full agent; one other party has power to bind us until he can hear from company.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	53,221 24
	\$253,221 24
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	229,666 94
Balance of surplus	\$23,554 30

*A claim made against us but decided in our favor by U. S. Circuit Court. Carried to full bench at Washington by plaintiff on bill of exceptions. Original claim \$3,000. Claim and interest would be about \$4,000.

NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

A. C. PECK, *President.*E. TURNER, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$4,185 03
Cash in hands of agents and others, being balance accounts . . .	65,805 71
Mortgages held on real estate	97,000 00
Value of Government securities	194,301 37
Other stocks and bonds	183,824 00
Loans on personal security	159,992 62
Loans on collateral security	7,783 47
Loans on call	19,000 00
Premium notes	68,588 13
Other assets, not above specified	3,598 39
Total assets	\$804,078 72

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$65,953 95
Losses in process of adjustment	
Losses resisted	
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	188,372 36
Amount of all other claims	5,520 40
Total liabilities	\$259,846 80

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$19,978,506 98
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	376,744 72
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	9,332 46
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	4,026 50
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 6.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$500,000 00
Amount of all other means	304,078 72
	<u>\$804,078 72</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	759,836 80
Balance of surplus	\$44,231 92

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—PHILADELPHIA.
 THOMAS CRAVAN, *President*. JAMES B. ALVORD, *Secretary*.
 Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$17,979 25
Cash in hands of agents	12,933 00
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	158,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	111,416 12
Value of Government securities	54,673 75
Value of other stocks and bonds	33,270 00
Value of temporary loans	12,135 00
Value of accrued rents and interest	7,405 75
Total assets	<u>\$407,812 91</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$3,469 97
Losses in process of adjustment	15,001 86
Losses resisted	1,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	119,468 01
Amount of all other claims	2,000 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$140,939 84</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$19,638,461 64
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	238,936 04
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	5,002 80
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	183 61
Number of agents in New Hampshire, one agency, D. E. & A. W. Smith, Concord.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	207,812 91
	<u>\$407,812 91</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	340,939 84
Balance of surplus	<u>\$66,873 07</u>

NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY—PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$500,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$148,066 93
Cash in hands of agents	35,147 89
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	30,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	628,550 00
Value of Government securities	324,177 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	615,127 50
Value of notes receivable (chiefly for marine premiums)	390,373 19
Value of policies (premiums unsettled)	143,462 35
Value of interest due and unpaid	25,507 91
Debts due in account (all good)	7,910 62
Total assets	<u>2,348,323 29</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	153,050 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	839,127 05
Amount of all other claims	3,500 00
Total liabilities	<u>995,677 05</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$66,496,627 09
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	1,288,180 76
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year end- ing December 31, 1868	5,490 62
Amount of losses paid in New Hampshire for the same time	1,766 84
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 10.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	500,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,848,323 39
	<u>\$2,348,323 39</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	1,495,677 05
Balance of surplus	<u>\$852,646 34</u>

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . . \$97,500 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,500 00
Cash in hands of agents	3,633 34
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	23,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	52,000 00
Value of stocks and bonds	22,500 00
Installments on stock due and being paid	5,500 00
Office furniture	3,500 00
Total assets	<u>\$112,633 34</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	\$3,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	<u>14,633 41</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$18,133 41</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$1,340,726 87
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	29,266 82

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$97,500 00
Amount of all other means	<u>15,133 34</u>
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	<u>\$112,633 41</u>
Balance against the company	\$3,007 07

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

JOHN COATES, *President.*OTIS SPEAR, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$100,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$3,188 04
Cash in hands of agents	7,454 26
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	50,000 00
Value of Government securities	46,052 63
Value of other stocks, national banks, Baltimore	27,088 00
Notes of stockholders payable at 60 days' notice or forfeit cash payment	100,000 00
Value of state bonds at their present value	27,412 50
Value of loans on call, ample collaterals	9,450 00
Office furniture, cost \$1,450, valued	900 00
Bills receivable	2,202 42
Total assets	\$273,747 85

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$1,758 70
Losses in process of adjustment	13,126 64
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	30,340 54
Amount of other claims	406 67
Total liabilities	\$45,632 55

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$6,068,108 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	75,504 49
Amount of cash premiums received in New Hampshire for the year ending December 31, 1868	3,143 89
Number of agents in New Hampshire, 1,—D. E. & A. H. Smith.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	73,747 85
	\$273,747 85
Amount of all liabilities, capital stock and notes	245,632 55
Balance of surplus	\$28,115 30

MONUMENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY—BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

WILLIAM NUMSEN, *President.*T. L. RHETT, *Secretary.*

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$195,300 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$232 04
Cash in hands of agents	7,789 49
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	50,000 00
Value of Government securities	10,600 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	181,781 08
Total assets	<u>\$250,402 61</u>

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted but not due	\$2,360 00
Losses in process of adjustment	5,850 00
Losses resisted	6,500 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	25,412 94
Amount of all other claims	1,974 02
Total liabilities	<u>\$42,096 96</u>

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$4,235,070 96
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	50,825 88

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$195,300 00
Amount of all other means	<u>\$55,102 61</u>
	\$250,402 61
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock	<u>237,396 96</u>
Balance of surplus	\$13,005 65

CLEVELAND INSURANCE COMPANY—CLEVELAND, OHIO.

H. B. PAYNE, *President*.JOHN J. SHIPHARD, *Secretary*.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in, . . \$200,000 00.

Assets January 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$32,727 78
Cash in hands of agents	9,942 00
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	61,000 00
Mortgages held on real estate	10,962 50
Value of Government securities	108,000 00
Value of call loans on collateral	63,500 00
Value of bills receivable (inland premiums)	10,335 56
Value of all other securities as per schedule "A"	17,260 66
Total assets,	\$313,728 50

Liabilities.

Losses in process of adjustment	6,000 00
Losses resisted	9,000 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	62,680 32
Amount of all other claims	2,095 57
Total liabilities	\$79,775 89

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869	\$9,810,735 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same	125,360 64
Number of agents in New Hampshire, none.	

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$200,000 00
Amount of all other means	113,728 50
	\$313,728 50
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock, and re-insurance	279,775 89
Balance of surplus	\$33,952 61

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Amount of capital stock actually paid in . . \$1,000,000 00.

WILLIAM ALVORD, *Vice-President.*A. J. RALSTON, *Secretary.**Assets January 1, 1869.*

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$24,109 92
Cash in hands of agents	132,984 79
Real estate owned by the company unincumbered	146,132 53
Mortgages held on real estate	658,487 12
Value of Government securities	121,000 00
Value of other stocks and bonds	430,550 00
Value of bills receivable	10,449 13
Value of other securities	6,026 59
Total assets	\$1,529,740 48

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted and in process of adjustment	\$48,832 84
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks at an average of 50 per cent. of premiums on unexpired risks	220,823 64
Amount of all other claims, marine and inland re-insurance.	58,805 63
Total liabilities	\$328,461 61

Miscellaneous.

Amount of property at risk January 1, 1869,	\$100,582,377 00
Amount of cash premiums received for the same, and from other sources	149,012 59

General Statement.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,000,000 00
Amount of all other means	1,529,740 18
	\$2,529,740 18
Amount of liabilities, including capital stock	1,328,461 61
Balance of surplus	\$1,201,278 57

*** The above is based on gold values.

The statements of the foregoing Fire Insurance Companies of other States, as presented to us, indicate a sound financial condition, nearly all of them showing a surplus after deducting a premium reserve of 50 per cent. wherewith to re-insure unexpired risks.

The number of fire insurance companies of other States now doing business in this State is fifty, all of which have promptly complied with the laws of the State, and your Commissioners have received from the officers and agents of these companies the utmost courtesy and kindness.

The amount of premiums received by them in

this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868,

is \$316,773 45

And the amount of losses paid in the State is 121,201 36

Showing the excess of premiums to be . . \$195,572 08

Thereby indicating that the year was a very favorable one for the companies represented here.

Chapter 1, section 48, of the Acts of the last Legislature changed the insurance year, in New Hampshire, to conform with the calendar year, which is a great relief to many of the insurance companies, saving them the labor and expense of making up statements of their condition at a different date from that required by most State departments.

It has been suggested by many of our people that so large a sum of money as is drawn from this State by fire and life insurance companies for premiums, amounting to eight hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$865,935.97), as appears by this report, should be subject to some light taxation; and the Commissioners would recommend some legislation imposing a small tax upon the premiums of both fire and life insurance companies, which, though trifling in itself, would in the aggregate amount to a respectable sum.

The insurance interest in New Hampshire is very large for so small a State, and will increase annually with the increase of population and the investment of capital, and needs to be carefully guarded ; and it is the opinion of your Commissioners that the business conducted as at present in this State, commanding as it does, its full share of talent, integrity and honor, is as devoid of fraudulent transactions as any other business or profession.

Respectfully submitted.

ADDISON B. WYATT,	}	<i>Insurance Commissioners.</i>
FRANCIS WINCH,		
ORMAN B. RAY,		

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

OF

AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives : —

The Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts respectfully submit their Third Annual Report.

According to the expectation indicated in their second annual report, the College was opened for the reception of pupils on the 4th of last September. The Faculty of Instruction, as given in the catalogue, was as follows : — Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL. D., President ; Ezekiel W. Dimond, A. M., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry ; Thomas R. Crosby, M. D., Instructor in Animal and Vegetable Physiology ; Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, D. D., Instructor in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy ; Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D., Instructor in Rhetoric and History ; Charles A. Young, A. M., Instructor in Natural Philosophy and Astronomy ; Elihu T. Quimby, A. M., Instructor in Civil Engineering ; Charles H. Hitchcock, A. M., Instructor in Mineralogy and Geology ; and Charles F. Emerson, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics. As but one class was formed, there was no occasion for the services of Professors Noyes, Quimby and Hitchcock, the branches assigned to them belonging to other stages of the curric-

ulum. It should be added, however, that instruction was given the last term on Free Drawing by Professor John E. Sinclair of the Chandler Scientific Department. Eleven young men have been connected with the Institution in the course of the year. Some slight changes were made in the programme of study as presented in the last Report; but all, it is believed, to the advantage of the pupils.

At the close of the year the Faculty requested Professor Dimond to draw up for the use of the Trustees, a report, relating not only to his own particular department, but embracing also the result of his observations and inquiries in respect to similar institutions both in Europe and in this country, with such suggestions in regard to the scope, conduct and wants of our own College as might seem to him pertinent and important.

This Report the Trustees give to your Honorable Body in full, comprising as it does a large amount of valuable information, and containing views of vital moment as touching the legitimate aims of this Institution. Professor Dimond has had opportunities, enjoyed by comparatively few, for making himself familiar with the whole subject, and his Report will show how faithfully he has improved them.

PROFESSOR DIMOND'S REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

GENTLEMEN:—I received notice of my appointment to the chair of General and Applied Chemistry on the 4th of May, 1868, while in the city of Dresden. In compliance with the request of the President of the institution, I spent the remainder of my sojourn in Europe, in visiting various Polytechnic, Agricultural and Mining schools, and other scientific institutions in Prussia, Saxony and Austria, and in securing such collections of books, specimens and apparatus as could be best obtained abroad.

I arrived here on the first day of August, having been detained longer than I anticipated, and found that by reason of the severe illness of the President, the preliminary steps required for putting the Institution into successful operation had been necessarily delayed. It was not until the month of August last, that the announcement was brought prominently before the public that the College would be opened in the autumn for the reception of students.

Circulars to the number of two thousand were distributed in various parts of the state. Circulars were also sent to the editors of all our papers, accompanied with

a request that they publish the same. Most of them promptly complied, and in several instances responded with brief editorials, favoring the enterprise.

These measures, however, elicited but few letters of inquiry, and owing to the lateness of the season doubts were entertained whether a class could be secured.

The influence of the Senators, together with the personal efforts of the President and members of the Faculty, soon removed fears on this point, and on the day appointed for the opening of the institution, a respectable number of young men presented themselves for admission.

As the schedule of studies requires students to pass a satisfactory examination only in the branches pursued in common schools, it is evident that a large portion of the first year, at least, must be spent in training the student in such departments of study as are best adapted to give him sufficient mental discipline to enable him to grapple with, and master, those branches of science which are intimately connected with the occupation for which he is to be educated.

In my own department the class have taken up Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry. They have also received sufficient instruction in chemical manipulation to acquaint them with the use of the more simple forms of chemical apparatus, and the more common experiments illustrating the principles of elementary chemistry.

The progress made in those studies not under my charge will speak for itself in the reports of the instructors and the examining committees. These reports are before you for inspection, and will show that the students have labored with great diligence and earnestness to accomplish the task laid before them, and that their fidelity has been crowned with marked success.

No one, I think, who has watched their daily progress and improvement, and who has at heart the best interests

of the state, can help regretting that so few of those who need just such thorough training should have embraced this opportunity.

It will be noticed that the class have accomplished more than was anticipated in your programme, and unless men who have had a life-long experience in training young men are incompetent judges, they have done thoroughly what they have done. Other work which has been done during the past eight months will be referred to hereafter. With these brief statements respecting the past, I now invite your attention to some considerations concerning the future.

While it is not within the province of a member of the Faculty, but is rather for the wisdom of the Board, to give the institution such form and methods as will best attain the object contemplated in its original creation, nevertheless, suggestions we trust will meet with acceptance and due consideration.

THE AIM AND POLICY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The organization of any institution of learning must necessarily be controlled by the special work which it aims to accomplish. A clear conception on the part of its guardians and faculty of the nature and magnitude of this work is of paramount importance, in order that the general features of the plan of organization may be early settled, and so definitely and clearly set forth as to convey fully distinct and correct impressions of the same to the public mind.

The objects of the institution are clearly defined by the Congressional Act which gave it birth. This statute, and not the current fancies of the hour, should be our guide, and coming generations will appreciate and commend that far-sighted wisdom which yields not to the voice of popular

clamor, but seeks to carry out to the letter the aims of the national grant.

The Congressional enactment proposes to establish one or more colleges in every state of the Union, to which "the industrial classes may resort for such liberal and practical education as shall qualify them for their several pursuits and professions in life, and to this end these colleges are required" to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics.

The provisions of the act are plain and explicit, and if those who assume that they were foreordained and predestinated from the foundation of the world to be the critics of the organization and management of our National Colleges, would substitute the act itself for their own preconceived notions of what *they* would have made it, their opinions would have greater weight in the estimation of those who have made the matter a special study. Not a week passes but one can see articles in the papers and hear speeches which furnish conclusive evidence that many intelligent and influential men write and speak upon the subject who have never read, or, if they have read, they have either innocently misapprehended or willfully misrepresented the Act of Congress embracing the national land grant for educational purposes.

In the "Congressional Globe," in the statutes of the several states, in the catalogues and newspapers, in addresses and discussions, indeed, almost everywhere, the act is called the "Agricultural College Bill."

This expression, we maintain, is both inaccurate and incomplete. It has given rise to much, and is likely to give rise to much more, unpleasant and unprofitable discussion and controversy between the representatives of different departments of productive industry.

The currency which this misnomer has gained has led to the popular belief that the Congress of the United States has set apart nine million five hundred and ten thousand acres of land to establish one or more agricultural colleges in each of the states, whereas Congress has done no such thing. The language of the act itself disavows any such intention on the part of the National Government.

The construction of the act by all those states which have accepted the national grant shows that the expression "*Agricultural College*" is an improper title—a name misapplied—because it fails to comprehend what is embraced and explicitly set forth in the statute which gave these institutions birth.

But, however unfortunate may be the name by which they are designated, the mere appellative does not and cannot change the purport and purpose of the act under which they are organized. To avoid misunderstanding upon this point, we present the following brief summary of the act:

The first section prescribes the amount of land which each state may receive.

The second section imposes certain restrictions upon the manner in which the land may be selected and located.

The third section states that all expenses of location, taxation, &c., shall be paid by the several states, so that the whole amount accruing from the sale of lands may remain undiminished.

The fourth section provides the manner in which the proceeds shall be invested, and defines the object for which the interest shall be appropriated.

"The interest shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment and support of at least one college in each state, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are

related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.”

The fifth section states the conditions upon which the grant shall be made. They are as follows :

1. Each state must guarantee the entire principal of the land it receives, except that one-tenth of this may be expended in the purchase of a site or a farm.

2. No part of the principal or interest thereof shall be expended for buildings or repairs.

3. A state, in order to receive the grant, must provide an institution within five years.

4. An annual report shall be made and distributed.

5. When lands are selected which have been improved by railroad grants, the number of acres shall be diminished.

6. No state while in rebellion shall be entitled to the benefit of the act.

7. No state shall be entitled to the grant unless its Legislature makes a formal acceptance of the same within two years of the approval of the act by the President.

The sixth, seventh and eighth sections prescribe the time of location, the fees of officers for locating the land scrip, etc.

The latter clause of the fourth section is the only one which concerns us here. It declares that the object of these national colleges is to give the *industrial classes* an education. It insists that they *shall* have a *liberal education*. They *shall* also have a *practical* education. They may, if desirable, be taught the *ancient classics*. They *may* be taught in any branch of *science*. They *shall* be taught at least something of *military tactics*. They *shall* be taught those branches of science which relate to *agriculture*. They *shall* be taught those branches of science which relate to the *mechanic arts*.

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

It may be of service to the Board to have laid before them a brief statement of facts respecting the construction which other states have put upon this section of the act, as illustrated in the location, organization and management of their national industrial colleges.

One of the first questions which has arisen in many states has been the expediency of making the proceeds of the grant the basis of a separate and independent institution. Some of the wisest friends and most earnest advocates of industrial education were persistent in their opinions that these institutions could be more successfully administered in this way than in connection with institutions already existing.

A more extended inquiry, however, respecting the cost of buildings, apparatus, museums, experimental farms, &c., &c., necessary to adequately equip and maintain any school in which experimental and applied science must ever hold prominent position, led to a different conclusion.

These institutions, unless they received a much larger additional endowment than they would be likely to receive, in the smaller states at least, if established by themselves, would become but little more than "one-horse academies," where everything is attempted, where everything is praised in excess, and where boys would be taught to memorize a mass of words from dry and, to them, unmeaning textbooks, as parrots are taught to recite verses; or else they would be organized upon the compulsory manual-labor system, and would teach neither theoretical nor practical science enough to produce any visible effect or permanent good, but would dwindle into mere agricultural experimentations or apprentice-shops, where boys would be blindly taught the manual arts of agriculture and manufacture, as monkeys are taught to perform antics in order to procure apples for their masters.

The conclusion arrived at in every New England state save one (Maine) favors a concentration of all our higher educational efforts. The institutions have been located either in connection with, or adjacent to, other colleges, where the advantages of buildings, of libraries, of apparatus and museums already collected could be available.

Vermont presents her scrip to the University at Burlington.

Massachusetts bestows one hundred and twenty thousand acres of her share of the Congressional grant upon the Institute of Technology at Boston, which has ample appliances and admirable facilities for instruction in the branches of science relating to the mechanic arts. The other two-thirds has gone to establish a school of agriculture and horticulture in close proximity to Amherst College.

In Rhode Island, the proceeds of the sale of land scrip go to the scientific department of Brown University.

The income of the fund in Connecticut goes to enlarge and strengthen the Sheffield Scientific School, on condition that the course of study be so extended as to furnish instruction to those desiring to become agriculturists as well as mechanics, engineers, machinists, and metallurgists.

In New Jersey, Rutgers College is the recipient of her share of the national bounty.

In the three states, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Michigan, agricultural colleges had been established previous to the national endowment, and the funds accruing from the scrip naturally go to invigorate and enlarge those institutions.

In some of the Western states the new colleges have been cast in their lot with state universities. In others they have founded independent institutions, none of which, however, are limited to agriculture, but are organized for the benefit of all industrial pursuits.

New York receives nearly a million of dollars from the national grant. This, together with the princely gift of more than half a million from Hon. Ezra Cornell, is appropriated to the maintenance of a new university, in which are taught the whole circle of sciences, literature, and the learned professions.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF COLLEGES WHICH HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

The design of the Maine Industrial College, as announced in its first annual catalogue, is "to give young men of the state who may desire it a thorough liberal and practical education; and while the course of study is especially adapted to prepare the student for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, it is designed that it shall also be sufficiently comprehensive, and of such a character as to secure to the student the discipline of mind and practical experience necessary for entering upon other callings and professions."

It should be borne in mind that this institution has no connection with other institutions. It is everywhere referred to in the papers as the "Agricultural College of Maine;" but in its own catalogue it is called the "Maine State *Industrial* College."

In Vermont there is no special course of study laid out for students intending to become agriculturists or mechanics. They may spend, at their option, three or four years in the study of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, or if they do not desire to pursue a full course in the Agricultural College, as it is called, they "are permitted to pursue such portions of the course as, with the advice and approval of the Faculty, they may select and be properly prepared to undertake."

In Massachusetts, as has been stated, the fund has been divided between the Institute of Technology at Boston and

the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The object of the former institution is "to provide a full course of scientific studies and practical exercises for students seeking to qualify themselves for the professions of Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Practical Chemist, Engineer of Mines and Builder and Architect; to furnish a general education, founded upon Mathematics, Physical and Natural Sciences, English, and other modern languages, and Mental and Political Sciences."

The chief object of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as stated by President Clark in his last annual report to the Legislature, is "to give to the young men of Massachusetts, especially those of limited means, an opportunity of acquiring a thorough education of that scientific and practical character which will qualify them to superintend and manage successfully the most important business operations, but chiefly those of Horticulture and Agriculture, and ultimately through them to give to the industrial pursuits of our people that intelligence and direction needed to increase their productions to the highest point."

In Rhode Island, the Scientific Department of Brown University at Providence has extended its course so as to teach the branches of learning required by the Industrial College act, and those so arranged as to "supply the demands of a scientific and practical education for the present day."

In Connecticut, the student who wishes to fit himself for agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing occupations, may enter the Sheffield Scientific School free of tuition, and commence the regular course of study. During the first year the studies are partly mathematical, partly scientific, partly linguistic, the object being "to lay such a foundation of scholarly discipline as will be useful in any department of study." At the end of the first year students may

enter upon any one of the following special and professional courses :

1. Chemistry and Mineralogy ; 2. Civil Engineering ; 3. Mechanics ; 4. Mining and Metallurgy ; 5. Agriculture ; 6. Natural History ; 7. Select course of Scientific and Literary studies. — •

The New Jersey College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts is one branch of the Scientific School at Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Two courses of study are announced, one in Civil Engineering and Mechanics, and the other in Chemistry and Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College, which was organized before the Congressional endowment, has some half-dozen courses of study, one of which is styled a course in Agriculture, and there is another designated as a course in Literature which is almost identical with the course in the Academical Department of Dartmouth College.

Nearly the same arrangement is found in the Illinois Industrial University, in Wisconsin, and in the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College we find no less than ten courses of study, designated as follows :

1. A school of Philosophy ; 2. A school of English Language and Literature ; 3. A school of Mathematics ; 4. A school of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy ; 5. A school of Natural History ; 6. A school of Modern History ; 7. A school of Modern Languages ; 8. A school of Mining and Civil Engineering ; 9. A school of Fine Arts ; 10. A school of Military Tactics.

California establishes an Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Arts College, which, as Professor J. D. Whitney tells us, " will be best adapted to the wants of the people of the Pacific coast in a school of Practical Science, or a Polytechnic school, meaning thereby an institution where the elements of the Exact and Natural Sciences will be taught, and their practical application to the wants of

every-day life, as to mechanics, mining, manufacturing and agriculture."

From the foregoing statements, it appears, that whatever name may have become attached to these institutions, and whether they have been established as independent institutions or in connection with older colleges, the liberal education of the industrial classes is as much of an object as their practical training, and the mechanic arts are placed upon the same footing as agriculture, and so is mining or any other branch of productive industry. Indeed, we are led to infer that any branch of human knowledge may be taught in these colleges, provided that those sciences relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, are kept prominently in view.

The author of the bill, Mr. Morrill, goes even farther and declares that this education is not necessarily limited to the *industrial classes*. We give his conception of the meaning of the act in his own words:

"The bill proposes to establish at least one college in every state, upon a sure and perpetual foundation, *accessible to all*, but especially to the sons of toil, where all needful science for the practical avocations of life shall be taught; where neither the higher graces of classical studies nor that military drill our country now so greatly appreciates will be entirely ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends studying its familiar and recondite economies, and at last elevating it to that high level where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standards of the world."

ORIGIN OF OUR INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

Chancellor Kent once said that "the parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community

of a lawful citizen, and bequeathes to it a nuisance." A practical recognition of this principle was made by our ancestors when they built the first log-house for the instruction of the poor and the rich. They assumed that every child would have an education of some sort,—in the street if not in the school; and they believed it cheaper to hire a school-master than a police-officer,—to educate a child in the common school than in the reform school. They therefore originated that system of primary schools which is at once the pride and glory of our country, and the guardian of our liberties against corruption, intrigue, fraud and violence. The college is another of the many excellent institutions which have been transmitted to us; but while the former is emphatically an American, a New England institution, the latter was imported from the old world, and in an age when all *higher* educational efforts, at least, contemplated the elevation of only the favored few. Such subjects as "The Education of the Masses," the "Co-education of the Sexes," "The Dignity of Labor," the "History and Rights of Industry," "The Achievements of Inventive Genius and Manipulative Skill," "The Application of the Principles of Modern Science to the Development of Material Resources," "National Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," had never agitated the public mind.

Royalty, Monarchy, Nobility and Ecclesiastical Supremacy were the all-absorbing topics of thought. If rulers stooped to meddle with the development of Industry at all, it was to fill their own coffers and those of their favorites, by the creation of gainful monopolies and special privileges by which wealth might be amassed for the few, and the rights and comforts of the many ignored. Nor were the labors of gifted and cultivated men directed toward the local and material interests of mankind, but were expended rather in verbal disputations and philosophic abstractions. One

must be blind, however, not to see that these institutions have undergone very many important and radical changes as they have been transplanted into a democratic republic, and have endeavored to meet the varying demands of the community consequent upon the rapid advance of our country in population, science, art and commerce.

We cannot assent to the assertion so often sounded in the ears of the public, that the system of American colleges is *unalterable*. They may "have originated in the days of monkish ignorance," but that they, by "being immovably moored to the same station, serve only to measure the rapid improvements which are passing by them," is an assumption of prejudice rather than a statement of fact. The courses of study and methods of instruction in these institutions are greatly varied from year to year. Nothing is more common than to hear graduates express their surprise on revisiting their Alma Mater, after a few years even, at the marked changes which have taken place. It must be admitted, however, that one of the principal original features remains substantially the same. The aim in Europe was to educate only the few; and in this country, until recently, the older colleges have offered a system of training chiefly designed for those intending to devote themselves to Law, Theology or Medicine. While agriculture consisted chiefly in the removal of immense forests and the rudest preparation of the soil for the production of the bare necessities of life, and only primitive manufactures existed, the old college system seemed to be sufficient. Population, however, was augmented; industry became more productive; the useful arts increased in geometrical ratio, and new fields of labor were opened for the exercise of talent and ambition. An important class of men came upon the stage, who needed a mental training different from that offered in the older colleges to enable them to do their work with facility. The Civil Engineer,

the Metallurgist, the Miner, the Agriculturist and the Manufacturer, must have his eye and hand trained in the rigid school of practical science.

The traditional seven years' classical curriculum failed to meet the wants of this class ; and even if it had not, few had the time or means to pursue it. In various quarters the cry was raised that our colleges were not adapted to the spirit and wants of the age ; that they would soon be deserted unless they were remodeled and such utilitarian studies introduced as were better suited to the business wants of the nation. The friends of the old system, however, refused to accede to the popular demand, lest the high reputation which these institutions had hitherto maintained should be impaired, and at no distant day the standard of scholarship be lowered, so that their degrees, being no longer evidence of high attainments, would become valueless. Such being the state of affairs, and both science and the useful arts still growing in importance, something, it was evident, must be done. To meet, in a measure, the exigencies of the hour, a few noble men, who had amassed wealth by the use of their own hands and brains, and who knew from bitter experience how to appreciate the value of a training which will fit men for the *practical* avocations of life, were moved to devote a portion of their fortunes to the establishment and maintenance of schools in which those branches of useful knowledge more immediately connected with the material interests of mankind should be taught. The names of Smithson, Abbott Lawrence, Joseph E. Sheffield, Peter Cooper, Abiel Chandler and George Peabody are familiar to all who are acquainted with the educational history of our country. The greater part of the scientific schools which have been organized through their liberality have been in connection with the old colleges. Two reasons were assigned for this : first, as the practical character of the instruction required would be

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expensive, and as these institutions were imperfectly endowed, it was thought important to secure the use, as far as possible, of the buildings, apparatus, libraries and collections belonging to the colleges ; second, there would be a further economy in employing Professors in College for the Scientific schools. It cannot be denied that these schools entered upon their career under many disadvantages. They were looked upon and opposed by many in the older colleges as unwelcome intruders, and to some extent as rival institutions. Wanting in adequate endowments, with limited numbers, with no prestige and with but slight hold on the confidence of the public, they were obliged to make their way at a great disadvantage. It was doubted then concerning these schools as it is now in respect to the Industrial colleges, whether they could be made successful in connection with the old institutions. But what a change has been wrought by a few years of successful experience. We see it announced in the catalogue of one of the older colleges that "the institution is now fully organized with its three *co-ordinate* departments of Literature, Science and Agriculture." And who now fears rivalry ? for while the scientific schools have been advancing to strength and independence, steadily winning the public favor, the old colleges themselves have been increasing to unprecedented numbers, and have taken a new lease of life and prosperity. The former monopoly of a single antiquated curriculum has given way to the expanding wants of modern civilization. We are adding department after department until the American college will ere long become in the fullest sense a democratic institution, aiming to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

The scientific schools are doing a noble work in training a class of men for many useful and honorable occupations. But, limited in number, range of study and resources, and accessible to comparatively few of the youth in our country,

they cannot be regarded as a consummation of the movement, commenced at least twenty years ago, to secure the liberal and practical education of the masses for the manual industries of life. We find that to a Western and not to a New England state belongs the honor of striking the keynote of the earnest plea—soon echoed by men of eminence all over the country—in behalf of colleges for the liberal education of the industrial classes.

In an address delivered by Dr. Newman Bateman, at the inauguration of the Illinois Industrial University, we find the following interesting and instructive statement:

“Resuming the antecedent historical thread, whose sinuous but unbroken course will be seen to have led straight on to the noble University which we to-day inaugurate, I observe that the first tangible result of the wide-spread and extraordinary agitation on the subject of Industrial University Education, which began with the Granville convention of 1851 and soon pervaded the whole state, in behalf of which three more great Industrial state conventions had already been held, was a Memorial to the General Assembly of Illinois, praying that body to invoke the powerful aid of the national government itself in furtherance of the object.

“This memorial was drawn up and presented in January, 1853, and sets forth in cogent and eloquent terms the claims of the enterprise upon state and national regard. As a condensed and forcible statement of the argument, from the standpoint of the farmers and agriculturists of the country, I do not think it has been surpassed.

“Its conclusion, showing the comprehensive views and advanced position taken in this state more than fifteen years ago, is as follows:

““We, therefore, respectfully petition the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, that they present a united Memorial to the Congress now

assembled at Washington, to appropriate to each state in the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than *five hundred thousand dollars*, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each state in the Union, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes in their various pursuits, for the production of knowledge and literature needful in those pursuits, and developing, to the fullest and most perfect extent, the resources of our soil and our arts, the virtue and intelligence of our people, and the true glory of our common country. We further petition that the Executives and Legislatures of our sister states be invited to cooperate with us in this enterprise, and that a copy of the Memorial of this Legislature be forwarded by the Governor to the Governors and Senates of the several states.'

"Note the magnificent conception, the patriotic and continental sweep of that Memorial—*five hundred thousand dollars*' worth of the public domain, for the endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each state of the Union! And this, I believe, was the initial step, the original suggestion, the first formal call ever made upon the national government to endow these schools of the people—the first banner uplifted on the continent to lead the millions, through the puissant arm of the Republic itself, onward towards the millenium of labor. The simple grandeur of the conception, its startling munificence and universality, the majestic visions of the future which it invited, educated and inspired the whole American people in this direction, more than a thousand elaborate orations could have done, and evoked a spirit that rested not till the prayer of that great petition was substantially answered by acts of Congress in conformity therewith. Jonathan B. Turner, the author of that Memorial, and hence the first man in the United States, so far as I know, who ever advanced the great idea of the *national endowment* of In-

dustrial Universities, an idea which has since ripened into such glorious fruitage, was an Illinoisan.

“Scarcely was the ink of that Memorial dry, when it was presented in due form to the Legislature of the state, then in session. The reception it there met with was worthy alike of its commanding importance and of the forecast and statemanship of a great Commonwealth. Instead of being ‘laughed down the wind,’ as the wild fancy of some dreaming enthusiast; or shuffled off to some unsympathizing committee, there to sleep the sleep that knows no waking; or bartered away, by intrigue, for some wretched mess of local or political pottage,—instead of this, that General Assembly *made way* for that grand message from the People, as the Lords and Commons make way for the King! acknowledging the majesty of its presence, and the exceeding glory of which it was prophetic.

“Without unnecessary delay it came before the House, able and eloquent advocates sprang to its defense, opposition quickly yielded, and in due time, to their everlasting honor, that body unanimously passed the following resolutions. Though not strictly necessary to my present purpose, they are not irrelevant, and standing as they do at the very gateway of the great national movements that followed, I cannot resist the desire to cite them:

“‘WHEREAS, the spirit and progress of this age and country demand the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment in theoretic and industrial science: *And whereas*, it is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase without calling into requisition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of the government: *And whereas*, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endowed, in each state of the Union, coöperative with each other and the Smithsonian Institution at Wash-

ington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people, tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence, and true glory of our common country: therefore be it

“*Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law by Congress donating to each state in the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than *five hundred thousand dollars*, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State of the Union, to coöperate with each other and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; a *liberal and varied* education, adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a provision for such educational facilities being in manifest concurrence with the intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united efforts of our national strength.

“*Resolved*, That the Governor is hereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive and Legislature of each of our sister states, inviting them to co-operate with us in this meritorious enterprise.”

“These resolutions were promptly, heartily, and, as the records show, *unanimously* concurred in by the Senate, and on the 8th day of February, 1853, received the approval of the Governor, who lost no time in forwarding authenticated copies, as requested in the last resolution; thus completing the glorious and unbroken record of Illinois, more than fifteen years ago, upon this great public measure.

“The past at least is secure, and I will not disguise the pride I feel in thus adducing the irrefragable testimony o

history to the fact that this Empire State of the West has the high and unchallenged honor of being the first to conceive and advance this idea and form of Industrial Education by national appropriation, and the first also to petition Congress, by a formal and unanimous vote of her Legislature, to grant the endowment.

“Those ringing resolutions of our General Assembly not only elicited approving responses from all quarters, but seemed also to kindle the slumbering thoughts and sympathies of the people into a blaze of enthusiasm, and to inaugurate, at once and with resistless power, that decade of splendid efforts throughout the Union, which received their triumphant culmination in the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862.”

In this Act a principle hitherto unrecognized was proclaimed to the country and the world. It was this: We have reached an age in human progress when Productive Industry in all its branches demands from its representatives not only the general mental culture of our schools, but some of that special training which has clothed with honor and dignity other avocations and professions. The long night of obscurity for industrial achievements is well nigh ended, and the morning of a more just appreciation of it is approaching. Mankind have at length attained the capacity to estimate aright the services of those whose genius and skill are brought to bear upon the material interests of the country; whose labors of mind and body are changing its whole aspect, and are bringing the comforts of a higher civilization to our doors. The older colleges were adapted to train men for the so-called *learned professions*; they influenced men to *leave* rather than to join the ranks of industry. Congress proposes to establish a class of colleges which shall train men for *industrial pursuits*. They will aim to link learning more closely to labor, and thus turn some portion of the great current of educated life into the various industrial channels.

EXPERIENCE OUR BEST GUIDE.

The history of education is full of still-born theories, and any new movement in the educational world is sure to bring out a fresh batch of theorizers. In this country especially, where every man supposes that his opinion is as good as anybody's else and perhaps a little better, and that his is the right and the only right way, to look for entire harmony of feeling and unanimity of action upon this subject would be asking too much. Some of our most noted practical men, who abhor the word theory, overlook the fact that their own views upon the subject of technical education are made up of little more than highly speculative assertions.

I shall not burden you with any portion of the large and curious collection which I have made of crude, vague and contradictory notions and opinions respecting the aim and management of our Industrial colleges, but shall turn rather with infinite relief to certain important lessons of experience.

I have said that the Industrial colleges in this country had their origin in the recognition of the fact that we have reached an age in human progress when productive industry demands for its representative, not only the general culture of our schools, but also that special training which has clothed with honor and dignity other occupations and professions. We are not, however, the first nation which has made a practical acknowledgment of this fact. Schools for the special education of the industrial classes, though novelty to us, are not so to all nations.

More than half a century ago Napoleon the First established government schools for educating the youth for industrial pursuits, and for more than a whole generation the schools of Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, Manufactures, Mines and other useful arts have sent every year we trained young men upon the farms, into the factories

machine shops, mines and public works of the whole empire. The visitor to the Imperial College at Grignon is shown a map of France, dotted like some of our maps at the close of the war. The dots, however, instead of indicating the places of slaughter, designated the places to which agricultural missionaries had been sent from this college, year by year, to preach the gospel of a more enlightened and remunerative system of husbandry. Dr. Lyon Playfair told the people of England, on his return from Paris, that on visiting the International Exhibition in company with Prof. Dumas, when they examined any object which displayed remarkable workmanship and skill, he invariably asked, "Does the establishment which produced this employ pupils of the *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*?" and in a great majority of cases he was told that they did.

I hope at some future time for the opportunity to lay before the board a more extended and detailed account of European industrial institutions. I regard it very important that the aim, character and successful experience of these institutions in training agriculturists, mechanics, machinists, miners, engineers, and in developing the industry of these nations, should be fully understood by those who are seeking to promote the success of our undertaking.

In Prussia and Saxony, as well as France, they have schools of engineering, agriculture, mining, architecture and design, &c. &c. These institutions, liberally supported by government, constitute an integral part of their system of education. On entering one of these institutions you will meet with a cordial reception. Books and maps abound, and an air of culture and refinement surrounds you. You will find lecture and recitation rooms ample and convenient; laboratories for experiments, models for illustration, skeletons of domestic animals, collections of implements; workshops furnished with steam power, lathes, planes, and other

machinery for working in wood and iron ; models of nearly every kind of machinery and all forms of apparatus for illustrating the development, character and applications of electricity. You will also find all the various machines for raising water and for obtaining motive power from water ; models of every form of stationary steam-engines, of locomotives of all nations, of coal mines, illustrating the methods of working them ; of furnaces and other apparatus used in the working and refining of metals, &c. In some, I found immense halls filled with various kinds of machinery in operation ; and here you find the best of instructors teaching the principles of science from these objects, and showing them how they may be applied. It is in these schools that the connection is made between the man of science who discovers and the workman who brings into shape and renders practically useful that which might have existed only as an idea.

The practical utility of these institutions was most strikingly illustrated in the awards of prizes at the last International Exhibition in 1867.

It may be known to you, that while France, Prussia and Belgium abound in these schools, England has neglected the technical training of her industrial classes. We all know something of the local advantages of Great Britain. Her rich fields of coal, iron, copper, tin, and other minerals, have given a marvelous prosperity to her manufacturing enterprises, and made for her a name among other nations as the workshop and banking house of the world. She has monopolized more than half the markets on the globe. Her fertile soil and rich mines continue to yield as abundantly as ever. Her accumulated capital is greater than that of any other nation, and when we contemplate all the advantages which she enjoys, have we not reason to look for such rapid strides in the progress of her productive industry as would render her preëminence still more decided ?

What record *did* Great Britain make at the International Exhibition? It cannot be said that she was not fully and fairly represented. Her metropolis is only twelve hours distant from Paris. The judges who pronounced the awards were carefully selected from all nations. Their verdict was therefore as fair as it possibly could be. We find the percentage of awards to exhibitors from the three great nations I have mentioned, as follows: France 55, Prussia 47, Great Britain only 26, the last named receiving only one award for every four articles exhibited!

How shall we account now for the relative position which this great nation occupies, one so humiliating to British energy and British pride? A few words will explain the matter.

There was a time when raw material, cheaply obtained, was the capital advantage which one nation enjoyed over another. In this regard, however, a rapid change has taken place. The price of raw material has in a great degree been equalized and made available to all by the wonderfully improved methods of locomotion. Again, as civilization advances a demand is created for ornamental articles. Now while the ornamental is more remunerative to the producer, it requires, relatively speaking, only a small supply of raw material. Productive industry is therefore no longer supported by a competition of local advantages, but by a competition of intellect and skill. Great Britain has been blind to this truth, and is now suffering humiliation and defeat. Her policy has been to limit mental culture to the aristocracy, the three learned professions, and to civil and military officers. The aristocracy have robbed the laboring man of the soil, the wealthy manufacturer has stolen the fruits of his skill, a hireling clergy has fettered his conscience, and all have conspired to keep him in a state of ignorance and degradation, in order that they might more easily mould his opinions and

render him more submissive in bearing the burdens and performing all the duties which they impose upon him. See how the aristocracy degrade the tiller of the soil by the land monopoly. Twelve men own half of all the land in Scotland. One hundred and fifty men possess half of England. The whole United Kingdom of Great Britain belongs to about thirty thousand men. Thirty thousand landed aristocracy say to thirty million people, "Here you shall plow, sow and reap; there you shall live, toil and die, and nowhere else except as we permit." The United Kingdom of Great Britain contains seventy-seven million acres of land, thirty-seven million only of which are under cultivation. Between thirty and forty million acres, more than half the whole, are kept out of profitable tillage by the landed aristocracy, and that too while many of the people are starving for want of food. Look at the wages of the agricultural laborer. Thirty and forty cents per day are considered too much. During last winter I saw several laborers brought before a court for not supporting their parents. One man who supported a family earned only ten shillings (\$2.50) per week, yet was ordered to pay to the government two shillings and six pence per week towards supporting his father. Another laborer who earned nine shillings per week was ordered to pay one shilling six pence towards the support of his parents, and so on with others. Read their criminal records and see how the laboring man is imprisoned for the most trivial offense. In one instance a young man was brought before a justice and sentenced to hard labor in prison for three months for the terrible crime of getting a few acorns in a nobleman's forest. A little girl nine years of age for gathering food for her pet rabbit was fined five pounds (\$20), and in default was sent to jail for three months. I might give you from my note-book a score of similar acts of barbarity, and this too while these thirty thousand land pro-

prietors enjoy an annual income of one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling, or \$750,000,000. From 1851 to 1861, the population increased seven million, and the agriculturists diminished four hundred thousand. Seven million more mouths to feed! four hundred thousand less hands to feed them! Millions of acres once covered with luxuriant harvests have been forcibly converted into pleasure grounds and shooting parks. *Where do the agricultural laborers go?* For every acre of ground thrown out of tillage a fresh stream of uneducated and unskilled labor pours into the great manufacturing towns. For every furrow less that is plowed, one more hungry man appears in the streets to swell the surplus population and bring the wages down. With less than half the soil under cultivation, their surplus population has become their curse. The London Times said in a leading article, "*For a whole generation man has been a drag in this country, and population a nuisance.*" This fact is everywhere apparent. The myriads of beggars which beset the traveler in every street proclaim it in unmistakable accents. You see it in the workshop, the work-house, and behind the prison walls.

But from all this Great Britain is learning a serious lesson. She is learning that the most costly thing a nation can keep is *an idle man*, for in the wake of idleness and ignorance, vice and crime will follow. She has four million paupers and criminals to care for. Not one in five of her farm laborers can read or write. And how does all this affect her productive industry? Do the ignorance and degradation of her industrial population enable her to produce better articles? Let her humiliating record at the Paris Exhibition, which I have quoted, answer that question.

Does it enable her manufacturers to produce goods more cheaply? I quote English authority when I tell you that France, Germany, Saxony and Belgium are outstripping

her in the race. She is obliged to purchase foreign talent and skill to compete with these nations. The Manchester calico-printer employs French designers and chemists at liberal salaries. Their glass works employ foreign science to aid in their management. Their potteries do the same. Their silver-smiths and diamond-setters depend upon foreign talent in design and execution, and in nearly all their most remunerative manufacturing enterprises the English manufacturers have declared that they have found it impossible to find men among their own artisans who have the scientific knowledge and practical skill for directing these works. Great Britain is sending thousands of pounds every year to France and Prussia, as a premium upon the scientific and professional education which she has blindly withheld from her own artisans.

Let it be remembered that the wealthiest empire upon the face of the globe, a people that in point of natural capacity and vigor of intellect are inferior to no nation, ancient or modern, an empire that has enjoyed inestimable civil and political advantages for at least two hundred years, and has lived for the last three hundred years in the intellectual sunshine of the Reformation, whose institutions of learning for the upper classes, and whose stores of intellectual wealth are no where excelled; let it be remembered that this great nation, unwisely disregarding the intellectual development of her farmers and mechanics, has been reduced as a manufacturing nation to the fourth rank, and was obliged to take a *back seat* in the great Temple of Industry at Paris in 1867.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of England, held just after the close of the Exhibition, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“*Resolved*, That the rapid progress and high excellence of Continental manufactures are, in the opinion of this association, mainly attributable to the schools for technical

education, which have for many years past been established in Germany and other parts of the Continent, and by means of which the art of design and other valuable scientific knowledge have been very generally acquired, to the great advantage of industrial pursuits; and that in order to enable our manufacturers to maintain the preëminence they have so long enjoyed, the necessity of establishing in this country institutions of a similar character be urged upon the government, and that for this purpose a committee be appointed by this association."

Dr. Lyon Playfair made use of the following language: "The result of the Exhibition is one at which England may well be startled. We saw France and Prussia approaching, and even excelling, us in those productions which were ours by hereditary and traditional rights. We have been groping our way in ignorant and bigoted security. We have refused technical education to our industrial population, and other nations have been getting before us; and if this Exhibition has no other effect than to convince us of our deficiencies, it will have had its mission so far as we are concerned. The present prosperity of this nation is so unmistakably interwoven with its manufacturing enterprise, and the prominence of this depends so much upon new adaptations, discoveries and improvements, as to demand for our workers upon the soil and in the shop the readiest and best educational training this nation can give.

"It is not only idle but suicidal to remain where we are; we must advance or lose trade and caste together. *Miserable is that nation which, after the Exhibition of 1867, does not comprehend the necessity for progress.*"

I very recently received from London a copy of "The Manufacturer's Monthly," which contained the following statement bearing upon this subject:—

"When we study the past progress of our arts, and their perceptible advancement, it is notorious that a disgraceful

degree of industrial ignorance exists amongst the artisans generally. So much so, that many eminent inventors declare that if they could influence artisans to adopt their inventions, or even cause them to feel an interest in their introduction or proper operation, a multitude of most useful inventions which are partially discarded, might be in successful operation at the present moment. But an ample apology for this apathy is presented in the fact that education among the masses has been limited; and, until lately, not a single school of art, or any system of industrial instruction, was ever offered for their acceptance.

“Amongst our legislators there are many who know their country’s needs, and are disposed to supply them; they would legislate for labor, develop industry, and exalt their age and nation; but legislation is an emblem of the elements which created it, and were it to war with these elements, to separate from the spirit which was the source of its being, its existence in such an attitude would soon cease. This is why the genius of British workmen is yet undeveloped. Their inventiveness and talent are, therefore, either misdirected or not utilized for the promotion of industry. It is on these accounts that they are excelled by German, French and Belgian workmen in inventiveness.”

We have lived to see demonstrated the truth of what Humboldt foresaw and predicted when he said, “the time was not far distant when science and manipulative skill must be wedded together; that the increasing prosperity of nations must be based upon the enlightened employment of natural forces;” and of that saying of Liebig, “The nation most quickly promoting the intellectual development of its industrial population must advance, as surely as the country neglecting must inevitably retrograde.”

When we of New Hampshire look around us now, and behold what other states are doing for the education of their farmers and mechanics, and bring to our minds the

fact that there is not in our whole state a single school of applied science, where our young men can have access to a working laboratory, an agricultural and mechanical museum, an experimental farm or mechanic shop, and there receive the practical training we have referred to, we may well ask ourselves, if things continue, how many years will elapse before it will be said of us, "*We have been groping our way in ignorant and bigoted security. We have refused technical education to our industrial population, and other states have been getting the start of us?*"

Should not all this admonish us to put forth all our energies to establish an institution which shall do for *our* industry what the schools I have spoken of have done and are still doing for other countries?

We would not blindly copy any foreign institution. Our institutions should be adapted to our own industrial population, our modes of life, and our methods in agriculture and the other arts. But, as experience is worth infinitely more than all theories, we may carefully study the methods which have been crowned elsewhere with abundant success, and adapt them, as far as possible, to our own circumstances and wants. It would be the height of folly to fail of this.

CHARACTER, AIM AND WANTS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

"The Practical Avocations" of a very large majority of the people of New Hampshire consist in gaining a livelihood by the cultivation of a rough, rocky, and not over-generous soil, and by bringing muscle, with brain behind it, and the forces of unconscious matter, to bear upon raw material in such a manner as to convert it into articles of use and ornament. The problem, therefore, for us to solve is, How can the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and

the Mechanic Arts be organized, equipped and operated so as to train the greatest possible number of that portion of the rising generation who are to engage in, mould and give character to, the agricultural and mechanical industries of this commonwealth.

One of the praiseworthy features of Mr. Morrill's bill to establish our National Industrial Colleges, is its *comprehensiveness*; for while it names the leading objects, it gives each state almost unrestricted license to establish an institution upon such a basis as shall best meet its own peculiar wants. The state of New Hampshire, we suppose, has just the same right under the act to establish a school of mines, or one of navigation, as any other state.

The two leading occupations in our state gave the name to, and should determine the character of, the institution; and the people have a right to insist that its character shall not be warped or changed in any way by its connection with other institutions. It has, or should have, its own line of work. It is the rival of no department now existing, or likely to exist, in Dartmouth College. It aims to educate a different class of young men, having different occupations in view, from most of those in any other department. It must have freedom enough to acquire vigor and influence on its own account. It should have all the rights and privileges of a separate and independent institution. Every dollar of its available funds should be honestly applied to the specific work which it aims to accomplish, and the public should be made to understand that all these rights are guaranteed through its own Board of Trustees, a majority of whom are appointed by the Governor of the state. To this corporate body is committed the sole charge of all its rights, interests and privileges. They are to determine, in accordance with the contract with Dartmouth College, what shall be the relation of this to other departments. They are to settle the schedule

of studies, the methods of instruction, the rights and duties of its Faculty, professors and teachers, to control its discipline and to regulate its expenditures; and it is highly important that these should be early settled and adjusted, that the people may fully understand that their interests are not to be embarrassed and jeopardized by what is regarded as too close a connection with other departments of the college.

Its professors and instructors should have a heart-felt interest in their work. They should become thoroughly familiar with the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and other industrial interests of the state. They should become acquainted with the largest possible number of those engaged in industrial pursuits, and seek to interest, encourage and instruct them in every possible way. The trustees and officers of the college should frequently confer with the officers of the various agricultural societies, the board of agriculture, mechanic associations, or other organizations that now exist, or may exist, in order to secure perfect harmony of action in endeavoring to accomplish the same great work, viz., to develop the resources, promote the growth, and increase the wealth and prosperity of New Hampshire. They should never lose sight of the fact that this institution has a specific and peculiar work of its own to accomplish, and cannot become a mere copy of any department of the college, of any academy, seminary, high school, or other institution of learning in our state. This college differs from all those institutions in the following points:

1st, In respect to the *classes of persons to be benefited by its instruction.*

2d, In respect to the *number and character of the studies pursued.*

3d, In respect to the *methods of instruction it will employ.*

4th, In respect to the *appliances required for such instruction*.

Most of the students will come from the country. They will have received only such mental training as our common schools afford. This training is far below that of the graded schools in our larger towns. In former years ability to "cipher" as far as the rule of three was considered an accomplishment. I have heard of one venerable matron who said that if her daughter "got as far as the rule of two" she thought "she would do for a farmer's wife." I am aware that our schools have been improved somewhat of late, but, to my personal knowledge, the graduates of one of our city schools twelve years ago had a very imperfect knowledge of the geography of our own country even. In arithmetic they had accomplished more, but could neither read, write nor speak our own language correctly.

One of the greatest obstacles to the success of technical education will be the want of a good English education on the part of our students when they enter. Our schools are on nearly the same grade as the "*Real Schule*" in Germany, but our youth are not taught in so thorough a manner. We shall be obliged to do certain work which should have been done in the preparatory school.

As an attainment especially desirable for the young farmer or mechanic, we would place first in importance a thorough training in the art of writing and speaking the English language. How unfortunate it has been, how have our industrial interests suffered, because our practical men have not acquired the habit of writing and speaking. Not unfrequently do we find the farmer or the mechanic superior to the professional man in sound judgment, good sense and in knowledge of the subject matter of discourse; but the former is compelled to remain silent, while an unjust and not unfrequently injurious prominence is given to the latter. In thousands of instances the practical men are

obliged to call upon the educated lawyer or minister to prepare for them reports and documents, or to make addresses and speeches, simply because the education they have received has failed to train them for this work. We claim that this subservient position of the industrial classes is entirely needless, if they will only avail themselves of, and give to their children, that "*liberal education*" which Congress has proposed to furnish them.

Our farmers and mechanics want an education which will enable them to place the results of their own experience in the public prints,—which will fit them for writing and delivering their own addresses at fairs and conventions, and for defending their own interests in the state Legislative halls and our national Congress.

If training young men in Composition, Declamation, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Drawing, is not practical instruction, then I think we had better invent some new meaning for the term *practical*. The term "liberal education of the industrial classes" would urge us to go still farther with general culture. It seeks to qualify a man for something more than a mere artisan. Manhood, in this free and enlightened country, has other duties and interests. Education should fit a man for society and citizenship, as well as for industry. The educated agriculturist and mechanic will not unfrequently be called upon to serve in Senate Chambers and Gubernatorial Chairs, and thus he needs a broader education than a simple knowledge of his art.

Again, nothing can be more absurd than to take undisciplined boys who have never acquired the habit of study, whose powers of observation and reasoning have never been developed, and place before them those intricate and abstruse "*branches of science which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts,*"—sciences which have baffled the keenest and best trained intellects which the world has

ever produced,—under the shallow pretence of teaching them the *science* of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Such a dose would give them a mental indigestion for which no educational pharmacopœia could furnish a remedy. It would be like taking an infant and depriving it of the nutriment which nature has provided, and cramming its stomach with lumps of hard-tack. Experience has taught us that before these studies can be entered upon with any reasonable hope of success, language must be studied enough to secure the power of nice discrimination and ready and accurate expression; that mathematical studies must be pursued sufficiently to acquire habits of mental concentration, to develop the capacity to form and combine abstract conceptions, and to pursue courses of deductive reasoning. Our students will, therefore, require, especially in the earlier part of their course, *some instruction common to all the departments of any college.*

We will not argue this point, but simply state that an examination of the studies pursued in eighty-four polytechnic, mechanic and agricultural schools in Europe, and in every industrial college yet established in this country, confirms this view.

The nature of the case, however, renders it necessary that this general instruction be limited. If we are to furnish such liberal education as will fit the student for the general duties of life, while he masters a special course, all in the space of three or four years, we must aim directly at the most practical and important things. It must be remembered that our students have not had three years of academical training, neither are they to have, after leaving us, three years of professional training. We are compelled, therefore, to differ in many respects, from the course pursued in other colleges.

WHAT WILL AN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE DO FOR THE FARMER
AND MECHANIC.

It is to take young men who have been made familiar at home with the more simple processes and practices of the farm or shop—to take them *where the shop, farm and common school leave them*—and give them such general training as will form good habits of study, and enable them to become first-class men, useful and influential citizens. It then proposes to cultivate their powers of observation by an experimental study of nature; to train them to use these powers of practical reasoning by a careful study of the methods of science; and finally to prepare them, by a careful study of both science and art, to bring their powers of observation and reasoning to bear upon all important questions connected with their occupations, just as the physician or lawyer makes use of his previous training and knowledge. We lack space for the full unfolding of these points; a single illustration must suffice.

Dr. Stephens, a Scotch physician and surgeon, saw a butcher killing a pig. He *observed* that he stirred the blood of the animal and added a handful of common salt to it while stirring, which immediately made it crimson, and on the stirring being discontinued the blood remained fluid. The change of the color of the blood awakened his curiosity. The butcher could give no explanation of the phenomenon, except that it kept it from jellying and spoiling. Dr. Stephens seized a vessel, caught some blood, and made several experiments by putting salt in it, and found that the blackest blood was instantly changed to a bright vermilion by salt. “Oh!” said he, “here is a fact which may lead to a practical rule.” He had *observed* in cases of yellow fever in the army, that the blood drawn was very black and fluid, and on adding salt it became vermilion,

and retained its freshness; whereas putridity of the blood is one of the characteristics of the yellow fever. He therefore abandoned the usual mode of treating it, and gave his patients a mixture of various salts, and in a very short time reduced the mortality of fever in the West Indies from one in five to one in fifty.

Dr. Stephens had received a practical education in the true sense of the term; he was trained as a minute observer, a careful experimenter and a close reasoner. He had the kind of education which the agriculturist needs. Let those tell us who treat with contempt the expression, "scientific training," how many years it would have taken the butcher to make the above-named discovery? Let the farmers of New Hampshire say, if their sons could but have the same training which Dr. Stephens had, how many years longer the system of agriculture in this state would present its present stationary, unthrifty and unremunerative attitude.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

But we shall never give our young men such training if we are content to follow in the beaten paths of mere textbook instruction. We shall merely cram their "cerebral baskets" with fragments of other men's knowledge, which will soon be forgotten, or if remembered will be of little practical value. Different and better methods should and will be introduced.

The setting apart of land to the value of ten million dollars, on the 17th of June, 1862, for the support of colleges in which those branches of study commonly called "natural sciences," must ever hold a prominent place, will constitute an era in the educational history of our nation of far greater importance than might at first appear. It will encourage a few original investigators in their effort

to train up a class of teachers who will deal with *things*, not *names*; who will *observe*, not *imitate*; who will not, with the broad field of original investigation before them, be content to fumble at the key of *second-hand* knowledge.

I hazard the assertion that more young men turned their attention toward a real practical and experimental study of Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, and kindred sciences, within one year after the passage of this bill, than in any ten years before. There are to-day hundreds of active brains and busy hands employed in collecting apparatus and specimens for museums, such as will afford increased facilities for giving thorough and practical instruction in these branches. The tide once set in this direction, it will move on until we have adopted more rational methods of unfolding the faculties of the young, by the introduction of at least the *rudiments* of natural science, into all our common schools.

There are plenty of young men who possess the taste and talent to become successful experimenters, if they can only be started upon the right track. There are hundreds of boys in our own state who will attend our ordinary schools and never get five practical ideas out of our textbooks in natural philosophy. Put a steam engine before the same class of boys and require them to take it apart and learn the use of the various pieces, and invent names for them, and they will soon be masters of the subject and have a *practical* knowledge of the engine. If any parts perplex or puzzle them, then will they gladly and *understandingly* refer to books for assistance. There are many boys in our state who never dream of turning the chemistry they have learned in our schools to any practical account; but put a few flasks, crucibles and retorts into their hands, and you will have experimenters upon the soil and in everything else; you will have a whole crop of Humphrey Davys, who will give us a new world of discoveries

in the tillage of the soil and in the increase of its productions to meet the wants of the gathering millions who are to crowd our country. I may, perhaps, better illustrate the methods of instruction which we should pursue by reference to that which I would make use of in my own department. After a student has received sufficient training in mathematics to enable him to pursue with success any branch of physical science, he should commence Chemistry. Now it is not enough that he learns the principles from a text-book. To see a demonstration of them by the instructor would be well, but I would go farther and provide him with a desk, apparatus and material, and have him perform with his own brains and hands such experiments as would illustrate and fix forever in his mind the laws of chemical action, the principles of the chemical nomenclature, and the nature of those substances which are important in common life and useful in the arts. Then I would give the young man who intends to become an agriculturist, specimens of minerals and of soils, also animal and vegetable substances, to examine, analyze and study. I would next make him acquainted with the theories of agricultural chemistry, and taking him out in the summer months upon the farm, would tell him to put these theories into the crucible of a series of experiments as carefully and scientifically conducted as those in the laboratory. We have thus not only given the man the education he needs to make a more successful farmer, but we are getting by this method the chaff separated from the wheat in all that large and rather crude mass of information concerning agriculture, which has been called science by way of courtesy. In this way we should have a sound basis for induction. We should get a collection, not of theories, but of facts—facts which would justify a broad and impregnable generalization, and which would furnish a valuable contribution to agricultural science. But w

would go even further than this; we would let no man graduate in the Department of Agriculture until, in addition to his examination in pure and applied science, he had gone out on the farm with several practical farmers and passed a plain, common-sense examination in practical agriculture, answering their questions how this or that field was cultivated, and why; what labor was employed upon it, and with what economic results; what processes of culture he would recommend; and so on, to the satisfaction of the committee. We should by this method send forth each year "a band of missionaries in behalf of improved agriculture, who would go out to spread the gospel of scientific agriculture, who would contend earnestly against all agricultural vices, and whose homes would be new centers of light."

APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED INSTRUCTION.

It will be apparent to the Trustees that a system of education of this kind must demand a considerable outlay, must necessarily be far more expensive than teaching young men to commit to memory from a few text-books. It will require buildings for various purposes,—lecture rooms, working rooms, laboratories, cabinets, collections of apparatus, models and machines, land and shops. It will require a vast deal of labor on the part of professors and instructors in collecting, arranging and keeping in order all these appliances. I have a large collection of facts, which have been obtained with much labor and considerable expense, showing what endowments are required to carry on similar institutions in Europe, also facts showing what other states in this country are doing for their Industrial colleges; too much space would be required for their insertion here. Allow me, however, to call your attention to some *conclusions* arrived at upon the subject by the late

President Hitchcock. Some of you doubtless remember that he was appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature as one of the commissioners to establish a College of Agriculture in that state. He was requested to visit as many of the agricultural institutions in Europe as would enable him to understand the prevalent system of instruction and the expense of operating these institutions. From his report we extract the following:

“OUTLINES OF A PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN
MASSACHUSETTS.

“Let an agricultural School or College of the superior class be established in the state, possessed of all the means (teachers, books, apparatus, specimens, farm, &c.,) necessary to give a finished education in the principles and practice of agriculture. Such a school, it seems to me, should embrace the following particulars, *at least*: 1st, *A school of instruction by lectures and recitations in the following branches*: Practical agriculture, elementary and applied chemistry, natural history, elementary and applied mineralogy and geology, anatomy and physiology, and veterinary medicine and surgery. 2d, *Collections of the following descriptions*: Models of agricultural instruments, of dried fruits, of dried grasses, grains, &c; specimens, planed, of the useful kinds of wood; models of the varieties of fruits; collections of minerals and rocks for instruction in mineralogy and geology; an economic collection, embracing all the minerals, rocks, fossils, soils, marls, clays, &c., useful in the arts; insects injurious to vegetation; stuffed specimens, and drawings of the species and varieties of animals useful in agriculture; a museum of comparative and human anatomy; chemical and philosophical apparatus; and a scientific and agricultural library. 3d, *A model and experimental farm of moderate size, and instruction in prac-*

tical farming, &c., &c." The number of instructors he puts down at *six*, and says, "This appears to me the *smallest* number of Professors with which an institution could be respectable and useful, even at its commencement. The number is much less than at nearly all the higher agricultural seminaries in Europe." Of the methods given by which the preceding plan can be put into operation, we give the outlines of two as found in this report. "The first method would be for the state to assume at once the whole expense and responsibility of the entire system. For the first year the expenses would be nearly as follows: Purchase of a farm, with farm-house, barns, &c., \$10,000; boarding-house (if necessary), \$10,000; building for lectures, recitations, and cabinet, \$25,000; apparatus, books, models, specimens, &c., \$10,000; contingent expenses, \$5,000; salaries of President and Professors, \$7,000; in all, \$67,000. If the state should choose to endow at once the presidency and five professorships, it would require an additional appropriation of about \$105,000." The annual expenses, after the first year, he sets down as \$9,200. In regard to the above statements and figures, he says, "I think a less amount could not accomplish the objects in view."

Another method which he suggests, "by which a considerable part of the expenditure might for a time be saved, the school brought even earlier into operation, and ultimately reach the same standard," is as follows:—

"*Let the Agricultural Institute be located so near some existing literary institution, that the pupils could attend its scientific lectures, and study its collections in Natural History.* By such a plan the pupils of the agricultural school might have access almost, perhaps quite, free of expense to the following course of lectures, until the state should be ready to endow a full corps of professors, and make the proper collections,—a course on Anatomy and Physiology, on

Mineralogy and Geology, on Zoölogy and Botany, and on Natural Philosophy. Such a course as this is entirely practicable, as I am prepared to show if the committee wish for details."

He then gives the expense of establishing the college on this basis, very much as before, but at a less expense of several thousands of dollars, while the annual expense after the first year is about *one-third* as much as on the first plan. In considering these statements, it must be borne in mind that prices have advanced, at least fifty per cent., since this estimate was made.

WHAT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CAN FURNISH.

The latter method suggested by Dr. Hitchcock to the Legislature of Massachusetts has, in a measure, been adopted by New Hampshire in locating its Agricultural College at Hanover. If the position which we have taken respecting the selection of studies, the method of instruction and the appliances required is correct, and meets with your approval, a practical question now arises, *How much* of this can Dartmouth College supply? You are doubtless aware that one of the first objections raised against the location of the college in connection with an existing institution was, that it would fail to become sufficiently practical in its character to accomplish what was contemplated in its original creation.

Now, is it not evident to any candid, thinking man, since the entire management of all its interests is in the hands of its own Board of Trustees, a majority of whom are appointed by the Governor of the state, that this Board have it in their power to give the institution such form and method as will best serve the industrial interests of the state; and if the institution fails to do this, *any* and *all* complaints in this respect are to be made to the *Board* and not to the officers of Dartmouth College. It has all the

rights and privileges of an independent institution, and, if it fails to meet the wants of the state, then the state through its own officers is to be censured. We mention this in this connection, because there is much misapprehension on this point. Dartmouth College has the facilities, in the first place, to furnish the State College, in quality second to none in the land, and at a rate lower than can be furnished elsewhere, all that limited amount of "liberal culture" which the Congressional Act, the experience of more than fifty years of European industrial schools, with the programme of our own industrial colleges, and the voice of reason, and the dictates of common sense, declare *we must have*. But how is it in the second place, when we come to the practical instruction,—for this we must have? All practical men will, we suppose, agree that natural philosophy is one of the requisite studies in such an institution; and we suppose, too, that they will agree that if we have any such instruction at all, it should be *practical*; and we take it for granted that they will also agree that this practical instruction cannot be given with the aid of text-books alone.

Prof. Huxley, and we know of no better authority, says that the teaching of any branch of physical science with text-books alone is a sham and a humbug, and no man would engage in it unless he wishes to be considered an apostor." If this is so, apparatus will be required, and the farther we go into the practical, the greater will be the amount of apparatus needed. Now we could not, of course, think of giving *less* practical instruction than in the classical course, which does not aim at special or practical training at all. But it requires from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars' worth of apparatus, and an annual expenditure of eight hundred dollars for repairs, &c., to render the instruction sufficiently practical for the *classical* curriculum; and one important item more is, that it

requires a fifteen-hundred to two-thousand-dollar man to give instruction with this apparatus. Now the State College can have the benefit of this apparatus, man and all, for two dollars per recitation, and can have as little or much as its guardians think proper.

Again, the methods of instruction which we have pointed out in the department of chemistry will require a working laboratory. For student work alone, it will need gas, fuel, apparatus and material; and unlike other apparatus, it must be constantly renewed. Nor is this all; when we have awakened a due interest among agriculturists, a large amount of material will be sent to the institution for examination and analysis. This will require us to keep an analytical laboratory in a working condition the year round. I have examined this matter carefully, in both large and small European institutions. The smallest analytical laboratory I found was at Pomritz, Germany, and I was told by Dr. Heiden that the lowest possible sum with which he could keep a working laboratory was eight hundred Prussian Thalers per annum, equivalent to eight hundred dollars in greenbacks. Now, when we consider that the Germans oftentimes carry economy beyond the limits of prudence, and remember that nine-tenths of the chemical apparatus used in this country is imported at a great cost directly from Germany, or other European countries, we may conclude that any institution which will share a portion of this expense will be of assistance to the State College. While the college cannot furnish all these appliances, because she has them not, a plan has been wrought out and will be presented for your consideration, by which they can be obtained, and the annual expenditure for this purpose can be diminished more than fifty per cent.

In the same manner it may be shown, but room is lacking for details, that collections and arrangements of material for an agricultural and mechanical museum of

sufficient extent to carry out the only system of instruction which can give our farmers and mechanics the education they need, will require more funds than we can reasonably expect to have at our command. And here, as in the department of chemistry, the college has not, nor ever will have for its own use, a museum containing all that we should require. It has some collections which are indispensable for proper instruction in our industrial college, and there is a prospect that these collections will be largely increased within a short time. The plan to which we have referred will also show how the state may have free use of the collections now belonging, or which may belong, to the college, and with a very moderate expenditure for collections for its own special work become well equipped for thorough and practical instruction.

From the foregoing statements and illustrations it appears: —

1st, That the instruction adapted to industrial colleges is of two kinds, general and special, and that the latter is expensive.

2d, That Dartmouth College can furnish such general culture as the industrial classes require.

3d, That it can furnish a portion, and *only* a portion, of the teaching force and appliances for the required technical instruction.

4th, That by coöperation with Dartmouth College, the state College can secure and maintain such laboratories and museums as are essential to its success, for less than one-half the cost of the whole.

5th, There are *collateral advantages* to be secured by its location in connection with the old college, to which reference has been made.

Finally, the more searching our examination into the workings of similar institutions abroad, and in our own country (so far as they have had experience) the more

apparent is it that the endowment required at the outset, and the annual expenditure necessary, will oblige us to husband our resources, both in men and money, and concentrate our efforts upon the object of making our institution worthy of our age and people. And I venture the opinion, that if our State will enter into a hearty coöperation with its only college, the industrial classes of the state will receive benefits from the national land grant which they can secure in no other way. For we shall thereby prevent the waste of means, the weakening of resources, the repetition of professorships, libraries, apparatus and materials, consequent upon scattering instead of combining; and we shall thus be able to give New Hampshire an institution answering to the hopes of its founders, the history of the state and the capacity of its people.

IMMEDIATE AND PROSPECTIVE WANTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

These are, first, a Building or some considerable part of a building set apart for its own local habitation and use. Two recitation rooms will be needed within four months, and others in due time. A room suitable for a working chemical laboratory for students should be provided and fitted up immediately. One of my first efforts during the autumn was to take the steps necessary to establish a State Museum in connection with the institution, to be designated "The New Hampshire Museum of General and Applied Science." This plan appears to meet the approbation of all, and why should it not? Massachusetts has at least half a dozen good museums of one kind or another, and New Hampshire *none*. We believe that no argument is necessary to show the utility and importance, or to enforce the propriety, of securing its completion in order to give, in addition to the usual branches of education, instruction of particular and special benefit to agriculturists.

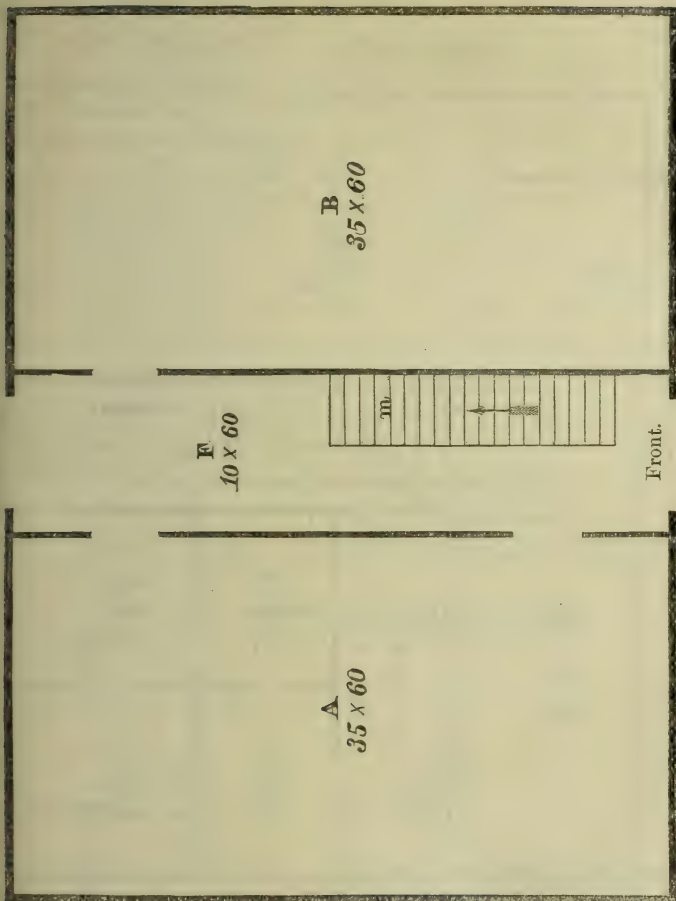
We cannot put too high a value upon the educational

importance of museums. They are the only means of efficiently teaching those branches of knowledge which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Books are of great service to the advanced student, to the lecturer and the instructor, but they are often dry and without meaning to the farmer's boy. Yet to the mere beginner, skeletons of domestic animals, specimens of minerals, models of implements and machinery would have a strange fascination. Each one of these objects would be to him a picture with which, by the laws of association, much knowledge would be permanently linked ; it would furnish, so to speak, the pegs upon which memory would hang ideas, facts and hard names. Then, again, the influence of a museum upon the public is almost as important as upon the student. The State Industrial College should be a centre of light and instruction to the entire people. Such a museum should contain geological and mineralogical specimens arranged and classified for instruction ; samples of soils, marls and peat ; botanical specimens, especially those illustrative of the botany of our own state ; native wools, textile fabrics in all the stages of utilization ; collections of grains and straws ; vegetable products ; skeletons of domestic animals ; specimens of the birds, fish and reptiles of our own state ; insects injurious to vegetation ; agricultural implements ; samples of every thing manufactured in the state ; models to illustrate the art of mining, glass-blowing, calico printing, &c. ; machinery sufficient to illustrate the principles of practical mechanics. It is believed that had we a suitable building for such a museum, a single appeal to the generosity of our citizens would secure for us a very large collection in a short time, and that such a collection would do more to enlist the sympathies of our practical men than could be done in almost any other way. We need a building for this purpose, even though all other rooms could be furnished by the old college.

After much study and many hours of consultation with our President, the conclusion has been reached, that the wants of the institution can be most advantageously met and with the greatest economy of means, by the erection of a single plain and substantial building of brick, sufficiently commodious for all present purposes. One of the finest sites in the town, looking down the Connecticut valley, has been selected, and we have no doubt but that the Trustees of Dartmouth College, in their desire to offer the State College any facility in their power, will be disposed to set apart this valuable site for our use without expense to the state. In order to give you more definite and distinct impressions of the size and internal arrangements of the proposed building, we present for your inspection small plans of the several floors. It should be borne in mind, that these plans are little more than suggestions of what is wanted. Doubtless, upon further consultation, some modifications will be found desirable; nevertheless, they will, we trust, serve to give the Board a general idea of what we are aiming at. The building proposed is to be 60 by 80 feet, and four stories. One half of the first floor will be used for the department of Agriculture and Horticulture, to contain a collection of farming and garden implements, drawings of farm buildings, plans of farms, gardens, &c., drawings of the various breeds of domestic animals, &c., &c. The other half of this floor may be used for a collection of machines, models, &c., &c., as will be invaluable for purposes of instruction in practical mechanics.

The second floor, as will be seen by reference to Plan No. 2, will constitute a well appointed chemical laboratory. It will be noticed that large provisions have been made, for the arrangement of rooms, for practical chemistry; and these rooms can be secured and properly supplied with all necessary conveniences, it will afford our young men superior advantages in this important department.

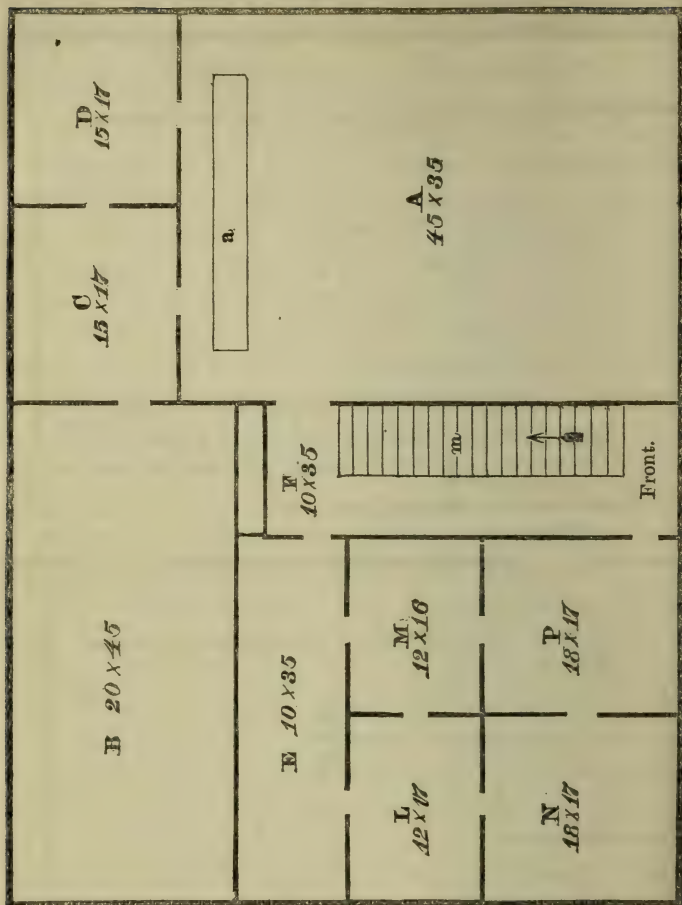
PLATE NO. 1.—FIRST FLOOR.



No. 1.

A Agricultural implements, plans, drawings, &c. *B* Machines, models, &c.
F Hall. *m* Stairs.

PLATE No. 2. — SECOND FLOOR.

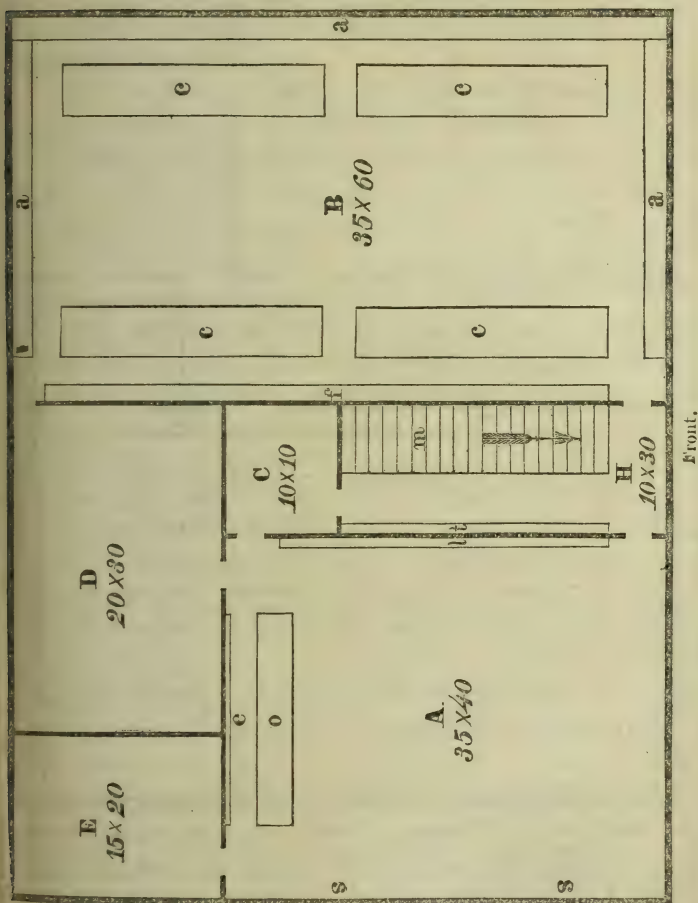


A Lecture and Recitation room. *B* Working Laboratory. *C* Weighing room. *D* Apparatus room. *E* Furnace room. *F* Hall. *L* Private working room. *M* Dark room for Chemicals. *N* Library room. *P* Office. *a* Table. *m* Stairs.

The third floor (Plate No. 3) will contain collections coming from the State Survey, and other specimens illustrating general and applied geology and mineralogy, such as crystal models, minerals, ores and metallurgical products

models of furnaces, fossils, economic minerals, rocks, models of mining machines and tools.

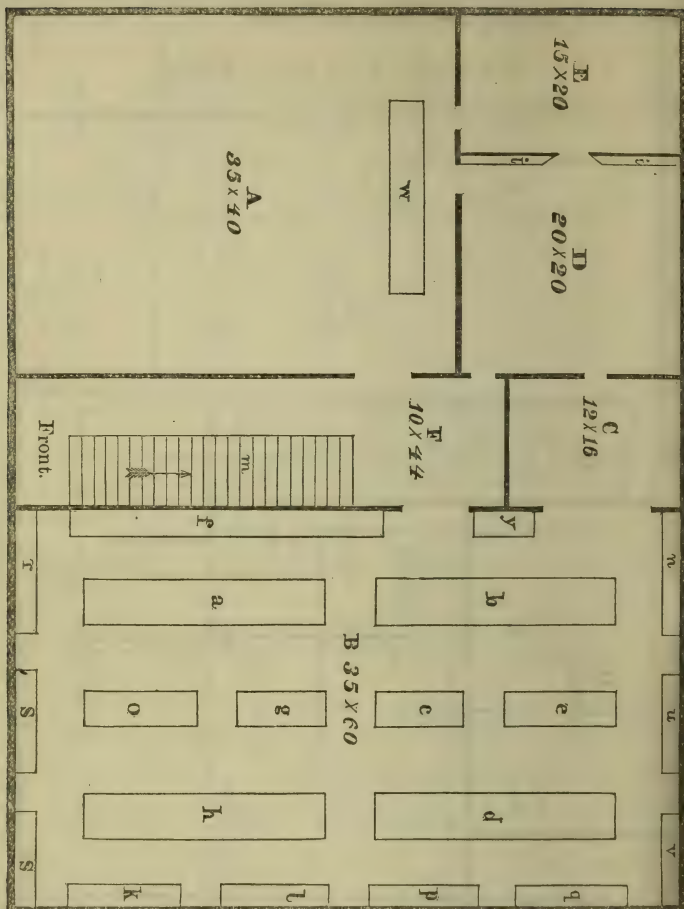
PLATE No. 3. — THIRD FLOOR.



Front.

A Recitation and lecture room. *B* Museum. *C* Closet. *D* Museum. *E* Private room. *H* Hall. *a a* Wall cases with gaps for windows. *c c* Horizontal cases. *e* Diagrams. *f* Sections illustrating the Geology of New Hampshire and Vermont. *l* Geological maps of North America. *m* Stairs. Table, drawers beneath with specimens for illustration. *s s* Walls occupied by physical maps. *t* Model of the White Mountains.

PLATE No. 4. — FOURTH FLOOR.



A Lecture room. B Museum. C Alcove to museum, or closet to working room. D Working room. E Private room. F Hall. a Productive industry of the State in sugar, starch, preserved fruit, &c. b Textile fibres and fabrics. c Models of fruits, roots, &c. d Insects. e Skeleton of an ox. f Skeleton of a sheep. g Skeleton of a hog. h Skeleton of a horse. i Productive industry of the State in iron, steel, leather, brick, &c. j Reptile fishes, &c. k Birds. l Mammals. m Weeds. n Plants of State. o Wood. p Seeds. q Grains. r Grasses. s Wools. t Stairs. u Table. v Closets.

The fourth story is to contain an agricultural museum, and it may be seen that one prominent feature in the arrangement is to illustrate the productive industry of New Hampshire, while representative specimens necessary for practical instruction in all branches of natural history will have a place.

Such a building, properly furnished and equipped, would not only enable us to render the instruction sufficiently practical for our students, but it would also place the institution in such an independent position as to silence the opposition which has arisen on the alleged ground that the State College is to become only a subordinate department of the old college. If we can give the students of the State College the largest and most modern building in the whole institution for their local habitation, and one designed, arranged and equipped for their special wants, what more could be desired for a beginning?

A building of some sort we must have, in addition to all the facilities that Dartmouth College can furnish, or the institution can not go on with any reasonable hope of success; and, moreover, there is a pressing demand for its *immediate* use. The State College has already chemical apparatus sufficient for twenty students to work out the experiments in elementary chemistry and the more simple analysis of minerals, vegetable and animal substances. It has also upwards of seven hundred volumes of books, five hundred of which were purchased in Europe. These were purchased with the view of establishing a working library in the various departments of science relating to agriculture and other useful arts. No attempts have been made to secure a *general* library, for that exists in the old college, and to it our students have access. Not over ten of the works purchased are to be found in the Dartmouth College library, and these would not have been obtained had there been a catalogue of that library accessible at the time.

The institution has also a collection of minerals, of Prussian and Austrian grains, of specimens illustrating the raw material and process of various manufactures, drawings of European agricultural implements, &c. These are now piled up on long tables, in small rooms. Many other collections have been, and are still being, received, which must be provided for immediately.

There is another matter to which I desire to call your attention, and that is the *geological survey of the state*,—a work which can be made to be of great value to the Industrial College, and which, unless arrangements are soon made for the reception and preservation of the specimens of minerals, rocks, &c., coming from the survey, will lose much of its importance and usefulness.

This is one of the most noble enterprises which New Hampshire has ever undertaken; and it will not only result in the development of her *mineral wealth*, but will be the foundation, it is confidently believed, of an earnest and enlightened effort to promote the *agriculture* of the state. It is exceedingly desirable, therefore, that it be so extended as to become a complete agricultural survey. Could we go still farther, and embrace an entire *hydro-graphic* survey, and thereby let men of means and enterprise know something of the immense water-power which we possess, capital would be invited from abroad, railroads extended, the value of property enhanced, and every enterprise spring into newness of life and prosperity. Let those who have misgivings on this point study the example of Maine. There will come from this survey collections which will be invaluable for purposes of instruction in the State College, and of great scientific and practical worth to the state. It is hoped that these collections will not be suffered to meet the fate of a former collection belonging to the state, but that the immediate erection of a building may be secured, in order that they may be properly classified

and arranged by our geologist, so as to be of the greatest possible service to the college and the state. This collection, together with others, is now rapidly coming in, and provision for them should be immediately made. Several thousand specimens are already at the railway station, awaiting transportation to a suitable building for their preservation and practical use.

I here insert a letter addressed by our state geologist to the President of the Institution, upon this subject :

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., President of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

MY DEAR SIR:

At your request I present you with a brief statement of what appear to be the proper elements of the Museum designed to illustrate the Geology and Mineralogy of New Hampshire, which I have been directed by the Legislature to procure for the Agricultural College under your care.

The Act that establishes the Geological Survey, provides for the collection of two suites of specimens, the one to be deposited at Concord, and the other with the Agricultural College at Hanover. Inasmuch as Hanover is near the geographical center of both New Hampshire and Vermont, it seems very desirable that the second collection, in distinction from the first at Concord, should illustrate the natural resources of both these states. The Geological Survey can, of course, collect only the specimens from New Hampshire; but we may rely upon contributions from friends and individual exertions in the field for the means to illustrate Vermont.

There should be a series of specimens to illustrate geological sections. Both states together form a square territory embracing nearly 20,000 square miles; in round numbers 150 miles long from north to south, and 125 miles wide from east to west. The formations run nearly north and south. Hence the stratigraphical structure of these two States could be admirably exhibited upon a wall—say 15 by 50 feet—with a series of shelves, twelve in number, arranged one above another. The specimens from the south border should be placed upon the lowest shelf, those from the Canadian border upon the upper shelf, and the rest upon the

higher or lower levels according to their geographical position. The specimens should be collected along twelve straight lines, running east and west. Upon the wall, behind the shelves, there should be colored geological sections, drawn upon a scale (thus exhibiting the mountains and valleys also), and small numbers should be printed upon the very parts of the sections from which the specimens in front were collected, the figures corresponding to those marked upon the rocks.

With this note I enclose a small map of New Hampshire and Vermont, which may correspond to the wall spoken of with twelve shelves across it holding specimens, to illustrate the colored sections between them. Neither the profiles nor the stratigraphical structure displayed in the sketch must be taken as truthful delineations; but they vividly portray the utility of the proposed exhibition.

By such a mode of exhibition there can be represented at a glance the geographical position of the specimens the elevations and depressions of the surface, the stratigraphical structure of the rocks, and the geological character of all the formations in New Hampshire and Vermont. When completed, students from abroad who desire to become familiar with the natural resources of these two states will naturally be attracted to the Institution under your care.

2. There should be a large *Model of the White Mountain Group*, or that part of the country lying between the B. C. & M. R.R. and G. T. R.R. in New Hampshire.

3. Special collection of all the *Minerals* in New Hampshire and Vermont.

4. *Economical collection*, or specimens of all mineral substances quarried, dug or mined for use in the arts or practical life. From New Hampshire the list would embrace: (a) *Building materials*,—granite, slate, flagstone, limestone, soapstone, clay for bricks, etc. (b) *Use in the Arts*,—enameled slate, quartz and feldspar for glass, mica, soapstone, plumbago, precious stones, fluor-spar, polishing powder, moulding sand, ochres for paints, etc. (c) *Agricultural*,—peat, marl, phosphate of lime, limestone, scythe-stones, etc. (d) *Chemical*,—copperas, alum, titanium, arsenic,—and the metals of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, manganese, tin, molybdenum, zinc.

From Vermont most of the same articles would be obtained, also marble and serpentine.

5. Connected with the Museum there should be specimens to illustrate the manufactured condition of the articles just enumerated.

6. For special illustration, models of mineral crystals, specimens of mining machinery, models of furnaces and of mines.

7. *Surface Geology*, or samples of different soils, specimens showing the curious dispersion of rocks by the ice-drift, etc.

If the Geological Survey is properly conducted, all the different collections enumerated above, so far as they relate to New Hampshire, will in due time find their way to Hanover; and we may confidently expect that the shelves designed to exhibit the natural resources of our sister state will not long remain empty.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. HITCHCOCK,

State Geologist.

This letter was placed in my hands before completing the plans for a building, and it will be seen that the collections referred to have been assigned a prominent position in the proposed museum. The wall of sections mentioned in the letter and illustrated by the colored diagram (see frontispiece) must commend itself to every practical man. Here we are to have, without one single dollar of extra expense to the state, a complete map illustrating the geology of New Hampshire and Vermont—a map not made of paper, printer's ink and water colors, but of Nature's own materials, of the rocks themselves as they have been collected from each section. A boy can be taught more about the geology of his own state in one day from this map than from all the text-books ever published.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The second want of the institution is an Experimental Farm. I have urged the importance of sound and practical training in those branches of science which relate to agriculture and other useful arts. I have endeavored to

point out what will be required for such instruction, and how the same may be obtained with the least possible burden upon the finances of the state. I urge this that we may avoid the fatal mistake which has been, in several instances, made, in allowing similar institutions to be dragged down into mere apprentice-shops for teaching only the *manual arts* of agriculture and mechanics ; but let us, with equal care, avoid that other error of giving all science and no practice. After we have laid the foundation, we want a farm, so that during the summer months after the student in agriculture has become familiar with the principles which underlie intelligent and successful practice, he may be taken upon it, and taught the details of farming and the business connected therewith.

I would pay the student a fair compensation for his work, and I would offer prizes in this or that particular work, where there is an opportunity for the exercise of skill, judgment, or the application of scientific knowledge. Manual labor would serve to promote the health of the student. He would cultivate habits of industry, and by working where he could see the application of the principles which he had learned, there would be created a practical interest in, and a comprehension of, those studies which could never be obtained by mere abstract study. Doubts have been expressed whether any system of manual labor could be carried on in connection with a literary institution of a high order ; but the system is already in practical operation, and has been for years. Many of the best scholars and most respected young men in Dartmouth College are to a considerable extent supporting themselves by farm-work in vacation, and other employments ; and moreover, during the whole summer term quite a number are excused from certain exercises that they may have more time for this purpose.

Upon this farm, experiments should be constantly made

for the express benefit of men engaged in agriculture in every section of the state. Here new theories should be tested before being *hastily adopted*, as they too often are. The student should be taught how to conduct experiments the most rigid and thorough as to every detail and particular; experiments upon tillage, enriching and renewing of lands, breeding of stocks, &c., taking into account all the most minute and variable conditions, data and circumstances. A faithful, exact and systematic registration of every such experiment, including specific statements as to all particulars alluded to, should be kept. Till we have these tests and tables furnished, we have no rational induction and, of course, no development of principles that will give us proper science. A series of such experiments should be made yearly, and the results made known to the public. Allow me to suggest a few of those which now occur to me.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

Experiments showing the effect of draining on different kinds of soil, by using every variety of tile and trying it at different depths. Contrast the benefits to be derived from deep, intermediate and shallow plowing. Contrast the customary preparation of the soil for crops with that of its most thorough pulverization and aration. Test the comparative advantages in plowing, of laying the furrow-slice flat, at different angles, and nearly on edge. Test the respective benefits derived from late autumn plowing, early spring and late spring plowing, on both heavy and light soils. Experiments should be made of new tools of all kinds as soon as they come into the market, to test their usefulness, and reports of the results given to the public.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY THE APPLICATION OF MANURES
AND COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1. A series of experiments to ascertain on what kind of soil, in what quantities and to what crop, lime should be applied, so as to best improve the soil and increase the crop ; and whether it is better applied to the surface or plowed in, and to what depth.

2. Experiments to test the value of plaster with various crops.

3. Experiments to test the value of lime and plaster on green crops, as clover, oats, corn, buckwheat, roots, &c., as they are plowed under for manure ; also experiments to test the agricultural value of all fertilizers in the market as salt, ashes, guano, sulphuric acid, &c.

4. Experiments to test the agricultural and commercial value of all manufactured phosphates, muriates and other fertilizers, (1) by chemical analysis, and (2) by application to the soil.

5. Experiments to test the comparative values of shed and outside barnyard manure, their application at the different seasons of the year, and whether it is best to plow them under and at what depth, or apply them as a top-dressing, and at what time of the year a top-dressing should be applied.

6. Experiments to test the value of sods, muck, earth lime, salt, &c., in making composts.

EXPERIMENTS UPON GROWING CROPS.

Corn.

1. It is asserted that plants abhor their own pollen and degenerate by the continuous use of one kind of seed on the same soil for a series of years. Test whether this be correct, and whether corn and other crops are benefited by planting several varieties together, and a

different times, so that thereby the fructification of the plant would be more perfect, and its product increased.

2. Plant seed from the but-end, middle, and tip-end of an ear of corn in separate places, so that the pollen of one cannot reach the other, and continue to plant in the same way from the corresponding part of the produce, and note the results, so as to ascertain what part of the ear is best for seed.

3. Experiment with planting corn by hoeing it in chequered rows, and by drilling it both in hills and a grain in a place, and in rows different distances apart, managing to have the same amount of stalks on the same amount of ground.

4. Ascertain whether there is any benefit derived from steeping corn or other seeds.

5. And also the proper time for selection of seed corn, and its subsequent preservation.

Wheat.

1. Ascertain what crop is best to precede the sowing of wheat.

2. Test thick and thin seeding, and ascertain the best amount of seed per acre. Also the merits of early, middle and late planting, and sowing broadcast and covering with harrow or plow, compared with drilling; and also the proper depth to cover the seed. Should the ground be rolled and made smooth or left rough through the winter.

3. Test the profitableness of the wheat crop in various localities.

4. Whether young grass and weeds exercise an injurious influence among the wheat, or would it be better to have the wheat entirely clear of them.

Oats.

1. Test the early and late sowing of this grain.

2. Whether best drilled in or sown broadcast, and the proper depth to plant.

3. Thick and thin seeding, or the best quantity of seed per acre.

4. All the promising varieties of oats should be procured and tested, and their worth reported.

Barley.

1. Test all the promising varieties of barley as far as practicable.

2. The best time for sowing.

3. Broadcast seeding and drilling.

4. The proper quantity of seed per acre.

5. And the best way to harvest it with greatest economy.

Potatoes.

1. Test whether the previous plowing and preparation of soil should be deep or shallow for potatoes.

2. Which is best, to plant in rows or chequered hills.

3. Should they be covered deep, or otherwise.

4. Is flat culture best, or should they be ridged up while growing.

5. Test the different methods of best guarding potatoes from rotting, both before and after digging.

6. For at least ten years grow potatoes from whole tubers — both large, medium sized and small seed ; each succeeding year select the seed from its proper ancestry, the large from that grown from large seed, &c., and each year report the number of potatoes in the class planted that it requires to make 60 lbs.

7. Also compare the above for the same time with similar sized potatoes selected from their preceding class, but cut into halves, quarters, &c., and the different ends used in separate lots ; note carefully year by year the results, so that eventually we may know what is the best size and form of potato to plant.

GRASS.

1. If grass in wheat be injurious to the growth and health of that grain, after what crop and when shall it be sown.
2. What is the proper quantity of seed per acre, and whether it be desirable to sow but one kind, or several kinds together.
3. Whether top-dressing is indispensable to the continued growth of permanent grass lands.
4. What is the proper time to cut grass for making the best quality of hay.
5. And at what stage of its growth can the greatest quantity of hay per acre be cut.

LIVE STOCK AND FEEDING.

1. Test whether as great an amount and value of animal products can be obtained in the soiling of cattle, as in the ordinary way of pasturing.
2. A series of experiments should be instituted to test the comparative value of raw and cooked food for stock.
3. Test the feeding of roots, especially to cows and other stock, and note their value as milk-and-butter-producing food.
4. And also test the comparative value of oats and wheat bran when ground with corn, or of corn alone, used for the purpose of fattening cattle.
5. Whether oat-meal and straw are beneficial to butter-producing cows, or otherwise.
6. It shall be the duty of the Farm to procure the very best breeds of stock in every department that can be obtained in this country or Europe, so as to show the true and standard type of each, and with a view to have such stock in the future for sale from their natural increase, and also to experiment in crossing, precaution all the time being taken against running into merely fancy stock, as fast horses, &c.

7. A due and proper care should especially be exercised to select the proper stock from which to breed the best dairy cows.

EXPERIMENTAL MACHINE SHOP.

One more want which may be regarded as prospective. The mechanic arts are placed upon an equal footing with agriculture, and we need a small, experimental machine-shop as much as an experimental farm. We cannot, if we would, separate these two great interests in our state, nor can any man tell us which is the more important. We might as well ask which is the better half of a pair of shears. We need, therefore, a shop which shall be dedicated to the study and development of the wonder-working forces and agencies of the mechanic arts, and which is to be supplied with the conveniences necessary for good work, with machines necessary for illustration, so as to entice the thought, the inventive genius and taste of young men into an acquaintance with those processes which bear upon those various arts. Then we shall be able to give not only abstract instruction—the research and reflection of the student, ranging over all authorities and theories—but we shall have also the illustration at hand, the chain which links theory with fact, and binds the school of study with the shop of practice. And when we have the institution fully organized, furnished and put into vigorous operation, measures should be adopted to arouse the people to the importance of availing themselves of its advantages. If there is to be such an institution in our state, pride, if no higher motive, should induce us to make it equal in efficiency to that of any other state. Now, as it requires the same outfit to educate small as large classes, we should not rest until we see a goodly number go forth each year trained for their special service in the battle of life. As

an inducement, the state scholarships will do something, but these are not sufficient. In some states each agricultural society has voted a scholarship. This would be of great service; but a plan which has been suggested by a member of your Board, seems to me to be the most efficient of all. He proposes to have each town vote a scholarship and the selectmen nominate a candidate for admission to the college. The sum of thirty dollars per year from any town could be no appreciable burden upon the tax-payers.

There are many other points of interest and importance which I had thought of touching upon, but as I have already extended this report to undue length, I must hold these in reserve for some future occasion. If I have given the Board any facts, hints, or suggestions which will aid them in accomplishing the arduous task before them, I shall feel amply rewarded for my effort. Invoking the blessing of a beneficent Providence upon our work, and commending it to the patience and the generous charities of our fellow citizens, it only remains for us to push forward, with unfaltering purpose, in building up an institution which will improve and elevate Agriculture and other Useful Arts, stimulate and guide Invention, and which will prove a lasting benefit to the State, the Country and the World.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. DIMOND.

HANOVER, N. H., April 26, 1869.

The main views set forth in the preceding able and elaborate paper are in full accordance with those briefly presented by this Board to the Legislature in their first and second annual reports. They have been carried out, confirmed and illustrated by Professor Dimond with a clearness and force which much impressed the Trustees, and will doubtless secure for them the careful consideration of your honorable body. After due deliberation, the Trustees unanimously adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1st, That while the Trustees of Dartmouth College have faithfully performed their agreement in relation to furnishing our students various facilities for the prosecution of their studies, it is nevertheless evident, in view of the importance of the objects contemplated, and of the privileges afforded by other like institutions, that additional provision should be made for carrying on the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. It is especially desirable that a building should be erected for the use of the institution, which shall be recognized as its local habitation, containing a chemical laboratory and lecture room, an agricultural and mechanical museum, recitation rooms, library room, and other appropriate and serviceable apartments.

Resolved, 2d, That these Resolutions be communicated by the President to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, with the view of ascertaining what they would be able and willing to do in furtherance of the object above named, in connection either with private donations for that purpose, or with any appropriation which may be made by the Legislature.

These resolutions were communicated by the President to the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and a response was received from them in the following form :

“Resolved, That in view of the importance to the people of the state of the interests to be promoted by the College

of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the Trustees of Dartmouth College respond to the action of the Trustees of the said College in the following propositions :

“ 1. They will coöperate in the erection of a large building for such purposes as are indicated in the resolutions of the Trustees of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the said building to cost not more than \$40,000.

“ 2. For this purpose, they will appropriate of the moneys that shall come to them from the estate of the late David Culver, the sum of \$15,000 ; and they will add to this the sum of \$10,000, to be received from the estate of the widow of the said David Culver. This they will do on the condition that the further sum of \$15,000 shall in some way be furnished by the Trustees of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, making a total of \$40,000.

“ 3. When the said sum of \$40,000 shall be secured, the Trustees of Dartmouth College will proceed to erect a building of the character aforementioned, the said work to be under the care and direction of a building committee of three, of whom one shall be appointed by each of the two boards, and the third shall be the present President of both boards.

“ 4. Said building shall contain appropriate recitation and lecture rooms, and also suitable rooms for the collections of the New Hampshire Museum of General and Applied Science, and shall, in honor of the chief donor, be designated as CULVER HALL.

“ 5. One floor of said building shall contain a well appointed chemical laboratory, which shall be for the joint use of Dartmouth College and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts ; and the necessary expenses of keeping said laboratory in a working condition shall be paid by each college in proportion to the actual use made of the same.

“ 6. In case the Trustees of Dartmouth College shall deem it advisable to place in said building any collections

they may have, or may hereafter obtain, with the design of rendering said museum more complete for purposes of instruction in all departments of the college, they reserve the right to do so, and if it is found desirable to place collections belonging to both colleges in the same room or case, each specimen shall be distinctly marked with the name of the college to which it belongs; and any Professor in either college shall have, under proper regulations, the free use of the same for purposes of instruction.

“7. Dartmouth College shall have free use of the lecture, recitation, and other rooms, for all required instruction in any department of mineralogy, geology, or natural history.

“8. No essential change shall be made in the arrangement and classification of collections belonging to either college, without the consent of the Faculty of the college to which said collections belong.

“9. The expense of warming, lighting, and keeping in repair said building, shall be paid by each college in proportion to the use made of it.

“10. Each college may occupy for its collections space not exceeding one half of the whole, excepting that devoted to the chemical laboratory.

“11. Should any appropriation towards said building be made by the Legislature of New Hampshire, the Trustees bind themselves, in case the connection between Dartmouth College and the College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts shall hereafter be dissolved, to refund to the State, requested by the Legislature, the amount appropriated without interest.”

This response of the Trustees of Dartmouth College embraces everything — without a single qualification or exception — which we deemed it proper to ask. And we cannot but regard their action as indicative of a truly liberal spirit and a disposition to coöperate in promoting the welfare of the state, as it stands connected, especially, with the indu-

trial classes. The \$15,000 to be received from the estate of the late David Culver, can be made available to our purposes, it should be remembered, only at Hanover. If at any time the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts should be removed, that money must remain in the possession of the Trustees of Dartmouth College. The additional sum of \$10,000, which they offer to devote to the proposed building, was given, without limitation or restriction, to Dartmouth College, and is as fully at the disposal of its Trustees as any other portion of their funds. These facts are mentioned that their proposal may be understood and properly appreciated.

As it seemed not likely that the additional \$15,000 needed could be secured from private sources, and as it was deemed important to go forward at once in the work of enlargement, your Trustees unanimously voted to present a petition to your Honorable Body for an appropriation, on the basis of the proposal of the trustees of Dartmouth College, of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. That petition will come before you in due time; and it is hoped that it will be favorably considered. Dartmouth College has faithfully furnished for our use all it has to give; but with the progress of things and the unfolding demands of our great object, your trustees are convinced that something further is indispensable. It is but a small sum that is asked,—much less than some of the other states are devoting to the same purpose; and even this sum, by the terms of the proposal, may be recalled by the legislature if at any future time the contract with Dartmouth College should be dissolved.

The Trustees would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of valuable books for the library of the institution, from the following sources: The Smithsonian Institute, Office of the United States Coast Survey, the U. S. State Department, the U. S. Patent Office, the U. S. Indian Bureau,

the U. S. Land Office, the U. S. Agricultural Department, Prof. N. S. Lincoln, M. D., Horace Hatch, M. D., C. I. Conant, Esq., Frederick Chase, Esq., and Walter W. Chase Esq.

With these statements, to which will be appended the reports of the several instructors and of the examining committees, together with the report of the treasurer, the interests of the institution are respectfully commended to the fostering care of the Legislature.

ASA D. SMITH, *President.*

May 20, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the President and Trustees of the College of Agriculture
and the Mechanic Arts.*

Your Treasurer respectfully submits his Second Annual Report for the year ending April 1, 1869.

He charges himself as follows:—

For cash received of State Treasurer				
for interest on College Fund in-				
vested in N. H. State Bonds	\$9,600	00		
For interest on same	.	.	196	56
Tuition	.	.	15	00
				<u>\$9,811 56</u>

He credits himself with the following payments on orders of the President:—

EXPENSES OF TRUSTEES.

asa D. Smith	.	.	.	.	\$21 63
C. Hutchins	.	.	.	.	49 90
Edward Spaulding	.	.	.	.	10 00
ohn B. Clarke	.	.	.	.	17 95
rederick Smyth	.	.	.	.	17 50
ohn D. Lyman	.	.	.	.	66 00
					<u>\$182 98</u>

INSTRUCTION.

rofessor Dimond	.	.	.	.	\$375 00
rofessor Crosby	.	.	.	.	108 00
ator Emerson	.	.	.	.	206 00
					<u>\$689 00</u>
					<u>\$871 98</u>

Amount brought over \$871 98

LIBRARY AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

Professor Dimond remitted to London £300 sterling, in American

currency	\$2,072 38	
Professor Dimond	300 00	
		<hr/> \$2,372 38

ADVERTISING.

Boston Traveller	\$3 00	
Journal	4 00	
Post	3 75	
Congregationalist	8 45	
		<hr/> \$19 20

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Chapin & Whitcomb	\$38 00	
Dartmouth College	70 00	
Asa D. Smith	64	
		<hr/> \$108 64

INCIDENTALS.

Dartmouth College for use Gymnasium	\$20 00	
George A. Willey for services . . .	5 00	
Henry A. Folsom for services . . .	2 00	
Andrew F. Rand for services . . .	2 00	
Hanover Post-office	28 96	
Railroad transportation	1 75	
		<hr/> \$59 71

	<hr/> \$3,431 91
Balance, in Savings Bank on interest,	\$6,379 65

\$9,811 56

FREDERICK SMYTH, *Treasurer.*

April 1, 1869.

I have this day examined the foregoing account of Frederick Smyth, Treasurer, and find the same correct and supported by the proper vouchers.

E. W. HARRINGTON, *Auditor*.

June 4, 1869.

APPENDIX.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:

I deem it proper to make a brief report in reference to the duties which have devolved upon me from the outset of the institution.

1. *General Care.* Only one who has been in like relations can understand fully the amount of thought, investigation, consultation, correspondence, and various business, connected with the establishment of any educational institution, and especially of one so comparatively novel in its leading features. My preliminary cares and labors were the greater from the necessary absence of Prof. Dimond until the first of August last; though they were greatly lightened, I am happy to say, by the wise and efficient co-operation of Prof. Thomas R. Crosby. Even with the presence of all the Faculty, there have been special demands upon my time, such as could hardly be avoided in the forming period of the college, and such as will be likely to continue for a considerable period. It has recently been said by an eminent educator, as the result of his extensive observation and experience, that it takes five years to establish an institution of this sort. In such a work there are three elements of great importance—time, patience, and perseverance—and the first of these is not the least.

2. *Discipline.* It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony, as the Executive Head of the Faculty, to the generally excellent deportment of our students during the past year. Not a single misdemeanor has occurred calling for the exercise of discipline. The admirable bearing of the young men has greatly lightened the labor of their teachers.

3. *Instruction.* For special reasons, connected in part with the pressing engagements of Prof. Sanborn, I have taken charge of the Rhetorical exercises of the students during most of the year. They have had ordinarily one exercise of this sort every week,—

composition alternating with declamation. To hardly any class here have I given an equal amount of time and attention. Their progress in this department has been very gratifying. I have been pleased with the thought, that as they have been acquiring the facile use of the pen, and the power of expressing themselves in public, an element of influence has been secured which the industrial classes should by no means lack.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ASA D. SMITH,
President of the Faculty.

April 27, 1869.

PROFESSOR CROSBY'S REPORT.

To Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL. D., President of N. H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

SIR, — I have the honor to report that during the past year, the Junior Class of the College has, in my department, been entirely through the Structural Botany of Dr. Gray. They have had the whole in review and been examined upon it, passing very satisfactory examinations.

They have, in addition, been instructed in the general principles of classification and the use of the "Key" for the analysis of plants.

They have been assigned, as their summer work in this department, the collection of the plants of their several regions, and their analysis as far as is possible to them. Their work is to be brought in at the commencement of the Fall Term for examination and completion. In this connection I would suggest the desirableness of residence at the College, as far as is consistent with their necessities, during the summer, that they may receive the aid of their teacher at the outset of their endeavor to collect and classify plants.

The members of the class deserve the highest commendation for their punctuality and the correctness with which they have pursued this branch of their study. They demonstrated at their final examination that they had understandingly gone over the

topics presented to them, and were fully prepared to apply the principles to practice.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

THOMAS R. CROSBY,

Instructor in Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

Hanover, April 22, 1869.

PROFESSOR YOUNG'S REPORT.

A. D. Smith, D. D., LL. D., President of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past term, from January 8th to April 22d, the Junior class of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts have recited to me our times weekly—in all sixty exercises—at the regular times of afternoon recitation.

They have been through the whole of Loomis's Elements of Natural Philosophy, and reviewed nearly though not quite the whole. They have shown interest in the subjects pursued, have studied faithfully, have made all the proficiency that could possibly be expected, considering that the *best* result would require a much greater degree of mathematical attainment than they have yet made. I think they have obtained a *good* knowledge of the subject.

Their punctuality has been practically perfect, and their attentiveness and propriety of deportment was all that could be desired.

The only change I would recommend relates to the position of the subject in the course of study. It ought not to be taken up until the class has finished its course in geometry and trigonometry. The want of an understanding of these subjects in this class has been very embarrassing to the instructor, and has prevented the young men from obtaining all the benefit they otherwise might.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. YOUNG,

Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Dart. College.

ATCUTR, N. H., April 22, 1869.

TUTOR EMERSON'S REPORT.

To the President and Faculty of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to state to you in a few words the ground passed over and the progress made by the Junior Class in the Department of Mathematics for the year just closing. According to the requirements for admission no preparation in algebra was necessary, and consequently the class *commenced* the study. During the Fall term they proceeded thoroughly as far as Quadratic Equations (section 5), in Robinson's University Algebra; this they reviewed and passed examination upon at the close of the term, very satisfactorily to the examining committee. At the beginning of the present term they took up the Algebra where they left it last term, and completed it in the first nine weeks, then took up Loomis's Geometry and have been as far as Solid Geometry (Book 7). I would state, also, that in the Fall I took them in Book-keeping through Single Entry and four sets in Double Entry, in which they made good progress. Thus they have done, and that faithfully, a third more in this department than was laid out for them at the beginning; which progress and success I attribute to their marked earnestness and to the determination to get the greatest possible amount of good. Suffice it to say that the class, from the beginning, have shown uncommon zeal and interest in their work.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. EMERSON.

HANOVER, N. H., April 21, 1869.

REPORTS OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

FALL TERM.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned having been appointed examiners of the class in this Institution, attended to the duties of the appointment on Monday and Tuesday, November 23d and 24th, and hereby present a report of the results of the examination.

We found eight of the ten members of the class present. Exercises were given in Book-keeping, Chemistry and Algebra. In all these branches a large majority of the members of the class

showed an accuracy and a readiness which is seldom witnessed in boys with the limited advantages that these have possessed. They have evidently aimed at thoroughness and at a practical knowledge of their studies. The Instructors have made their instructions entirely practical.

The study of Botany was pursued during the first part of the term, but inasmuch as an examination was given in that branch at the middle of the term, it was not called up at the general examination. The committee are informed that the class made very gratifying progress in that study.

Considering the fact that this is the initial term of the College, that one of the Professors was not able to give his whole time to the class during the first few weeks, and that another was compelled by previous engagements to leave in the midst of the term, and considering the deficiency in the furnishing of the chemical laboratory, and the want of other facilities which will in time be supplied, the committee take pleasure in expressing great admiration of the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves.

Having great confidence in the usefulness and success of the Institution we submit this report.

NATT HEAD,
JAMES O. ADAMS.

HANOVER, November 24, 1868.

SPRING TERM.

To the President of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:

I was present, by request of the Faculty, at the late examination in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The class was examined in algebra, geometry, botany, &c. They appeared to have been well instructed, and to have made a good use of their instruction. Their studies were such as to give discipline to the mind, and by the knowledge imparted, adapted to qualify them for any course of business in life.

J. CLEMENT.

May 25, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

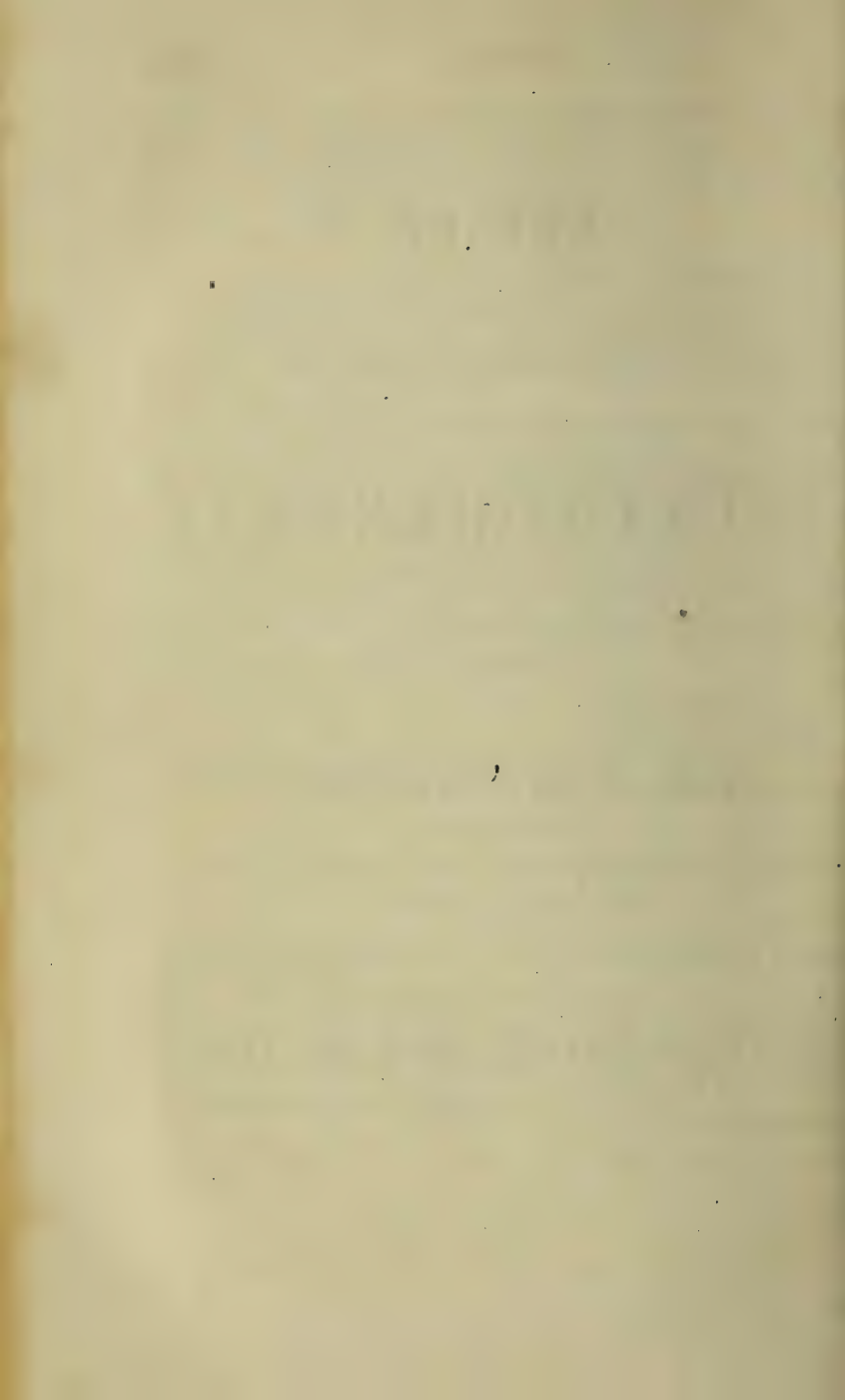
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING MAY 20, 1869.



ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
ADJUTANT-, INSPECTOR- AND
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, May 20, 1869.

To His Excellency WALTER HARRIMAN,

Governor and Commander-in-chief.

GOVERNOR,—In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, and through you to the Honorable Legislature of this State, the following report of the condition of, and the business done in, this Department during the year ending this day.

For the last four years it has been necessary to publish voluminous reports, entailing upon the Department much labor and care.

These reports have, of course, cost the state quite a sum; but their intrinsic value, both for this and future generations, as a matter of record and reference, cannot be adequately estimated, and the satisfaction of having in our state archives an impartial record of the heroism, suffering and services of the soldiery of this state since its first settlement must amply repay the public for whatever may have been the expense.

The cause necessitating the publication of these volumes, however, no longer exists, and consequently this

report will be brief. While the duties of the office during the past year have not been so onerous as during the period covered by my previous reports, yet they have been such as to necessitate the employment of one clerk continually, and at times more.

The correspondence has been very nearly as heavy as during the year previous, the number of letters written, of which copies are retained, being over twenty-two hundred, aside from upwards of three thousand certificates issued of the enlistment, service, discharge, death or desertion of our late soldiers. The Departments at Washington, as well as the soldiers and their representatives, are continually making applications for these certificates to aid in the settlement of claims presented by soldiers, sailors, or their heirs, for back pay, bounty, commutation of rations and pension.

A great demand has also been made for the present post-office address of late officers of New Hampshire regiments, and, while no record of this branch of the business has been kept, I doubt not but that more than two thousand such inquiries have been answered by endorsing the information upon the letter and returning it.

The information thus imparted is of vital importance to claimants, as in very many cases the claim depends upon the affidavit of some officer of the same company or regiment conversant with the facts in the case.

The furnishing of these certificates, the address of officers, &c., takes much time and consequently is some expense to the state, but can we do less? Other states have not only furnished this and kindred information cheerfully but have kept state agents at Washington at the state's expense to prosecute the claims of their soldiers.

The services rendered by these men in the late war cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and would it not be ungrateful in this or any other state to ignore their claim

to the benefits of the noble record made by them during those dark days,—services that demanded limb, health and life?

This demand is to continue for years to come, and though it may cost the state a trifling sum, yet I believe it should be complied with as cheerfully as the call for troops was responded to in times of state and national peril. The final discharge of the soldier by no means terminates his right to expect from the state every attention to his just claims, of whatever nature, either against the general government or the state of New Hampshire.

Since my last report, not a few corrections have been made upon the records of the office in cases where officers and soldiers have been erroneously reported to this office.

While it is a source of pleasure to be able to correct the record of these brave men where injustice has been done them, the consequent labor is of a most tedious and perplexing nature, as in many cases it necessitates hours of patient search in tracing and examining the files so as to be able to establish the authenticity of the evidence presented.

I intended to have published the corrections made during the past year in this report, but they are coming in from so many sources and so rapidly that I now deem it advisable to defer their publication until some future time, and in the meanwhile, take measures to call the attention of late officers and soldiers to the matter, so that they may present evidence for the correction of the record of every man where it is found to be incorrect.

Application is frequently made to this office for information as to the town to which certain men were accredited, and also the *call* upon which they counted. This, of course, we are unable to furnish, from the fact that after the establishment of the Provost-Marshal's Department in 1863, the recruiting service was under the absolute control of the United States authorities, and that no full or com-

prehensive record was kept in this office until I assumed its duties in March, 1864. To remedy this fatal mistake was the first step to be taken by me,—and, while my endeavors have been crowned with remarkable success in everything else pertaining to the part taken by New Hampshire in the suppression of the late Rebellion, I have as yet been unsuccessful in obtaining the proper record of the credits. I believe, and ever have believed, that the state should have had control of this branch of the service; but, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by me to bring such a state of things about, it was never done, and to-day our citizens, if they desire any information on this point, have either to go without it or else to much trouble and expense in procuring it from the Departments at Washington.

To obtain even the muster-in rolls of many of our soldiers I had to resort to strategy amounting almost to plagiarism, the only palliatory circumstance being the fact that they *rightfully* belonged to the state.

Anticipating these inquiries when the order was issued for the Provost-Marshal here to turn over to Col. Hall, chief mustering officer of Massachusetts, all records &c., pertaining to his office, I wrote the Adjutant-General of the army and succeeded in getting the transfer postponed for several months, and in the mean time issued circulars as extensively as possible, notifying the public of the fact, so that our citizens might avail themselves of the benefit of the records. These records should be on file in this office, and I would recommend that similar action be taken by the Legislature in the matter as was relating to the records of the war of 1812.

TESTIMONIALS.

Since the publication of my last report, the call for "Testimonials" has not materially decreased, and will doubtless continue for some time to come. They give great satisfaction to the recipients, and the wisdom and popularity of the measure is shown by the many flattering acknowledgments received at this office, and also by the fact that many other states are doing the same thing. They are issued to all officers and soldiers who served in New Hampshire organizations and received therefrom an honorable discharge, or to their heirs, if deceased; and to sailors, marines, those who served in the regular army or in the colored troops from this state during the late war, or to their heirs. In the latter cases I have found it necessary to require the discharge or evidence of service and death to be forwarded with the application, as no record of such is on file in this office.

BATTLE-FLAGS.

I have had put upon the cases containing these sad but glorious mementoes of the valor, suffering and sacrifices of the sons of our noble state, the names of the battles, sieges and reconnoissances participated in by the different regiments. In every case the lists have been submitted to some officer or officers of the respective regiments for their revision and approval, so that they might be as correct as possible. Should any errors be discovered, I trust officers will call my attention to the fact, so that the lists may be righted.

MILITIA-ENROLLMENT.

The following table exhibits the enrolled or inactive militia as returned by the several town-clerks for the year 1869, and also a comparison with the year 1868.

Many of the towns have neglected to make a return, notwithstanding their attention has been called to the requirements of the law in this respect by a circular from this office, and consequently it is left blank in those cases and the totals not brought down.

Annual Enrollment, April, 1869 and 1868, of every able-bodied male citizen of this state, resident therein, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, not by law exempt from doing military duty; also the population of each town, by census of 1860.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Atkinson	76	74	546
Auburn		86	886
Brentwood	106	89	887
Candia	184	242	1,575
Chester	108	85	1,276
Danville	84	94	629
Deerfield	202	206	2,066
Derry		192	1,990
East Kingston	93	94	598
Epping	218	196	1,404
Exeter		322	3,309
Fremont	83	84	579
Gosport		14	127
Greenland	68	96	762
Hampstead	118	119	980
Hampton	154	164	1,280
Hampton Falls	79	67	621
Kensington	104	104	672
Kingston	161	140	1,216
Londonderry		153	1,717
Newcastle	113	110	693

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Newington	58	57	475
Newmarket	289	270	2,038
Newton	121	145	850
North Hampton	98	105	771
Northwood	199	186	1,502
Nottingham	166	174	1,297
Plaistow	114	68	861
Portsmouth		921	9,335
Raymond	172	152	1,269
Rye	140	147	1,199
Salem		244	1,671
Sandown	101	99	553
Seabrook	217	210	1,549
South Hampton	76	44	786
South Newmarket	141	140	549
Stratham	85	79	859
Windham	100	85	851
		5,857	50,138

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington	209	182	1,962
Dover		1,413	8,502
Durham	105	171	1,534
Farmington	306	351	2,275
Lee	96	85	871
Madbury	76	63	496
Middleton	69	69	531
Milton	217	222	1,862
New Durham	159	135	1,174
Rochester	287	363	3,384
Rollinsford		154	3,069
Somersworth	598	552	4,786
Strafford	152	249	2,046
		4,009	32,492

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Alton	288	289	2,018
Barnstead	133	252	1,885
Center Harbor	55	61	448
Gilford	343	365	2,812
Gilmanton	198	254	2,073
Laconia	301	264	1,806
Meredith	206	212	1,945
New Hampton	113	142	1,596
Sanbornton	255	206	2,743
Upper Gilmanton	127	121	1,189
		2,166	18,515

CARROLL COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Albany	61	68	430
Bartlett		53	737
Brookfield		53	472
Chatham	74	57	489
Conway		214	1,624
Eaton	106	103	780
Effingham	138	136	1,210
Freedom	138	112	917
Hart's Location		9	44
Jackson	82	66	578
Madison	95	82	826
Moultonborough	120	125	1,448
Ossipee	476	250	1,998
Sandwich	207	228	2,229
Tamworth		158	1,679
Tuftonborough		122	1,185
Wakefield	128	169	1,478
Wolfeborough	285	301	2,300
		2,306	20,424

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown		61	415
Andover	182	151	1,243
Boscawen	203	198	1,458
Bow	126	96	909
Bradford	156	130	1,182
Canterbury	125	129	1,522
Chichester	111	124	1,043
Concord	2,362	1,089	10,889
Dunbarton	104	120	902
Epsom		161	1,216
Franklin	218	247	1,600
Henniker	132	153	1,500
Hooksett	170	229	1,257
Hopkinton	202	212	2,178
Loudon		220	1,638
Newbury	99	111	698
New London		55	952
Northfield	128	84	1,051
Pembroke	271	274	1,313
Pittsfield		253	1,839
Salisbury	104	111	1,191
Sutton		164	1,431

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Warner	212	204	1,971
Webster	68	70	817
Wilmot	134	140	1,195
		4,806	41,410

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst	145	134	1,509
Antrim	158	147	1,123
Bedford	126	136	1,172
Bennington		58	450
Brookline	100	105	757
Deering	78	88	793
Francestown	138	130	1,084
Goffstown	238	130	1,740
Greenfield	73	46	692
Hancock	116	137	844
Hillsborough	185	205	1,623
Hollis	107	209	1,317
Hudson	136	132	1,222
Litchfield		48	352
Lyndeborough	117	114	823
Manchester		2,883	20,108
Mason	146	162	1,559
Merrimack		121	1,119
Milford	178	203	2,221
Mont Vernon	82	88	725
Nashua		1,044	10,065
New Boston	136	127	1,369
New Ipswich		124	1,701
Pelham	94	113	944
Peterborough	214	370	2,265
Sharon	38	34	250
Temple	44	61	501
Weare	204	280	2,311
Wilton		243	1,368
Windsor	11	11	136
		7,783	62,143

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead	141	174	1,318
Bethel	164	190	1,434
Dublin	131	129	1,096
Fitzwilliam	142	172	1,293
Hilsum		83	676
Linsdale		102	1,312

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Jaffrey	167	185	1,452
Keene	390	450	4,320
Marlborough	160	106	915
Marlow	122	116	813
Nelson	106	94	739
Richmond	98	82	1,015
Rindge	120	141	1,230
Roxbury	22	25	212
Stoddard	101	104	944
Sullivan	48	52	376
Surry	44	48	388
Swanzey	137	159	1,798
Troy	92	95	760
Walpole	165	168	1,869
Westmoreland	182	159	1,285
Winchester	220	225	2,225
		3,059	27,450

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Acworth	161	172	1,180
Charlestown		213	1,758
Claremont	538	527	4,026
Cornish	167	161	1,521
Croydon	61	65	755
Goshen		69	576
Grantham		90	649
Langdon	46	52	478
Lempster	91	79	820
Newport	228	380	2,077
Plainfield		215	1,620
Springfield	115	100	1,021
Sunapee		105	778
Unity	99	117	887
Washington	123	113	897
		2,458	19,043

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Ashland			
Alexandria	87	105	1,253
Bath	118	167	1,366
Benton	74	67	459
Bethlehem		102	896
Bridgewater	53	44	560
Bristol	76	115	1,124

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Campton	172	128	1,319
Canaan	191	201	1,762
Danbury	128	84	947
Dorchester	67	77	691
Ellsworth		30	302
Enfield	205	141	1,876
Franconia	81	59	708
Grafton	132	147	1,149
Groton	95	95	778
Hanover		257	2,312
Haverhill	261	184	2,291
Hebron	34	31	475
Hill	77	72	917
Holderness	125	228	1,765
Landaff		112	1,013
Lebanon	188	360	2,322
Lincoln		6	71
Lisbon		200	1,886
Littleton	248	280	2,292
Lyman	92	87	725
Lyme	84	109	1,572
Monroe	47	62	619
Orange	66	48	382
Orford	132	155	1,255
Piermont	111	128	949
Plymouth	241	136	1,406
Rumney	79	152	1,104
Thornton	114	108	967
Warren	122	136	1,152
Waterville	9	10	48
Wentworth	95	108	1,056
Woodstock	61	66	476
		4,597	42,245

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin		36	433
Cambridge	6	5	49
Carroll	50	54	276
Clarksville	47	51	250
Colebrook	139	142	1,118
Columbia	82	87	798
Dalton	100	82	666
Dummer	53	49	287
Errol		25	178
Forham	122	97	905
Jefferson		38	700

TOWNS.	1869.	1868.	Population
Lancaster	165	163	2,020
Milan	87	88	789
Northumberland	67	106	736
Pittsburg	76	82	413
Randolph	26	28	118
Shelburne	42	48	318
Stark		54	426
Stewartstown		136	771
Stratford	117	121	716
Wentworth's Location		8	57
Whitefield	104	114	1,015
		1,614	13,039

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1869.	1868.	Population
Rockingham		5,857	50,138
Strafford		4,009	32,492
Belknap		2,166	18,515
Carroll		2,306	20,424
Merrimack		4,806	41,410
Hillsborough		7,783	62,143
Cheshire		3,059	27,450
Sullivan		2,458	19,043
Grafton		4,597	42,245
Coos		1,614	13,039
		38,655	326,899

ACTIVE MILITIA.

During the past year the active force of militia has been reduced about one third and placed upon a more effective and thorough basis than ever before.

The following is a list of the companies disbanded.

OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

First Company of Cavalry, of Manchester.

Company A, Bedford Light Infantry, of Bedford.

“ F, State Capital Guards, of Concord.

“ K, Wilton Light Infantry, of Wilton.

“ L, Hooksett Light Infantry, of Hooksett.

“ B, National Guards, of Manchester.

“ I, Manchester War Veterans, of Manchester.

“ D, Smyth Rifles, of Manchester.

“ E, Sheridan Guards, of Manchester.

OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Company C, Portsmouth City Guards, of Portsmouth.

“ F, Grant Guards, of Northwood.

“ I, Lancaster Rifle Company, of Lancaster.

“ G, Laconia Rifles, Laconia.

Newfound Lake Rifles, Bridgewater.

One company, the Monadnock Rangers, of Peterborough, has been organized, so that the force now consists of fifteen companies of infantry, one of heavy artillery, two sections of light battery and two independent organizations, and is organized as follows :

NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER MILITIA--ROSTER.

HIS EXCELLENCY WALTER HARRIMAN,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL STAFF.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
ADJT., INSPECTOR AND Q. M. GENERAL.			
Natt. Head.....	Hooksett.....	Mar. 25, 1864	
AIDES-DE-CAMP.			
Col. Charles Scott.....	Peterborough...	June 18, 1867	
Col. Sewell D. Tilton.....	Raymond.....	June 18, 1867	
Col. Daniel Hall.....	Dover.....	June 18, 1867	
Col. Thomas W. Stewart...	Concord.....	June 18, 1867	
Col. John S. Kimball.....	Hopkinton.....	June 18, 1867	
Col. Jonas C. Kempton.....	Nashua.....	June 18, 1867	
Col. Allen H. George.....	Canaan.....	June 18, 1867	Resigned.
Col. Charles F. Kittredge..	Boston, Mass....	June 18, 1867	
Col. Frank Moore.....		Mar. 24, 1869	

FIRST BRIGADE.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL.		
Joab N. Patterson.....	Concord.....	Jan. 1, 1868
INSP. & A. A. G.		
Wm. R. Patten.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 11, 1868
ENGINEER.		
Edwin Vaughan.....	Claremont.....	Feb. 11, 1868
QUARTERMASTER.		
Foster Kimball.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 11, 1868
JUDGE ADVOCATE.		
Geo. T. Carter.....	Concord.....	July 21, 1868
AIDE-DE-CAMP.		
Geo. W. Estabrook.....	Concord.....	Feb. 11, 1868

Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 32, Dec. 1, 1868.

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONEL.		
Wm. H. Maxwell.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 7, 1868
LIEUT.-COLONELS.		
Cornelius Healy.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 7, 1868
Samuel F. Murry.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 25, 1868
Daniel J. Flanders.....	Nashua.....	May 10, 1869
MAJORS.		
Samuel F. Murry.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 7, 1868
Daniel J. Flanders.....	Nashua.....	Aug. 25, 1868
Chas. Henry Holt.....	So. Lyndeboro'..	May 10, 1869
ADJUTANT.		
John M. Haines.....	Concord.....	May 24, 1867
QUARTERMASTER.		
Nathan P. Kidder.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 13, 1868
SURGEON.		
		Sept. 8, 1866.

Honorably discharged by Special Order, No. 23, Aug. 22, 1868.
Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 7, Jan. 18, 1869.Promoted to Lt. Col. Aug. 25, 1868.
Promoted to Lt. Col. May 10, 1869.

LINE OFFICERS.

LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY (COMPANY A).

CAPTAIN. Charles Henry Holt.....	So. Lyndeborough...	July 1, 1867	Promoted to Major, May 10, 1869.
FIRST LIEUTENANT. John Gage.....	So. Lyndeborough...	July 1, 1867	
SECOND LIEUTENANT. Andy Holt.....	So. Lyndeborough...	July 1, 1867	

MONADNOCK RANGERS (COMPANY B).

CAPTAIN. Ervin H. Smith.....	Peterborough.....	Jan. 1, 1869	
FIRST LIEUTENANT. James E. Saunders.....	Peterborough.....	Jan. 1, 1869	
SECOND LIEUTENANT. Daniel W. Gould.....	Peterborough.....	Jan. 1, 1869	

HEAD GUARDS (COMPANY C).

CAPTAINS. Charles R. Lavalley.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1868	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 4, Jan. 2, 1869.
David Urch.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 9, 1869	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS. Edward P. French.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 2, 1868	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 26, Sept. 1, 1868.
David Urch.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 1, 1868	Promoted to Captain, Jan. 9, 1869.
Benj. F. Lavalley.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 9, 1869	
SECOND LIEUTENANT. Benj. F. Lavalley.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1868	Promoted to First Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1869.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Wm. G. Stark.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 8, 1866	Discharged by Special Order No. 35, Dec. 2, 1868.
CHAPLAIN. Arthur Little.....	Bedford.....	Sept. 14, 1867	Discharged by Special Order No. 35, Dec. 2, 1868.

CLARK GUARDS (COMPANY F).

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS.			
Jos. P. Fellows.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 1, 1868	Discharged by Special Order No 1, Jan. 1, 1869.
Geo. W. Gould.....	Manchester.....	May 10, 1869	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Geo. W. Gould.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 1, 1868	Promoted to Capt. May 10, 1869.
Albert Dinsmore.....	Manchester.....	May 10, 1869	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
Jos. S. Roach.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 1, 1868	Honorably discharged March 16, 1868. Promoted to First Lieutenant May 10, 1869.
Albert Dinsmore.....	Manchester.....	April 14, 1868	
John A. Berkr.....	Manchester.....	May 10, 1869	

AUBURN RIFLES (COMPANY G).

CAPTAIN.			
Edwin Plummer.....	Auburn.....	April 14, 1868	
FIRST LIEUT.			
Edward M. Melvin.....	Auburn.....	April 14, 1868	
SECOND LIEUT.			
Evander G. Preston.....	Auburn.....	April 14, 1869	

LINCOLN RIFLES (COMPANY H).

CAPTAIN.			
Cleason R. Stickney.....	Milford.....	July 10, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 23, Nov. 6, 1868.
FIRST LIEUTS.			
Wm. F. Barrett.....	Milford.....	July 10, 1867	
Albert A. Cochran.....	Milford.....	April 26, 1869	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 28, Nov. 8, 1861
SECOND LIEUTS.			
Jeremiah Steelman.....	Milford.....	July 10, 1867	
Orin A. Hamblett.....	Milford.....	April 26, 1869	

CAPTAINS.
Daniel J. Flanders.....
James A. Cobb.....
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
James A. Cobb.....
Charles F. Southwick.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT.
Charles F. Southwick.....
L. S. Woodbury.....

Nashua.....
Nashua.....
Nashua.....
Nashua.....
Nashua.....
Aug. 24, 1866
Aug. 31, 1868
July 24, 1867
Aug. 31, 1868
July 24, 1867
Aug. 31, 1868

Promoted to Major, Aug. 25, 1868.

Promoted to Captain, Aug. 31, 1868.

Promoted to First Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1868.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY (SECTION B).

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edwin H. Hobbs.....
Samuel S. Piper.....
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Samuel S. Piper.....
Alonzo M. Caswell.....

Manchester.....
Manchester.....
Manchester.....
Manchester.....

Aug. 21, 1867
Mar. 23, 1869
Sept. 12, 1867
Mar. 23, 1869

Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 15, March 23, 1869.

Promoted to First Lieutenant, March 23, 1869.

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS.

Augustus W. Rollins.....
Nathaniel Shackford.....
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.
Nathaniel Shackford.....
Matthew T. Barton.....
MAJORS.
Mathew T. Barton.....
Charles W. Ficketing.....
ADJUTANTS.
Clarendon Everett.....
George B. Lane.....

Dover.....
Lake Village.....
Lake Village.....
Portsmouth.....
Portsmouth.....
Lake Village.....
Dover.....
Laconia.....

Sept. 10, 1866
April 24, 1869
Sept. 10, 1866
April 24, 1869
Sept. 10, 1866
April 24, 1869
Sept. 10, 1866
April 24, 1869

Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 33, Dec. 1, 1868.

Promoted to Colonel, April 24, 1869.

Promoted to Lt. Colonel, April 24, 1869.

Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 24, Dec. 1, 1868.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
QUARTERMASTER.			
William Pitt Moses.....	Great Falls.....	July 31, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 34, Dec. 1, 1868.
SURGEON.			
Carle H. Horsesh.....	Dover.....	Sept. 10, 1866	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 34, Dec. 1, 1868.
ASSISTANT SURGEON.			
Albert H. Varney.....	So. Newmarket.	Oct. 2, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 34, Dec. 1, 1868.
CHAPLAIN.			
Enoch Ladd.....	Alton.....	Sept. 10, 1866	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 34, Dec. 1, 1868.

LINE OFFICERS.

STRAFFORD GUARDS (COMPANY A).

CAPTAINS.			
Thomas Currier.....	Dover.....	Mar. 10, 1865	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 29, Sept. 1, 1868.
Jasper G. Wallace.....	Dover.....	Sept. 1, 1868	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Joseph S. Abbott.....	Dover.....	Mar. 21, 1865	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Moses C. Lord.....	Dover.....	Mar. 10, 1865	

GRANITE STATE ZOUAVES (COMPANY B).

CAPTAIN.			
William Millen.....	Dover.....	Aug. 17, 1865	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 18, April 28, 1869.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Charles H. Stackpole.....	Dover.....	Aug. 17, 1865	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Henry Tatner.....	Dover.....	Aug. 17, 1865	

MESSER RIFLES (COMPANY D).

CAPTAINS.			
Andrew J. Sargent.....	New London....	Feb. 20, 1866	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 29, Sept. 1, 1869.
Joseph M. Clough.....	New London....	Sept. 1, 1868	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Alexander Lane.....	Boscawen.....	Sept. 2, 1867	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Oliver K. Russell.....	New London....	Feb. 20, 1866	

BELL RIFLES (COMPANY E).

CAPTAINS. Charles W. Pickering..... Charles E. Buzzell..... FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	Lake Village.....	July 10, 1866	Promoted to Major, April 24, 1869. Promoted to Captain, April 26, 1869. Promoted to First Lieutenant, April 26, 1869.
	Lake Village.....	April 26, 1869	
	Lake Village.....	Mar. 27, 1867	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Aldamo Neal..... Aldamo Neal..... James F. Tilton.....	Lake Village.....	April 26, 1869	
	Lake Village.....	Jan. 1, 1868	
	Lake Village.....	April 26, 1869	

ROCKINGHAM GUARDS (COMPANY H).

CAPTAIN. John E. Simpson..... FIRST LIEUTENANT. Nathan E. Storer..... SECOND LIEUTENANT. Charles M. Paul.....	So. Newmarket.	May 24, 1867	Honorable discharged by Special Order No. 13, May 26, 1868. Honorable discharged by Special Order No. 13, May 26, 1868.
	So. Newmarket.	May 24, 1867	
	So. Newmarket.	May 24, 1867	

HARRIMAN GUARDS (COMPANY K).

CAPTAIN. Bela Sawyer..... FIRST LIEUTENANT. John H. Derby..... SECOND LIEUTENANT. Henry H. Holt.....	Lyme.....	Aug. 25, 1865	
	Lyme.....	Aug. 24, 1865	
	Lyme.....	Sept. 2, 1867	

PATTERSON GUARDS (COMPANY L).

CAPTAINS. Carlton N. Camp..... Frank Morey..... A. R. Durkee..... FIRST LIEUTENANTS. Roger D. Smalley..... A. C. Richardson..... SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Eben L. Pardee..... Newton R. Ingalls.....	Hanover.....	April 1, 1867	Honorable discharged by Special Order No. 16, to date May 6, 1868. Resigned.
	Hanover.....	May 7, 1867	
	Hanover.....	Jan. 1, 1869	
	Hanover.....	May 15, 1867	Honorable discharged by Special Order No. 17, to date July 10, 1868.
	Hanover.....	Jan. 1, 1869	
	Hanover.....	May 7, 1868	
	Hanover.....	Jan. 1, 1869	Honorable discharged by Special Order No. 11, to date Jan. 1, 1869.
	Hanover.....	Jan. 1, 1869	

HEAD RIFLES (COMPANY M).

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS.			
William A. Beckford.....	Bristol.....	May 9, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 16, to date May 5, 1868.
Frank A. Gordon.....	Bristol.....	May 6, 1868	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Horace L. Ingalls.....	Bristol.....	May 9, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 16, to date May 5, 1868.
Wayland Ballou.....	Bristol.....	May 6, 1868	
Natt B. Moulton.....	Bristol.....	April 26, 1869	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 15, May 23, 1869.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
Webster Heath.....	Bristol.....	May 9, 1867	Honorably discharged by Special Order No. 16, to date May 5, 1868. Promoted to First Lieutenant, April 26, 1869.
Natt B. Moulton.....	Bristol.....	May 6, 1868	
George F. Prescott.....	Bristol.....	April 29, 1869	

PARKER GUARDS.

CAPTAIN.			
Oliver P. Newcomb.....	Lisbon.....	July 16, 1867	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Benj. Y. Blake.....	Lisbon.....	July 16, 1867	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
William F. Cowing.....	Lisbon.....	July 16, 1867	

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY (SECTION A).

CAPTAIN.			
Frank F. Davis.....	Dover.....	Jan. 1, 1867	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Nicholas Tolmay.....	Dover.....	Jan. 1, 1867	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Lewis L. Leighton.....	Dover.....	Sept. 4, 1867	

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARDS.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
COLONEL. Henry O. Kent.....	Lancaster.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL. Josiah B. Sanborn.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
MAJOR. Virgil C. Gilman.....	Nashua.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
SURGEON. Charles P. Gage.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
ASSISTANT-SURGEON. J. C. Eastman.....	Hampstead.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
ADJUTANT. William Barrett.....	Nashua.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
QUARTERMASTER. George A. Pillsbury.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
ASSIST.-QUARTERMASTER. John E. Rider.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
PAYMASTER. Frank. W. Miller.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
CHAPLAIN. J. H. Eames.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN. Charles Bonrougls.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
JUDGE-ADVOCATE. Charles P. Sanborn.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	

COMPANY A.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Commission.	Remarks.
CAPTAIN.			
Calvin C. Webster.....	Concord.....	May 18, 1865	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Warren Clark.....	Henniker.....	May 18, 1865	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Peter Dudley.....	Concord.....	May 18, 1865	

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN.			
Gust Walker.....	Concord.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Edward Parker.....	Nashua.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
Warren F. Daniell.....	Franklin.....	Jan. 11, 1865	

COMPANY C.

CAPTAIN.			
Micajah C. Burleigh.....	Great Falls.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
FIRST LIEUTENANT.			
Marcellus Elbridge.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
A. L. Bennett.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan. 11, 1865	

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS.				
C. E. Potter	Hillsborough.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
Nath Head	Hooksett.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Died of disease.
LIEUT.-COLONELS.				
Jacob G. Cilley	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
John B. Clarke	Manchester.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.
MAJORS.				
Moses D. Stokes	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
Isaac Clement	Concord	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.
ADJUTANTS.				
Thomas P. Pierce	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
Frederick Hayes, Jr.	Manchester.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.
QUARTERMASTER.				
Henry E. Eastman.....	Derry	Jan. 20, 1868		
PAYMASTER.				
Jos. F. Kennard	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
SURGEON.				
Ebenezer H. Davis.....	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
ASSISTANT SURGEON.				
James H. Crombie.....	Derry	Jan. 20, 1868		
CHAPLAINS.				
J. F. Lovering	Concord	Jan. 20, 1868		
Thomas J. Borden.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.

LINE OFFICERS.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAINS.				
H. H. Fuller	Manchester.....	Jan. 20, 1868		
Wm. B. Patten	Manchester.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				
J. B. Taylor	Derry	Jan. 20, 1868		
Norris C. Gault	Hooksett.....	Feb. 15, 1869		Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN. Andrew C. Wallace.....	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	Honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1869.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS. John C. Smith.....	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	
Charles J. Shed.....	Manchester.....	Feb'y 15, 1868	

COMPANY C.

CAPTAINS. Charles J. Shed.....	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	Appointed First Lieutenant Company B, Feb. 15, 1869.
B. P. Cilley.....	Manchester	Feb'y 15, 1868	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS. W. N. Chamberlain.....	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	Honorably discharged, Feb. 14, 1869.
Franklin Tenney	Manchester	Feb'y 15, 1869	

COMPANY D.

CAPTAINS. Hiram Forsaith.....	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	Honorably discharged, Feb. 14, 1869.
E. W. Harrington	Manchester	Feb'y 15, 1869	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS. Arthur L. Walker	Manchester	Jan. 20, 1868	Honorably discharged, Feb. 14, 1869.
Samuel N. Bell.....	Manchester	Feb'y 15, 1869	

ENCAMPMENT.

The place, date, and manner of holding the Annual Encampment as provided by law, having been decided upon by your Excellency, the following orders were issued.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, August 8, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 4.

I. The First Brigade New Hampshire Volunteer Militia, Brigadier-General J. N. Patterson commanding, will go into camp at, or near, Concord, on the 8th day of September ensuing, fully armed and equipped, prepared for an encampment of three days' duration.

II. Brigadier-General Patterson will issue all necessary orders and instructions to enable his command to parade, agreeable to the foregoing, to the best possible advantage.

By order of His Excellency
WALTER HARRIMAN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
NATT HEAD,
Adjutant-General.

This order was very soon followed by the following from the Brigadier-General commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.
Concord, Aug. 17, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

I. In compliance with Special Orders No. 4, General Headquarters, State of New Hampshire, the First and Second Regiments composing this brigade will go into camp at Concord on the eighth day of September next, fully armed and equipped and prepared for an encampment of three days' duration.

II. Transportation to and from the encampment will be furnished upon application to the Quartermaster-General.

III. Col. Maxwell, commanding the First Regiment, will detail a company to go into camp on the seventh of September, to prepare the grounds and pitch the tents for the encampment.

IV. Commanders of regiments will issue orders to all officers under their commands in compliance with the foregoing.

By command of

Brig.-Gen. J. N. PATTERSON.

WILLIAM R. PATTEN, *A. A. A. General.*

This was succeeded by the following from the regimental commanders.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT N. H. V. M.

Concord, August 21, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 2, dated Headquarters First Brigade N. H. V. M., Concord, Aug. 17, 1868, the several companies composing this regiment will go into camp at Concord, N. H., on the 8th day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M. prepared for an encampment of three days' duration.

II. The seniority of rank of the line officers of the regiment is as follows, viz.:

1st	Captain, M. J. Connolly,	Company E,
2d	" C. H. Reed,	" B,
3d	" P. C. Lane,	" D,
4th	" C. H. Holt,	" A,
5th	" C. R. Stickney,	" H,
6th	" J. P. Fellows,	" F,
7th	" E. Plummer,	" G,
8th	" C. R. Lavally,	" C,
9th	" T. W. Challis,	" I,
10th	" Jas. A. Cobb,	" K.

II. The companies will be assigned in line from right to left as follows, and be designated as "First Company," "Second Company," etc.: E, F, A, I, D, C, H, K, G, B.

III. Company commanders will have on the ground all company books that the same may be inspected by the A. A. Inspector General.

IV. The First Light Battery, Section B, will muster with the Regiment, and be subject to such orders as it may from time to time receive from these headquarters.

V. Company C, Captain C. R. Lavally commanding, will r

port to the Adjutant at Concord at 10.30 o'clock A. M., on the 7th of September, for the purpose of laying out the camp and pitching the tents.

By command of
WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, *Colonel Commanding.*
JOHN M. HAINES, *Adjutant.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT N. H. V. M.
Dover, N. H., 17th Aug., 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 2, dated Headquarters First Brigade N. H. V. M., Concord, Aug. 17, 1868, the several Companies of this command are hereby ordered to report at Concord on the morning of the 8th day of September next, fully armed and equipped, and prepared for an encampment of three days' duration.

II. Companies will be required to furnish their own rations; or, if desirable, can purchase them on the ground.

III. Tents will be furnished on the ground on the arrival of the Companies.

IV. Transportation to and from the Encampment will be furnished upon application to the Quartermaster-General.

V. If necessary, in order to be on the ground on the morning of the 8th proximo, Companies at a distance will be required to leave on the day previous.

VI. It is expected that the strict discipline and gentlemanly conduct which has heretofore characterized this command will be fully maintained at this Encampment, and that it may merit the commendation of its superior officers, by still further improvement in soldierly qualities.

By order of

A. W. ROLLINS, *Colonel Commanding.*
CLARENDON EVERETT, *Adjutant.*

In accordance with the foregoing orders, the camp was laid out and the tents pitched, on the 7th inst., by Co. C, 1st Regt., Capt. C. R. Lavally, and on the morning of the 8th the troops assembled in Railroad Square, Concord, formed column and marched to camp, some three-fourths

of a mile from the city, on the banks of the Merrimack river. Guard was mounted soon after, and the afternoon was devoted to preliminaries, drill and dress parade. The next morning the sky looked threatening, and very soon a violent rain-storm set in which lasted during the entire encampment. The Second Regiment was inspected during the forenoon of this day, and, as will be seen under the head of Inspection, made a very creditable appearance. At two o'clock, P. M., there was a grand review of the troops by Your Excellency and Staff, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The marching was such as to call forth deserved encomiums from all, and the two sections of battery appeared to most excellent advantage. After the review the brigade was massed and listened to your complimentary address. The regiments were then dismissed, and company drill occupied the entire afternoon, the companies acquitting themselves with great credit. The sections of battery were also at work, and the field presented an enlivening spectacle.

Although the bad weather continued, the First Regiment and Batteries were inspected and mustered for pay the next forenoon, and soon after 1, P. M., the encampment ended and the troops marched to the city in a drenching rain and took the cars homeward.

INSPECTION.

Under this head I shall only speak of the more prominent features of the inspection, giving a general summary, as the report in detail is too lengthy to publish in full.

Number of regiments, two; number of companies, (infantry) twenty-one, with two sections of light battery; one general officer, six general staff officers, seventy-three field, staff and company officers, and one thousand and forty-three enlisted men, were present for duty, making a

total of one thousand one hundred and twenty-three. Four commissioned officers were absent with leave, and three without leave. Thirty-two enlisted men with, and fifty without, leave. One officer and nineteen enlisted men absent, sick, making an aggregate of twelve hundred and thirty-two. Nearly all of the officers and five hundred and twelve of the enlisted men have seen active service in the field, and these, with a large proportion of the remainder, can be relied upon at any time for any emergency which may arise.

The arms and equipments were in very good condition, excepting in four companies, Co.'s B and E, of the 1st, and B and H of the 2d Regiments, where they were found to be dirty. Doubtless the rain had much to do with this, but it was no harder for one company than for another, and therefore was no excuse.

The First Regiment was inspected during a severe rain, and it could not be expected that the guns would look quite as well as they might had we been blessed with good weather. But, as a whole, the condition of the arms, clothing and equipments was good, and the appearance of the troops highly creditable.

The discipline maintained during the encampment was not such as it ought to have been, or such as we expected to have seen, and while there appeared to be a want of decision and firmness on the part of some commanding officers, yet the exceedingly bad weather had much to do with it. The troops, of course, were uncomfortably situated, being exposed almost continuously to a drizzling or pelting rain, which made them uneasy and in some cases desperate, and were, therefore, prompted to act in an unsoldierly and lawless manner, when, had we had good weather, they would have staid in camp, been orderly, and done themselves much more credit. The companies that made the most disturbance, however, have since been

disbanded, so that to-day, were we to have another encampment, with good weather, everything would pass off in such a manner as to be creditable to all parties concerned.

These annual encampments, when properly managed, are a great stimulus to the militia, and without them much of the enthusiastic interest now manifested would be lost, and I am still of the opinion that they should be kept up. The annual Fall Training would be productive of much more good if merged with the Encampment, thereby making four days instead of three, and at the same time not increasing the number of days of drill and encampment. It would cost the state no more, and would be of great advantage to the service.

The idea of holding encampments near any city is entirely erroneous, and I still contend, as I ever have before, that they be held at some quiet, central place, and that the best discipline should be maintained.

INSPECTION OF ARMORIES.

The inspection of armories, inaugurated two years since, having proved so advantageous to the service, and the May inspection being so late as to preclude the possibility of getting in the returns in season to incorporate them in this report, I deemed it advisable that the several armories should this year be inspected, and consequently issued the following special orders :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, April 12, 1869

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 16.

Colonel William H. Maxwell and Adjutant John M. Haines, 1st Regt. N. H. V. M., are hereby directed to proceed at once to inspect the armories, arms, equipments and uniforms of the several military companies composing the First Regiment, and t

render a full report of the same to these headquarters. They will not only report upon the condition of the armories and property, but also that of the company records, the apparent discipline, and the ability and qualifications of the officers, and will recommend such action as may be deemed necessary for the good of the service.

By order of His Excellency

WALTER HARRIMAN,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.
NATT HEAD,
Adjutant-General.

Colonel Maxwell and Adjutant Haines entered at once upon the discharge of their duties and submitted the following report:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGT. N. H. VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Concord, May 1, 1869.

Brigadier-General NATT HEAD, Adjutant-, Inspector-, Quartermaster- and Commissary-General.

GENERAL,—In compliance with Special Orders No. 16, dated General Headquarters, State of New Hampshire, Adjt.-Gen.'s Office, Concord, April 12, 1869, the undersigned have inspected the several companies comprising the First Regt. N. H. V. M., and have the honor to make the following report:—

Company C (Head Guards), Manchester, have a large and good hall for an armory, which was found to be in most excellent condition. The arms, equipments and clothing are kept in an ante-room. The guns are in racks and in good order, with the exception of three, which are broken and unserviceable. The clothing is packed in boxes to secure it from moths. The most of it has been in use nearly four years, and is considerably worn and soiled. The books are very well kept. The officers are young men of character and respectability, know their duty, and try to do it.

Company F (Clark Guards), is also of Manchester, and

occupies the same hall used by the Head Guards, keeping its arms, equipments and clothing in a separate ante-room. The company has but recently moved into this hall, and consequently the property was not well arranged. Some of it had not been unpacked. On examination, however, it was found to be in good condition. The past commander, Capt. J. P. Fellows, has been culpably negligent in turning over the property to his successor, which accounts for any irregularity found to exist. The books have not been properly kept, but we are of the opinion that when Capt. Fellows shall have effected a settlement with the company everything will be righted and the company put in a flourishing condition.

Lieuts. Gould and Dinsmore appear to be good officers, are responsible business men, and will doubtless be a credit to the service.

Section B, Light Battery, is also stationed at Manchester and is a credit to the city, the service, the state and to itself. The guns (two 12-pounder field-howitzers,) and the harnesses and equipments are kept in a building formerly used for an engine-house, and are most admirably arranged and in the best of order. The uniforms are kept in a small room, each packed in a separate box and labeled with the wearer's name. They also have a small hall for drill and company meetings. The books are well and properly kept, and the officers are competent and well qualified in every respect. This battery could be put into the field for active service on the shortest notice, and would sustain the high reputation won in the late war, under the title of First N. H. Light Battery, it being almost entirely composed of the same material.

Company G (Auburn Rifles), of Auburn, have no armory nor is there a hall in the town which can be obtained. When the company was first organized they leased a small but convenient hall, but on account of party feeling on the

part of the owners, they were obliged to vacate it and to store the property in a private house. It is understood that the owners of the hall and a large number of the citizens of the same political sentiment thought to break up the company by driving it from its armory, but such is the patriotic zeal and interest felt by the officers and men of this company in maintaining it, that as yet they have been foiled and are likely to be. The arms and equipments are in most excellent condition, are perfectly safe and speak volumes for the company. The books being in the hands of the orderly sergeant, who lived some four miles away, were not inspected. The officers are efficient and mean business.

Company H (Lincoln Rifles), of Milford, occupy a newly fitted-up room for the safe keeping of the arms, equipments and uniforms, and have the use of the town hall for a drill room. The arms are in racks, the equipments on pegs. Some of the guns are dirty but are to be cleaned immediately. The books are in good condition and the officers are efficient and take great interest in the welfare of the company and the service. The company meets twice a week for drill and we learn that never before has so much interest been felt by the men as now.

Company M (Nashua Light Guards), of Nashua, has a very fine armory in the city hall. The arms and equipments are stored in an ante-room, the former in racks and the latter on pegs, numbered and well-regulated, but a little dirty, yet in as good condition as we could expect to find the arms of any militia company. The uniforms are in a separate ante-room, hung on pegs and in good order. The books are posted up to date and in excellent condition. The company has a good code of by-laws and is in a most prosperous condition. The officers are efficient, as is shown by the discipline and condition of the company.

Company A (Lafayette Artillery), of South Lyndeborough,

is the oldest company in the state, it having been organized in 1833. It has a good armory built expressly for the company. The arms are in racks, neatly numbered, and will bear an inspection by the most rigid regular army officer. The equipments are hung on pegs in good order. The most of the uniforms are in the hands of the men, who are required to keep them safe and clean. The most of the men composing this company are sturdy backwoodsmen and lumbermen, and while the manner of drill and discipline is not such as Casey or Upton would recommend, yet it is an efficient and worthy company.

Company B (Monadnock Rangers), of Peterborough, has been organized but a little over three months. It has a fine armory, well lighted, dry and convenient. The muskets are in racks, numbered and in excellent condition. The uniforms and equipments are stored in an ante-room and are in the best of order. The officers are believed to be efficient in every respect, who, with the men, manifest much pride and interest in the welfare of the company and service. The books are well kept and speak highly of the officers.

We are gratified to be able to report the existence of so much interest on the part of both officers and men. Never before have they been so determined and anxious to maintain an active military force based upon real worth and effectiveness as at the present time. They realize the necessity of "a well regulated militia" and know quite well that it is "the natural and sure defence of the State." Many of the companies are talking of purchasing at their own expense a more becoming uniform to be worn on all public occasions and private parades, and we believe that if the state would authorize the companies to select such uniform as they see fit, paying a certain sum per uniform, say what the present uniform costs, and the men to pay the balance, it would be the best move that could be made.

We should then get into the ranks a much better class of men, and every patriotic young man would take pride in uniting himself with some military company, and would do his best to maintain an effective and creditable organization. We therefore hope you will urge upon the next Legislature the propriety of making this change. Many of the uniforms are becoming worn and will soon have to be changed, and by granting the companies this privilege it will not only cost the state no more, but will add greatly to the efficiency of the militia.

With the greatest respect we have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,

Colonel First N. H. V. M.

JOHN M. HAINES,

Adjutant First N. H. V. M.,

Acting Inspecting Officers.

Deeming it for the best of the service that the Colonels of the regiments should inspect the armories, and also that this office be represented, a similar order was issued to Colonel Shackford, of the Second Regiment, and to Adjutant Haines, of the First Regiment, the latter being conversant with the business of this office, and also having an extensive acquaintance with the officers of both regiments.

They submit the following report:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEER MILITIA,

Lake Village, May 1, 1869.

Brigadier-General NATT HEAD, Adjutant-, Inspector-, Quartermaster- and Commissary-General, Concord, N. H.

GENERAL, — In compliance with instructions contained in Special Orders No. 17, dated General Headquarters, State

of N. H., Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Concord, April 13, 1869, the undersigned have the honor to make the following report of an inspection made by them.

Two companies, the Parker Guards of Lisbon and the Messer Rifles of New London, we have not inspected, owing to the bad condition of the roads. From our knowledge of the officers, and the usual condition of these companies, we doubt not that they are in the best of order, and that in this respect the inspection would be only a matter of form. We await instructions from you as to whether we shall now inspect them or not.

The Granite State Zouaves (Company B), of Dover, have a good armory, but the muskets are very rusty, and show the want of proper care. The uniforms are badly soiled and worn, so that the company could not at present make a creditable appearance on parade. The officers are inefficient, and there seems to be no discipline at all in the company. The books are in a fair condition, however.

Something needs to be done with this company, either a new board of officers commissioned and the company reorganized, or else it should be disbanded. We are of the opinion that there is some good material in the company, and that it only requires some good and efficient officers, who will go to work in earnest, pluck out the tares and trash, and fill the vacancies by enlisting better men, and enforce the laws of the state and the by-laws of the company. New life will then be infused into its ranks, a high state of discipline created, and instead of being what it now is, a nuisance and disgrace to the service, it will compare favorably with any other company in the state.

Company A (Strafford Guards), of Dover, is an old and good company, a credit to the city, the state and the service. A small hall is used for an armory, which is well regulated, but too small for a drill-room. The guns, equipments and uniforms are well arranged, in accordance

with orders regulating the storage of property, and in good condition. The officers are competent and the discipline is apparently good. A great deal of interest is felt in the welfare of the company, as is plainly evidenced by the fact that a new and beautiful uniform has recently been purchased at a cost of \$35 per man.

Section A, First Light Battery, of Dover, is a credit to the city, which cannot be said of the action of the city towards it. No suitable gun-house is to be had in the city, and the guns are stored in an old building, the floor of which, above and below, is badly sunken and broken. The guns are covered with tarpaulins to protect them from the bountiful supply of dust which is being continually sifted down through the floor above, and are in good condition. The harnesses are arranged in the same room, to the best possible advantage, but are too much exposed to the weather and dust. A small hall is used for a drill-room and the safe-keeping of the uniforms and side-arms, in which is to be found a miniature gun used for drill purposes. This hall is not a good one, but is neatly kept, and the property is in *excellent* condition. The care bestowed on the property, and the pride and interest manifested by both officers and men, in their praiseworthy efforts to sustain the battery, merits better accommodations; and either the state, city or individuals, should build them a suitable gun-house. We learn that the state owns a small lot and house in the city, which might be advantageously disposed of, and the proceeds used towards building an armory for the three companies, — the battery to occupy the basement, and the infantry the halls above; and we trust immediate steps may be taken looking towards this very desirable object.

Company H (Rockingham Guards), South Newmarket, use the town hall for a drill-room, and a separate room for the arms, equipments and clothing. The muskets are in

racks, numbered and in good condition excepting one, which is broken and unserviceable. The uniforms are packed in boxes and are in good order, with the exception of being wrinkled. The officers appear to be efficient. The books being kept at some distance from the armory, were not seen, but we believe them to be well and properly kept, judging from the answers to our interrogations. This company has been full and effective, but of late one of the large machine-shops of the place has been destroyed by fire, throwing out of employment many of its members, which we fear will have a tendency to break up the company; but if it dies it will be from force of circumstances beyond its control, and not from any want of interest.

Company L (Patterson Guards), of Hanover, have a safe, dry place for an armory, and the property is in a very good condition. Many of the uniforms are in the hands of the men for safe-keeping. The officers are young and inexperienced, and deficient in soldierly appearance and business qualifications. There is, and we learn there ever has been, two or more clans or cliques in the company, which creates dissatisfaction, and consequently injures it. It is not full, is composed largely of boys, or young men under the age of twenty-two. No doubt there is material in Hanover for a good company if it can be induced to enlist, and the right men were commissioned. The books were not seen, and, judging from what we can learn, are not in proper shape.

Company K (Harriman Guards), of Lyme, have a good armory, and the property is in *extra* good condition. The books are kept *just right*, and everything pertaining to the company is in a most flourishing condition. The officers are gentlemen of culture and respectability, well qualified for their positions, and, knowing their duty, do it with a will. The best of discipline is maintained, and the men take a great deal of interest in the cause, not for the money

they receive for their services, but because they believe the cause to be good and a necessity.

Company M (Head Rifles), of Bristol, has a large armory fitted up expressly for the use of the company, and admirably adapted for drill purposes. The muskets are arranged in racks and are in superb condition, many of them having a polish on them equal to that on the best silver service. The clothing is also in the best condition. The books are well kept, and everything smacks of neatness, system and thrift. The officers are young but well versed in their duties. The company is full, and the men take a lively interest in company matters.

Company E (Bell Rifles), of Lake Village, has an elegant armory fitted up expressly for the use of the company. The muskets are very neatly arranged in racks at one end of the hall, and are in most excellent condition, showing much care. From the manner in which the muskets and equipments are kept, it is apparent that the officers and members of the company have seen active service, and that they were, as now, good soldiers. In a room adjoining the armory the clothing and equipments are neatly hung on pegs, and all in good condition. The books are well kept, posted up to date. The officers are well qualified for their position, and are highly respected by the men, which fact is proof positive that it is a good company, and has good officers. It will compare favorably with any other company in the state.

Except where otherwise noted in the preceding report, unusual, deep, and enthusiastic interest is manifested throughout the entire command, which we are happy to state is largely due to the flattering and appreciative address of yours of date Jan. 18, 1869. In that, they see that by *one* state official, at least, their services and sacrifices are appreciated. There is no class of our citizens so devoid of vanity (if it may be called that) as not to desire an ap-

preciation of their services ; but of all others, the soldier most highly prizes it. It quickens his pulse, imbues him with new life, and stimulates him to greater and more noble deeds.

The champion banner offered by you is also a great stimulus, and the competition is to be a lively one.

Your praiseworthy endeavors to build up and sustain within our borders an effective militia, merits the approbation of all ; and be assured that *by* the militia those endeavors are appreciated.

Hoping this report may meet with your approval, we have the honor to remain, with high respect,

Your obedient servants,

N. SHACKFORD,

Colonel Second Regiment N. H. V. M.,

JOHN M. HAINES,

Adjutant First Regiment N. H. V. M.,

Acting Inspecting Officers.

It will be seen by the preceding reports that with but few exceptions the property and companies are in a most flourishing condition.

The Granite State Zouaves, reported as being in such a poor state, is now being reorganized, a new board of officers appointed, and I have no doubt but that it will hereafter be a good and efficient company.

MAY INSPECTION.

The law requires that this inspection shall be held on the second Tuesday of May, annually, but it should be held at an earlier date, so that the returns might be published in the annual report of the Adjutant-General, or at least be used to aid him in making up his report.

This year it occurred on the 10th inst., and it is expected that, with one exception, the companies all paraded. Company H, 2d Regt. (Rockingham Guards), of South Newmarket, was excused from parade and only required to have an inspection of the arms and accoutrements, owing to the fact that at present the company is somewhat broken up in consequence of many of its members being thrown out of employment and thereby compelled to leave the limits of the company. The result of this inspection ought really to be given in this report, but as the law now stands it is impossible to do so, as the Adjutants are not required to make returns until the 25th inst. It would then require some days to correct and consolidate them, thus bringing it to about the first of June before I could submit my report. I would, therefore, renew my recommendation of 1867 and 1868, or, better still, that the time of holding this inspection be left discretionary with the Commander-in-chief, and that then the Major or some other officer of the field and staff be present and inspect the companies, armories, arms and clothing, thus doing away with the special inspection of the armories and adding much to the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and at the same time incurring no more expense to the state.

To be able to report the militia of this state in such a flourishing condition as it now is, is gratifying in the extreme. More interest is felt in the welfare of the ser-

vice by both officers and men than has ever been before since the days of the old regime.

They, in common with every unprejudiced, patriotic citizen, believe that the militia is essentially a state institution and that it ought to be maintained, and consequently take a lively and patriotic interest in the matter, devoting time and means liberally for its support and advancement, which, considering the slight inducements held out by the state, entitles them to great credit.

The following preamble to the constitution and by-laws of the First Light Battery, Section A, is similar to that adopted by all the companies, and speaks for itself.

“Deeply impressed with a conviction that a well disciplined and well organized militia is the best and surest means of National defence, we, the undersigned, members of the First Light Battery, Section A, in order to maintain these patriotic sentiments and that martial spirit which gave birth to the admirable government we now enjoy, do hereby mutually pledge our honor and our lives in its support and defence. Therefore, the better to enable us to carry into effect this resolution, and regarding the militia as our country’s bulwark, we do, individually, collectively and voluntarily, agree to exert all our energies to raise this company to a high and honorable standing among the volunteer companies in this State, for good discipline and military knowledge, and we consent to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.”

In their constitutions and by-laws are some admirable sections, such as the following :

“As the grand aim of the company is perfection in discipline and efficiency in time of need, it shall be incumbent upon each and every member to accomplish himself as perfectly as possible in the manual of arms and other drill, according to his rank, and no member shall be permitted to appear upon parade who has not given a reasonable degree of attention to the company drill.”

“No intoxicating liquor shall be furnished by the company as a beverage.”

During the last few months especial pains have been taken to reduce and so reorganize the militia as to place it upon the best possible basis. Companies and men not a credit to the state have been discharged, so that at present no state in the Union can boast of a more efficient militia, or one composed of better material.

The following address was issued in January last, which I think had a beneficial effect :—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Concord, January 18, 1869.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS :—The patriotic zeal and interest manifested by you in your endeavors to perfect and sustain the active militia force of this state merits the highest commendation; and the undersigned desires here to express to you his high appreciation of the courtesy shown him and of your general good conduct, discipline and military accomplishments.

Great have been the difficulties with which you have had to contend, but you have grappled with them nobly—like true sons of the granite hills—devoting liberally both time and means to the good work, and now have the proud satisfaction of having been instrumental in building up, and thus far sustaining unsullied, a citizen soldiery of which all may feel proud. For this you are entitled to the gratitude of every liberty-loving citizen of our state.

The system has its enemies and its friends, and let us show to the one that a *good cause must triumph*, and to the other that we are worthy of their confidence. Let us renew and continue our efforts, and at the next annual encampment present to the public such a disciplined, orderly corps as will elicit deserved encomiums from all.

The militia law should be carefully studied by the officers,

and particular attention is called to the prefatory remarks, and to General Orders No. 2, published in connection with the law.

To encourage the military spirit so enthusiastically manifested by you, it has been decided to award to the best drilled company at the next annual encampment, a silken banner, to be retained by such company until some other shall have won it in a fair contest.

Competent judges will be appointed, and in rendering judgment, company movements, soldierly bearing, and the manual of arms in all its details will be considered.

It is hoped that every company will compete in good earnest for this prize, and that stated and frequent drills to this end will be immediately inaugurated and kept up until the trial at the next encampment.

Any consistent changes in the organization and composition of companies will be made upon proper representation by the parties interested, and every facility and all aid within the province of this department cheerfully and promptly rendered.

Company commanders are requested to give reasonable notice to these headquarters of their intention to compete.

NATT HEAD, *Adjutant-General.*

The uniform furnished by the state is, in many cases, becoming worn and defaced. Some companies have adopted and purchased a more stylish uniform at their own expense, to be worn upon all occasions except when under orders from the Commander-in-chief, and the companies thus uniformed are much more attractive in appearance, and the men have a more soldierly bearing than when clothed in the ill-cut, ill-fitting uniform furnished by the state.

It should be remembered that the system of our militia is purely voluntary, and therefore the tastes of the men

should be consulted in the matter of uniform, especially so if it can be done without additional expense to the state, and I see no reason why it cannot be. The state of Massachusetts has just made this change in its militia law, allowing \$20 per man.

I would not recommend that the uniforms now on hand and serviceable should be thrown aside (unless they could be advantageously disposed of at public or private sale), but that the change be brought about gradually. When the uniforms now in the possession of a company become un-serviceable, let them be disposed of and the company allowed one of their own choice.

In my last report I spoke at some length upon the subject of militia, and therefore shall make but few suggestions in this, except to urge the adoption of the recommendations made in that report, and those already made in this.

The action taken by some members of the Legislature of 1868 upon this subject, I believe to be unwise, and had it been sanctioned by that body, would have resulted in much harm to our state.

That the militia, when well organized, equipped and disciplined, offers the most acceptable and safe guarantee for state and national defence and domestic peace, cannot be questioned by any unbiased citizen. It does not create a desire to assume the offensive, yet is ever ready to meet any emergency which may arise, always acting in the defensive. It is an army of the people, and creates no special military organization. It engenders no distinction between the citizen and soldier, no antagonistic interests or aspirations, no false pride or selfish aim which seeks hostility only to obtain fame or military advancement. It guards alike the life of the nation, the state, and the independence and liberty of the citizen, and does not exhaust or diminish the industrial resources of the country, nor

does it endanger its freedom by placing a great military power in the hands of any one man, or a set of men, whose ambition might lead them to usurp the government and abridge or destroy the liberties of the people. But it is just what our constitution declares it to be, "the proper, natural, and sure defence of the state."

It is not sound or safe doctrine to claim that, the war being over, there is no call for an active militia. The old adage—"in time of peace prepare for war,"—is as applicable to this generation as it was to that to which it was uttered. This we are forced to admit by experience which cost the nation millions of treasure and thousands of lives. Experience which has filled our land with cripples, widows, orphans and childless parents! filled our land with soldiers' cemeteries and mourning! experience that has heaped upon us a debt which, to pay, some short-sighted people advocate the abolishment of the very institution which, had it existed, would have saved us from all these horrors. As I said in my last report, who can doubt but that the militia sent to Washington by the states of Massachusetts and New York, in April, 1861, saved the nation its capital city.

Had every state been as well prepared for so unexpected an emergency as were these states, and if the troops thus furnished had been pushed forward on the offensive as they ought to have been, we should have never had a "Bull Run," nor would the rebellion have lasted but a few months.

The state of Vermont had at the close of the war a large and expensive militia, which was abolished, but the state very soon saw its folly and reorganized a small force such as now exists in this state, which is sustained, and every possible facility shown to make it effective and a credit to the state.

The same thing is also true of Maine. The militia there has been abolished since the war, but the citizens have

awakened to a better sense of duty, and there is now being organized in the city of Portland alone one full regiment.

The expense of maintaining a force of active militia is, I am aware, the hobby used by its enemies to procure its abolishment; but are there no other branches of our State Government where economy can be practiced quite as well and with less detriment to the interests of the state? Are there not thousands of dollars spent annually by the state which might be better invested in the maintenance of a well-regulated and effective militia. One year ago we had thirty-one companies within our borders, and the entire expense of the same has been but \$15,541.75. During the past year the force has been reduced more than one-third, so that the expense of the militia for the ensuing year will not exceed \$10,000.

I do not believe in attempting to maintain a large and expensive military force, but I *do* believe in sustaining a small and efficient corps, to be managed as economically as possible, and to this end I have ever labored.

To disband the militia would not be economy by any means, since we have a large amount of property which would thereby become useless and a dead loss to the state. The expense is not heavy, and when we consider that no money goes out of the state, but that what is expended merely passes *from* the people through the Treasury to the people again, affording them both recreation and valuable information, while it perpetuates a system that at any time may be of the utmost importance to save lives, property and heavy expenditures, it must be admitted by all that the burden bears very easily, if indeed it is felt at all.

By none is the expense and burden of the militia so severely felt as by those composing it; and to such, those who are exempt, or who do not perform such duty, owe an obligation which ought never to be ignored.

He who unites himself with a military company does so with the knowledge that the contract not only requires a large expenditure of time and money, but possibly places life and limb in jeopardy ; and the sacrifices thus cheerfully made should be appreciated by those citizens who escape them.

Certain it is that they should bear the expense as cheerfully as does the soldier, and not, while enjoying the security of life and property afforded by him, demand his services as a gratuity.

The militia is the only *safe* insurance ; and yet, while men pay with pleasure the premium required to insure life and property in stock companies, they grumble at the expense of this their only safeguard.

As I have mentioned, no class of our citizens feel the burden of the militia as do those who compose it ; and I would therefore recommend that an act be passed requiring every one subject to military duty under the laws of the state, who is not a member of some volunteer company, to pay an annual tax of fifty cents, the fund so raised to be used for the support of the active militia. This military tax should be placed upon the same footing with other taxes, to be collected by the collectors of the several towns, cities, and wards, in the same manner, and at the same time, that other taxes are collected, and by them paid into the State Treasury, as a commutation fund, from which the expense of the militia should be paid.

Numerous states, and those too which are usually foremost in the tramp of progression, have adopted this measure, given it a fair trial, and are well pleased with its workings and benefits.

The amount which might in this way be collected would be all-sufficient to defray the entire expense of the militia and the burden would fall more equally and lightly upon all, as the militia-man, performing the duty at a rate of pa

altogether inadequate to defray his expenses, would thus be relieved of a part of the expense, inasmuch as, under this arrangement, the amount received is not in part made up from his own purse.

I really can see no objection to such a law, and believe it would be productive of much good. No citizen who has at heart the best interest of the state, or values the protection of life and property, can object to paying the small sum of fifty cents annually for the support of a military force which at all times would be ready and willing to expel foreign foes, or suppress domestic insurrection.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Such full returns of the public property were published in my last report, and no great change having been made in its disposition except in cases where companies have been disbanded, that I deem it unnecessary to publish in this the abular statements and returns, as the good that might accrue would not compensate the state for the expense of publishing.

Correct statements of all public property in the possession of the department can be seen at this office at any time.

No purchases have been made during the year except for colors for the militia, blankets for the two sections of battery, and a few drum-heads.

In the settlement of the war claim of the state against the United States, however, the sum of \$20,175.00 has been retained for uniforms purchased by Gov. Smyth in 1865. The arrangement was made between Gov. Smyth and the War Department for the issue, and with which I was ever fully conversant.

The property turned in by the companies that have been disbanded is stored in the Store-House in this city, and is

in good condition, as is also the case with all the property in the possession of the state.

We have on hand, in the Store-House and scattered throughout the state, several hundred stand of old, unserviceable muskets, of ancient pattern, which should be sold. I have collected together what I have been able to, and have, by your order, negotiated with parties in Boston and New York with a view of selling them, but the prices offered not being satisfactory, I have not yet closed any bargain.

There is also on hand a large lot of old knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c., which was turned over to me by the railroad companies, it not being claimed by any U. S. officers. It is entirely worthless to the state to keep, but something might be realized from a sale of it. I would recommend that all surplus, unserviceable and useless articles be disposed of by sale to the best possible advantage, and that the amount received be appropriated for cleaning and keeping in repair the property required by law to be kept on hand.

The states of New York, Massachusetts and others, are converting their rifled muskets into breach-loaders of the latest and most improved styles, at the expense of the states, and while I would recommend similar action on the part of this state, I would not favor the incurring of any expense.

When the arms now on hand by the state were issued by the United States, they were charged to the state at the enormous prices that prevailed during the war, which are greatly in excess of the present value of the property, although in condition it has not deteriorated. These arms, that are not at present required by the militia, can be returned to the General Government at the prices at which they were invoiced, and the state given credit for the amount. It could be done without any expense to the state

for transportation, and then we could draw arms of a later and more improved pattern at prices much less than those with which the state is now charged for the arms on hand.

The law requires the Adjutant-General to act as Quartermaster-General, and to keep at all times ready for use at least five thousand stand of arms and sets of infantry equipments, and I do not believe in keeping on hand an inferior article when the best can be obtained at less cost. I therefore hope the transfer will be made during the ensuing year.

CONCLUSION.

Being an ardent believer in retrenchment and reform, I have, in managing the affairs of the office and of the militia, studied with the greatest care the pecuniary interests of the state, and practiced the strictest economy consonant with the demands of the public service.

The amount paid for clerical assistance during the year is \$1,289.97; and for incidentals, such as stationery, postage, telegraphing, freight, &c., \$238.44, making a total of \$1,528.40; which, when we take into consideration the amount of labor performed, cannot be deemed as excessive.

A part of this expense, as well as much of that incurred during the past few years, has been rendered necessary by special acts of the Legislature in relation to back records, both of the late and former wars.

I am happy to state, however, that those timely and wise measures have now been complied with, and that no further expense in that direction will be necessary. No state in the Union has in her archives a more complete, accurate, and proud military record, than has New Hampshire, the publication of which shows the pride she takes in the achievements of her gallant sons, and her appreciation of the lustre they have added to her name by their services.

and their sacrifices, on the battle-field, in the hospital and in the prison-pen.

There has been recovered from the General Government since my last report, on account of office expenses incurred by this department in consequence of the late war, the sum of \$3,790.24, which, when added to the amount previously obtained, makes a total of \$12,203.27. This deducted from the amount, \$15,207.30, paid for clerical assistance since June 1, 1864, leaves \$3,004.03, the actual expense to the state for the period stated. Aside from the amount thus obtained for office expenses, several thousand dollars have been refunded to the state for bounties advanced to the towns, and which had been disallowed and would not have been refunded, had it not been for the evidence furnished from the records of this office.

The labor involved, and the importance of the certificates and affidavits furnished by this office during the past two years to aid in the settlement of these claims, cannot be adequately estimated by those not familiar with it.

The following letter received from Col. C. H. Roberts, State Agent, whose efficient and persistent efforts have been crowned with such eminent success in the prosecution of our war-claims against the General Government, shows the estimation that gentlemen places upon these documents and the records of this office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1869.

General: — In reply to your letter of inquiry, I have the pleasure to inform you that in a settlement of the war-claim of New Hampshire, made last month, the sum of \$3,790.24 was allowed on account of the expenses of your office, growing out of raising troops for the United States service; this sum, added to that already received, makes a total of \$12,203.27. If to this I should add the amount that has been saved to the state and towns through evidence obtained from your records, and which could not have been procured from any other source, it would be more than quadrupled. The transcript from muster-out rolls, as also certificates,

to be used in bounty claims of towns, came safely to hand and should have been acknowledged ere this.

I am General, very truly yours,

C. H. ROBERTS.

GEN. NATT HEAD, *Adjutant-General of N. H.*

These figures are, indeed, most satisfactory, and will compare favorably with those of any other department of our State Government.

The business of every department, has, of course, greatly increased in consequence of the Rebellion, but in none has that increase been so large as in this. As I stated at the beginning, but one clerk has been employed continually during the past year, and I hope to be able to carry on the business of the office with his assistance alone during the ensuing year. The services of at least one active, competent clerk cannot be dispensed with at present without manifest detriment to the public interests, and to the interests of New Hampshire soldiers, as it is extremely difficult, and in thousands of cases utterly impossible, for them to get access to, or procure the desired information from, the rolls on file in the War Department at Washington.

In closing this report, I desire in the most unqualified terms to express my high and thorough appreciation of the valuable and intelligent services rendered by Lieut. John M. Haines in aiding me in the transacting of the intricate and oftentimes perplexing business of the office. Sympathizing with our late volunteers, and knowing what in justice is due them from the state, he has labored with earnest zeal to further the rendition of said justice.

The courteous, gentlemanly and accommodating spirit which characterizes him in his intercourse with those having business with the office, your Excellency nor the public can have failed to mark.

For the kind and courteous treatment I have ever re-

ceived at the hands of your Excellency, I also desire to tender my cordial and grateful acknowledgments. Our official relations during your administration have been harmonious and pleasant. Thanking you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the valuable council and assistance rendered whenever solicited, and hoping that this report will meet with your approval,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

NATT HEAD,

Adjutant-, Inspector- and Quartermaster-General.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1869.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, June 1, 1869.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following report of the financial transactions of the State, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1869, embracing its receipts, disbursements, revenue, expenses and debt; also the state of the Treasury, as shown by the books of this office, on the morning of June 1, 1869.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1, 1868, as per last report	\$18,684 72
Total receipts during the year	1,683,648 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,702,333 67

PAYMENTS.

Total payments during the year	.	.	\$1,627,299	5
Cash on hand, June 1, 1869	.	.	75,034	1
			<u>\$1,702,333</u>	6

DEBT.

Liabilities June 1, 1868,	\$3,508,027	96
Assets	20,615	99
Net indebtedness		\$3,487,411 9
Liabilities June 1, 1869,	\$3,213,962	22
Assets	77,082	89
Net indebtedness		\$3,136,879 3
Reduction of debt during the year		\$350,532 6

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The revenue for the year has been derived from

Foreign Insurance Companies	\$100	00
Copyright of N. H. Reports	100	00
Old accounts	193	58
Civil commissions	630	00
Claims against the United States	42,158	21
Railroad taxes	115,476	39
State tax	624,881	25
	<u>\$783,539</u>	

The expenses have been as follows :

Ordinary expenses	\$138,871	35
Extraordinary expenses	73,163	23
Interest	220,972	21
	<u>\$433,006</u>	9
Excess of revenue over expenses		\$350,532 4

Under ordinary expenses are classed all those, with the exception of interest, which, under existing laws, will be of annual occurrence, though varying in amount from year to year. Extraordinary expenses embrace those which are temporary in their nature, or require a special appropriation each year for their payment. In the detailed statement of expenditures this distinction has not been observed, but expenses are placed under the head of the institution or department on whose account they were paid, without regard to the manner in which they were authorized. In this way the nature and amount of our expenses will be more clearly and intelligibly exhibited than by the method which has heretofore been adopted, of reporting them only according to the laws by which they were authorized. The net amount expended for each particular purpose will be found under the heads of Ordinary Expense, Extraordinary Expense and Interest, while the detailed statement will show the total payments and the manner in which the expenses were distributed.

Ordinary Expenses.

Salaries	\$33,223 53
Legislature	36,973 70
Council	2,125 60
Clerks of Supreme Judicial Court	491 52
Volunteer militia	35,459 77
Publishing laws	803 60
New Hampshire Reports	1,050 00
State printing	15,570 80
Increase of state library	422 11
Compiling Provincial Papers	1,062 74
Teachers' Institutes	927 00
Expenses of Sup't of Public Instruction	364 00
Support of insane	6,643 52

Bounty on wild animals	297 00
Restoration of sea fish	1,428 81
Geological survey	1,150 00
Repairs of state-house	212 10
Incidental expenses	665 55

\$138,871 35

Extraordinary Expenses.

Contingent fund	\$580 50
Legislative resolves	9,296 70
Commissioners for revision of statutes .	2,400 00
Clerk hire	2,795 39
Cases for battle flags	419 80
Bounty to volunteers	500 00
Military expense	6,049 29
Refitting state library	206 18
Completing sets in state library	178 00
New building for N. H. Asylum	22,000 00
Education of the blind	3,674 8-
Education of the deaf and dumb	2,012 50
Reform school	12,000 00
State prison	8,450 00
Mountain roads	2,600 00

\$73,163 2-

Interest.

On this account there has been paid during the year, or credited to the several trust funds, the following amounts

Surplus revenue	\$60 57
Fisk legacy	520 91
Kimball legacy	405 21
Interest on notes	6,478 17
Coupons on bonds	218,293 00

\$225,757 8

And there has been received,

Interest on deposits . . .	\$1,925 65	
Accrued interest on bonds . .	2,860 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,785 65
Net interest		<hr/> \$220,972 21

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The present liabilities of the state are on account of—

Trust funds	\$42,952 22
Floating debt	321,810 00
Funded debt	2,849,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,213,962 22

all bearing six per cent. currency interest, with the exception of \$293,000 of the floating debt, which is at seven per cent.

The trust funds have increased by the accumulation of interest and the creation of the school fund, \$25,128 26, since June 1, 1868, and they are now as follows:

Principal of surplus revenue . . .	\$1,009 44
Interest on surplus revenue . . .	1,236 55
Fisk legacy	8,952 74
Kimball legacy	6,753 49
School fund	25,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,952 22

The floating debt, which is represented by state notes, has been increased \$288,406 by temporary loans to meet our eight-per-cent. bonds, which matured Jan. 1, 1869. Notes amounting to \$2,750 are now over-due but have not been presented for payment, and the balance of \$319,060 becomes due on or before Jan. 1, 1870.

The funded debt now consists entirely of six-per-cent. bonds. During the year it has been reduced by the payment of bonds amounting to \$850,100, of which \$500,

000 were at eight per cent., and it has been increased by the issue of \$242,500 in new bonds, making the net reduction \$607,600.

The bonds now outstanding, and the dates of their maturity, are as follows :

July 1, 1869,	\$100,000	Brought forward	\$1,489,200
July 1, 1870,	97,200	July 1, 1874,	100,000
October 1, 1870,	250,000	October 1, 1784,	250,000
July 1, 1871,	92,000	July 1, 1875,	100,000
October 1, 1871,	250,000	July 1, 1876,	100,000
July 1, 1872,	100,000	July 1, 1877,	100,000
October 1, 1872,	250,000	July 1, 1878,	110,000
July 1, 1873,	100,000	September 1, 1884,	450,000
October 1, 1873,	250,000	September 1, 1889,	150,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$1,489,200	Total,	\$2,849,200

The Assets

Consist of \$867.22 net income of state prison, which is not available at present ; \$75,034.13, cash in the treasury, and the following taxes uncollected May 31, 1869.

Tax of 1865.

Low and Burbank's Grant	\$5 61
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Tax of 1866.

Low and Burbank's Grant	\$5 63
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Tax of 1867.

Hale's Location	\$6 25
Low and Burbank's Grant	4 68
	<hr/>
	\$10 93

Tax of 1868.

Chatham	\$556 25
Dix Grant	6 25
Hale's Location	6 25
Low and Burbank's Grant	9 37
Martin's Location	6 25

Millsfield	62 50	
Pittsburg	506 25	
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase	6 25	
	<hr/>	\$1,159 37
		<hr/>
		\$1,181 54

WAR CLAIMS.

The total amount of the claims of the state against the United States for expenditures for war purposes, was \$1,-497,507.45. In the early part of the war, bounties paid to volunteers were charged against the United States, and were included in our war claims, but being entirely inadmissible, these bounty claims, amounting to \$374,980.00, were subsequently withdrawn, leaving the amount of the claims which were presented for settlement, \$1,032,527.45, on which there has been allowed and paid \$1,000,619.06, leaving the balance still disallowed \$31,908.39. Of this amount about seven thousand is covered by evidence prepared and soon to be submitted, which, it is believed, will remove the existing objections. The comparatively small sum of less than \$25,000, that will then remain unpaid, is of a nature that has not been allowed in the settlements of other states, being for expenditures on account of commissioned officers and sanitary agents. I deem it a matter of justice to state in this connection that New Hampshire has had a faithful and indefatigable agent in charge of these settlements in the person of Col. C. H. Roberts; and when we consider the strict regulations which the United States enforces in relation to furnishing evidence of the necessity of each expenditure, and vouchers for its payment, the above result speaks more strongly than words could of the faithfulness and ability with which he has discharged his trust.

LITERARY FUND.

By the act authorizing the sale of the state lands, the proceeds were added to the Literary Fund, but by an act of June session, 1868, they were taken from the Literary Fund to create the School Fund. No provision has been made as to the manner in which the interest of the School Fund shall be used. The transactions on account of the Literary Fund have been as follows:

Receipts.

Balance, July 1, 1868	\$25,407 98	
Non-resident savings-bank taxes	13,614 98	
	<hr/>	\$39,022 96

Payments.

School Fund	\$25,000 00	
Dividend to towns of eighteen cents per scholar, as per table in Appendix	13,884 84	\$38,884 84
	<hr/>	\$138 12
Balance, the credit of the Fund		

FINANCES.

The finances of the state were never in a sounder or more satisfactory condition.

The revenue largely exceeds the expenses, which are steadily decreasing, the reduction for the past year being about \$40,000, and the prospects for the current year are still more encouraging. By the reduction of the debt and the change of our eight-per-cent. bonds to loans at lower rates, the saving to the state, in the item of interest alone, will be nearly \$30,000.

The revenue will be diminished by a reduction of \$25,000 in the state tax, and by the receipt of not more than \$7,000 on war claims, in place of \$42,158.21 received last year, but will still be sufficient, unless some unusual appro-

priations should be made, to meet the bonds that will mature during the year, and to almost, if not quite, extinguish the floating debt.

The loan of \$500,000, authorized by an act of June session, 1868, has not been exhausted, and the Treasurer still has authority under that act to hire all the money that will be needed for the temporary use of the state, so that no further legislation will be necessary.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the treasury June 1, 1868 . . \$18,684 72

STATE TAX OF 1866.

Green's Grant \$6 25

STATE TAX OF 1867.

Chatham \$556 25

Errol 131 25

Green's Grant 50 00

Lisbon 280 94

Low and Burbank's Grant . . . 4 69

Martin's Location 6 25

Thompson and Meserve's Purchase . . . 6 25

\$1,035 63

STATE TAX OF 1868.

Rockingham County.

Atkinson \$1,162 50

Auburn 1,431 25

Brentwood 1,550 00

Candia 2,056 25

Carried forward . . \$6,200 00 \$19,726 60

Brought forward	.	.	\$6,200 00	\$19,726 60
Chester	.	.	1,868 75	
Danville	.	.	1,056 25	
Deerfield	.	.	2,868 75	
Derry	.	.	3,262 50	
East Kingston	.	.	1,393 75	
Epping	.	.	2,556 25	
Exeter	.	.	7,993 75	
Fremont	.	.	1,056 25	
Gosport	.	.	118 75	
Greenland	.	.	2,237 50	
Hampstead	.	.	1,700 00	
Hampton	.	.	2,637 50	
Hampton-Falls	.	.	1,887 50	
Kensington	.	.	1,306 25	
Kingston	.	.	2,100 00	
Londonderry	.	.	3,018 75	
Newcastle	.	.	656 25	
Newington	.	.	956 25	
Newmarket	.	.	4,137 50	
Newton	.	.	1,381 25	
North-Hampton	.	.	1,806 25	
Northwood	.	.	2,250 00	
Nottingham	.	.	1,856 25	
Plaistow	.	.	1,381 25	
Portsmouth	.	.	31,043 75	
Raymond	.	.	1,543 75	
Rye	.	.	2,050 00	
Salem	.	.	2,781 25	
Sandown	.	.	1,156 25	
Seabrook	.	.	1,843 75	
South-Hampton	.	.	1,250 00	
South-Newmarket	.	.	1,612 50	
Carried forward	.	.	\$100,968 75	\$19,726 60

Appendix.

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Brought forward	\$100,968 75	\$19,726 60
Stratham	2,268 75	
Windham	1,750 00	
	<hr/>	\$104,987 50

Strafford County.

Barrington	\$2,568 75	
Dover	18,700 00	
Durham	2,656 25	
Farmington	3,981 25	
Lee	1,718 75	
Madbury	987 50	
Middleton	768 75	
Milton	2,187 50	
New-Durham	1,637 50	
Rochester	6,600 00	
Rollinsford	4,225 00	
Somersworth	9,306 25	
Strafford	2,843 75	
	<hr/>	\$58,181 25

Belknap County.

Alton	\$3,106 25	
Barnstead	2,612 50	
Centre-Harbor	687 50	
Gilford	3,975 00	
Gilmanton	3,125 00	
Laconia	3,062 50	
Meredith	3,050 00	
New-Hampton	1,950 00	
Sanbornton	4,012 50	
Upper-Gilmanton	1,737 50	

Carried forward \$27,318 75 \$210,214 10

Brought forward \$210,214 10

Carroll County.

Albany	\$343 75
Bartlett	700 00
Brookfield	687 50
Conway	2,231 25
Eaton	656 25
Effingham	1,406 25
Freedom	1,262 50
Hart's Location	56 25
Jackson	656 25
Madison	750 00
Moultonborough	\$1,718 75
Ossipee	2,037 50
Sandwich	2,606 25
Tamworth	1,406 25
Tuftonborough	1,625 00
Wakefield	1,781 25
Wolfeborough	3,506 25

\$23,431 25

Merrimack County.

Allenstown	\$1,000 00
Andover	2,218 75
Boscawen	2,818 75
Bow	1,893 75
Bradford	2,206 25
Canterbury	2,837 50
Chichester	1,600 00
Concord	24,275 00
Dunbarton	2,231 25
Epsom	1,843 75
Franklin	3,956 25

Carried forward \$46,881 25 \$233,645 35

Brought forward	.	.	46,881	25	\$233,645	35
Henniker . . . .	.	.	3,218	75		
Hooksett . . . .	.	.	2,575	00		
Hopkinton . . . .	.	.	3,606	25		
Loudon . . . . .	.	.	2,987	50		
Newbury . . . . .	.	.	1,218	75		
New-London . . . .	.	.	1,975	00		
Northfield . . . .	.	.	1,943	75		
Pembroke . . . . .	.	.	3,493	75		
Pittsfield . . . . .	.	.	2,875	00		
Salisbury . . . . .	.	.	2,293	75		
Sutton . . . . .	.	.	2,237	50		
Warner . . . . .	.	.	3,337	50		
Webster . . . . .	.	.	1,612	50		
Wilmot . . . . .	.	.	1,512	50		
					\$81,768	75

Hillsborough County.

Amherst . . . . .	.	.	\$3,243	75		
Antrim . . . . .	.	.	2,256	25		
Bedford . . . . .	.	.	2,537	50		
Bennington . . . .	.	.	906	25		
Brookline . . . . .	.	.	1,525	00		
Deering . . . . .	.	.	1,687	50		
Francestown . . . .	.	.	2,437	50		
Goffstown . . . . .	.	.	3,125	00		
Greenfield . . . . .	.	.	1,406	25		
Hancock . . . . .	.	.	1,862	50		
Hillsborough . . . .	.	.	3,400	00		
Hollis . . . . .	.	.	3,650	00		
Hudson . . . . .	.	.	2,256	25		
Litchfield	1,206	25		
Lyndeborough	1,500	00		

Carried forward	\$33,000	00	\$315,414	10
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Brought forward	.	.	\$33,000 00	\$315,414 10
Manchester	.	.	48,987 50	
Mason	.	.	2,912 50	
Merrimack	.	.	2,687 50	
Milford	.	.	5,056 25	
Mont-Vernon	.	.	1,412 50	
Nashua	.	.	23,325 00	
New-Boston	.	.	3,118 75	
New-Ipswich	.	.	3,268 75	
Pelham	.	.	2,862 50	
Peterborough	.	.	5,237 50	
Sharon	.	.	537 50	
Temple	.	.	1,175 00	
Weare	.	.	3,693 75	
Wilton	.	.	2,900 00	
Windsor	.	.	287 50	
<hr/>				\$140,462 50

Cheshire County.

Alstead	.	.	\$3,143 75	
Chesterfield	.	.	2,693 75	
Dublin	.	.	2,487 50	
Fitzwilliam	.	.	2,450 00	
Gilsum	.	.	956 25	
Hinsdale	.	.	2,787 50	
Jaffrey	.	.	3,312 50	
Keene	.	.	13,100 00	
Marlborough	.	.	1,687 50	
Marlow	.	.	1,600 00	
Nelson	.	.	1,306 25	
Richmond	.	.	1,543 75	
Rindge	.	.	2,368 75	
Roxbury	.	.	450 00	

Carried forward . . \$39,887 50 \$455,876 6

Appendix.

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Brought forward	\$39,887 50	\$455,876 60
Stoddard	1,731 25	
Sullivan	1,187 50	
Surry	937 50	
Swanzey	3,262 50	
Troy	1,443 75	
Walpole	6,143 75	
Westmoreland	3,037 50	
Winchester	4,068 75	
	<hr/>	\$61,700 00

Sullivan County.

Acworth	\$2,325 00	
Charlestown	4,800 00	
Claremont	10,056 25	
Cornish	3,418 75	
Croydon	1,275 00	
Goshen	943 75	
Grantham	981 25	
Langdon	1,581 25	
Lempster	1,418 75	
Newport	4,362 50	
Plainfield	3,218 75	
Springfield	1,312 50	
Sunapee	1,162 50	
Unity	1,693 75	
Washington	1,881 25	
	<hr/>	\$40,431 25

Grafton County.

Alexandria	\$1,393 75
Bath	2,531 25
Benton	625 00

Carried forward \$4,550 00 \$558,007 85

Brought forward	\$4,550 00	\$558,007 85
Bethlehem	1,237 50	
Bridgewater	675 00	
Bristol	1,606 25	
Campton	1,506 25	
Canaan	2,875 00	
Danbury	1,312 50	
Dorchester	862 50	
Ellsworth	212 50	
Enfield	3,112 50	
Franconia	875 00	
Grafton	1,693 75	
Groton	1,050 00	
Hanover	3,975 00	
Haverhill	4,156 25	
Hebron	618 75	
Hill	1,187 50	
Holderness	2,381 25	
Landaff	1,456 25	
Lebanon	6,112 50	
Lincoln	118 75	
Lisbon	2,643 75	
Littleton	3,100 00	
Lyman	1,037 50	
Lyme	3,350 00	
Monroe	1,012 50	
Orange	493 75	
Orford	3,331 25	
Piermont	2,150 00	
Plymouth	2,137 50	
Rumney	1,600 00	
Thornton	1,187 50	
Warren	1,512 50	
Carried forward	\$65,131 25	\$558,007 85

Brought forward	\$65,131 25	\$558,007 85
Waterville	137 50	
Wentworth	1,462 50	
Woodstock	481 25	
Allen's Grant	12 50	
Elkins' Grant	12 50	
Hatch & Cleave's Grant	3 12	
Sargent & Elkins' Grant	6 25	
Two Raymond Grants	3 13	
	<hr/>	67,250 00

Coos County.

Berlin	\$606 25	
Cambridge	175 00	
Carroll	550 00	
Clarksville	200 00	
Colebrook	1,806 25	
Columbia	900 00	
Dalton	831 25	
Dummer	331 25	
Errol	331 25	
Gorham	1,268 75	
Jefferson	918 75	
Lancaster	2,912 50	
Milan	793 75	
Northumberland	1,018 75	
Randolph	231 25	
Shelburne	550 00	
Stark	837 50	
Stewartstown	1,056 25	
Stratford	1,262 50	
Wentworth's Location	62 50	
Whitefield	1,256 25	
Bean's Purchase	18 75	
	<hr/>	

Carried forward \$17,918 75 \$625,257 85

Brought forward . . .	\$17,918 75	\$625,257 85
Chandler's Purchase . . .	6 25	
Crawford's Purchase . . .	12 50	
Dixville	62 50	
Erving's Grant	6 25	
Gilmanton and Atkinson Academy		
Grant	25 00	
Green's Grant	50 00	
Kilkenney	12 50	
Low & Burbank's Grant . . .	9 38	
Nash & Sawyer's Location . .	12 50	
Odell's Township	25 00	
Pinkham's Grant	62 50	
Sargent's Purchase	12 50	
Second College Grant	18 75	
Success	75 00	
	<hr/>	\$18,309 38

Savings Bank Tax of 1868,

as per table in Appendix \$99,917 51

Railroad Tax of 1868,

as per table in Appendix \$215,615 0

Civil Commissions.

John D. Lyman, Secretary of State . . . \$630 0

Copyright of Volume 46, N. H. Reports.

Amos Hadley, reporter \$100 0

Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies.

Monumental Fire Insurance Company . . 100 0

Rent of Store House.

E. P. Prescott, & Co 300 0

Carried forward \$960,229

Appendix.

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Brought forward.	\$960,229 81
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War Claims.

United States	\$42,158 21
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Interest.

Interest on deposits	.	.	.	\$1,925 65	
Accrued interest on bonds	.	.	.	2,860 00	4,785 65

Loans.

School fund	25,000 00
Notes	427,660 00
Bonds	242,500 00
					<hr/> 695,160 00

Total receipts	\$1,702,333 67
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PAYMENTS.

Executive Department.

Governor's salary	.	.	.	\$1,000 00	
Pay roll of Council	.	.	.	2,125 60	
Doorkeeper to Gov. and Council				123 00	
Contingent fund	.	.	.	580 50	
Printing Governor's Message	.			60 03	
Incidental expenses	.	.	.	29 67	
				<hr/>	\$3,918 80

Secretary's Department.

Salary of Secretary	.	.	.	\$800 00	
Salary of Deputy Secretary	.			600 00	
Expenses paid by Legislative re-					
solves	.	.	.	1,599 67	
Printing blanks, &c., for office	.			649 75	
				<hr/>	
Carried forward	.	.	.	\$3,649 42	\$3,918 80

Brought forward . . .	\$3,649 42	\$3,918 80
Incidental expenses . . .	203 87	
	<hr/>	\$3,853 29

Treasurer's Department.

Salary of Treasurer . . .	\$1,000 00	
Clerk hire . . .	1,250 00	
Expenses paid by Legislative re-		
solves . . .	573 37	
Printing blanks, &c., for office .	112 25	
Printing report . . .	629 77	
Incidental expenses . . .	92 59	
	<hr/>	\$3,657 98

Adjutant-General's Department.

Salary of Adjutant General . .	\$1,000 00	
Clerk hire . . .	839 99	
Clerks on military records . .	705 40	
Expenses paid by Legislative re-		
solves . . .	798 67	
Printing blanks, &c., for office .	410 00	
Printing militia law . . .	115 56	
Printing annual report . . .	150 39	
Printing report of 1868 . . .	5,295 29	
Incidental expenses . . .	235 44	
	<hr/>	\$9,550 74

• *Department of Public Instruction.*

Salary of Superintendent . . .	\$1,200 00	
Travelling Expenses . . .	364 00	
Teachers' Institutes . . .	927 00	
Expenses paid by Legislative re-		
solves . . .	32 68	
Printing blanks, &c., for office .	688 30	
Printing report . . .	322 07	
Incidental expenses . . .	70 35	
	<hr/>	\$3,604 40

Carried forward . . . \$24,585 21

Brought forward \$24,585 21

Legislative Department.

Pay-roll of Senate	\$1,283 50
Mileage of Senate	156 20
Clerk of Senate	450 00
Door-keeper of Senate	115 70
Pay-roll of House of Representatives	31,721 50
Mileage of House of Representatives	3,812 50
Clerk of House of Representatives	550 00
Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeepers, pages, &c.	687 00
Engrossing clerk	205 50
Newspapers	572 75
Stationery	385 13
Political Manuals	702 00
Witnesses in Hebron election case	29 27
Journal of Senate and House	2,182 01
Pamphlet laws of 1868	598 70
Publishing laws in newspapers	803 60
Commissioners for revision of statutes	2,400 00
Miscellaneous printing	707 21

\$47,362 57

Supreme Judicial Court.

Salary of Attorney-General	\$2,200 00
Salary of Reporter	400 00
Salaries of Justices	13,400 00

Carried forward \$16,000 00 \$71,947 78

Brought forward . . .	\$16,000 00	\$71,947 78
Clerks	491 52	
Volume 46 of Reports . . .	1,050 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,541 52

Probate Courts.

Salaries of Judges	\$3,466 65	
Salaries of Registers	4,219 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,685 65

State Library.

Salary of Librarian	\$737 88	
Refitting Library	206 15	
Increase of Library	422 11	
Completing sets	178 00	
Incidental expenses	5 55	
	<hr/>	\$1,549 69

Compiling Provincial Papers.

Salary of Compiler	\$1,000 00	
Copyist and incidentals . . .	62 74	
Printing Vol. II, Part I . . .	2,438 66	
	<hr/>	\$3,501 40

State House.

Salary of State-House Keeper .	\$650 00	
Gas	160 00	
Water	80 00	
Ice and fuel	102 83	
Furniture	485 55	
Repairs and improvements . .	1,061 39	
Miscellaneous	217 45	
	<hr/>	\$2,757 2

New Hampshire Asylum for Insane.

Support of indigent insane . .	\$6,000 00	
Support of convict insane . . .	543 52	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$6,543 52	\$104,983 2

Brought forward	\$6,543 52	\$104,983 26
Library	100 00	
Kent building	5,000 00	
Kitchen building	17,000 00	
Printing report	244 87	
	<hr/>	\$28,888 39

Education of the Blind.

Perkins Institute	\$3,674 84
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Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

American Asylum	\$1,925 00	
Clark Institute	87 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,012 50

Reform School.

Appropriation	\$12,000 00	
Compensation of Treasurer	25 00	
Printing report	157 92	
	<hr/>	\$12,182 92

State Prison.

Salary of Warden	\$950 00	
Salary of Chaplain	600 00	
Compensation of Commissioner	50 00	
Library and teachers	400 00	
Appropriation for payment of debt	8,000 00	
Expenses paid by Legislative re- solves	141 50	
Printing blanks, &c.	11 25	
Printing report	221 50	
	<hr/>	\$10,374 25

Volunteer Militia.

Pay-roll of general staff	\$63 00	
Carried forward	\$63 00	\$162,116 16

Brought forward . . .	\$63 00	\$162,116 16
Pay-roll of field staff and band . . .	421 75	
Pay-roll of companies . . .	8,967 50	
Rent of armories . . .	3,066 35	
Rent of storehouse . . .	600 00	
Inspecting armories . . .	148 37	
Expenses of courts-martial . . .	101 25	
Equipments . . .	941 75	
Uniforms purchased in 1865 . . .	20,175 00	
Miscellaneous expenses . . .	1,274 80	
	<hr/>	\$35,759 77

Military Expense.

Prosecution of claims against the United States . . .	\$5,156 45	
Military account outstanding June 1, 1865 . . .	207 34	
State aid claims outstanding June 1, 1866 . . .	685 50	
	<hr/>	\$6,049 29

White Mountain Roads.

Braybrook road . . .	\$300 00	
Cherry Mountain road . . .	200 00	
Magalloway road . . .	600 00	
Pinkham road . . .	1,000 00	
White Mountain Notch road . . .	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,600 00

Miscellaneous.

Harriet P. Dame . . .	\$500 00	
Newell Dow . . .	300 00	
Hiram Farrington . . .	500 00	
Town of Gosport . . .	200 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward . . .	\$1,500 00	\$206,525 22

Brought forward	.	.	\$1,500 00	\$206,525 22
Reuben Rand	.	.	50 00	
H. G. Wyman	.	.	160 00	
Abatement of tax of Gosport	:		118 75	
Advertising	.	.	90 68	
Auditing printer's accounts	.		57 60	
Bounty to volunteers	.	.	500 00	
Bounty on wild animals	.	.	297 00	
Engraving state seal	.	.	17 00	
Geological survey	.	.	1,150 00	
Restoration of sea fish	.	.	1,428 81	
Report of Agricultural College	.		69 38	
Report of bank commissioners	.		202 68	
Report of insurance commissioners	.		236 18	
Report of railroad commissioners	.		50 03	
			<hr/>	\$5,928 11

Savings Bank Tax.

To Towns, see Appendix	.	.	\$86,302 60	
Literary fund	.	.	13,614 98	
			<hr/>	\$99,917 58

Railroad Tax.

To Towns, see Appendix	.	.	.	\$100,138 61
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Interest.

Surplus revenue	.	.	\$9 64	
Wish legacy	.	.	250 00	
Simball legacy	.	.	405 21	
Notes	.	.	6,478 17	
Bonds	.	.	218,293 00	\$225,436 02
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	.	.	.	\$637,945 54

Brought forward \$637,945 54

Payments on Debt.

Bond due July 1, 1867 . . .	\$100 00	
Bonds due July 1, 1868 . . .	100,000 00	
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1868 . . .	250,000 00	
Bonds due Jan. 1, 1869 . . .	500,000 00	
Notes	139,254 00	
	<hr/>	\$989,354 00
Total payment		<hr/> \$1,627,299 54

STATE OF THE TREASURY JUNE 1, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

Bonds of 1861 . . .	\$999,200 00	
Bonds of 1864 . . .	600,000 00	
Bonds of 1866 . . .	1,250,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,849,200 00
Notes		321,810 00

Trust Funds.

Fisk legacy	\$8,952 74	
Kimball legacy	6,753 49	
Principal of surplus revenue . . .	1,009 44	
Interest of surplus revenue . . .	1,236 55	
School fund	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$42,952 22
Total		<hr/> \$3,213,962 22

ASSETS.

Cash in treasury	.	.	.	.	.	\$75,034 13
State tax of 1865	.	.	.	.	\$5 61	
State tax of 1866	.	.	.	.	5 63	
State tax of 1867	.	.	.	.	10 93	
State tax of 1868	.	.	.	.	1,159 37	
					<hr/>	\$1,181 54
Net income of state prison	.	.	.	.	.	\$867 22
Deficiency, being indebtedness June 1, 1869						\$3,136,879 33
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,213,962 22

PETER SANBORN, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the Amount of Tax assessed upon and paid by each Railroad in the State, for the Year 1868; the Amount of such Tax distributed to the several Cities and Towns, and the Balance accruing as Revenue to the State.

RAILROADS.	Taxes assessed.	Am't distrib'd to Towns.	Revenue to State.
Ashuelot	\$2,220 39	\$555 10	\$1,665 29
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	9,002 67	2,250 67	6,752 00
Boston, Concord and Montreal	8,926 00	4,623 18	4,302 82
Boston and Maine . . .	7,939 18	939 18	12,834 18
Cheshire	15,387 27	4,771 90	10,615 37
Concord	40,188 78	22,346 97	17,841 81
Concord and Claremont .	1,927 54	481 88	1,445 66
Concord and Portsmouth	7,825 71	7,039 91	785 80
Contoocook River . . .	409 32	102 33	306 99
Dover and Winnepiscogee	5,956 59	2,379 55	3,577 04
Eastern	10,377 05	4,580 74	5,796 31
Fitchburg	364 50	91 12	273 38
Great Falls and Conway .	527 54	131 88	395 66
Manchester and Lawrence	20,449 21	13,032 74	7,416 47
Manchester and North Weare	616 42	154 10	462 32
Nashua and Lowell . . .	5,785 38	3,318 34	2,467 04
Northern	54,692 94	21,293 41	33,399 53
Sullivan	2,195 56	548 89	1,646 67
White Mountains . . .	2,212 28	1,252 76	959 52
Wilton	4,164 65	2,771 64	1,393 01
Worcester and Nashua . .	1,611 84	472 32	1,139 52
	\$215,615 00	\$100,138 61	\$115,476 39

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the Amount of Deposits in each Savings Bank in the State April 1, 1868; the Amount of Tax paid by each, the Amount distributed to Towns, and the Balance accruing to the Literary Fund, for the year ending June 1, 1869.

BANKS.	Deposits.	Tax.	Tax distrib't'd to Towns.	Non-resid't Tax for Lit'ry Fund
Amoskeag,	\$1,839,516 68	\$13,796 60	\$12,773 74	1,022 86
Ashuelot,	68,799 85	516 00	437 20	78 80
Carroll County,	247,640 16	1,857 30	1,829 71	27 59
Cheshire Prov. Inst.,	967,057 37	7,252 93	6,647 12	605 81
City, Manchester,	369,621 23	2,772 15	2,714 92	57 23
City, Nashua,	777,432 56	5,830 74	5,240 07	590 67
Connecticut River,	158,523 72	1,188 93	857 72	331 21
Dartmouth,	122,971 76	922 29	698 28	224 01
Dover Five Cents,	226,721 55	1,700 41	1,534 52	165 89
Exeter,	148,700 24	1,115 25	1,001 94	113 31
Gonic Five Cents,	36,386 21	272 90	255	17 66
Manchester,	1,295,502 87	9,716 27	8,451 34	1,264 93
Meredith Bridge,	285,839 66	2,143 81	2,028 02	115 79
Merrimack River,	1,102,955 51	8,272 17	7,077 93	1,194 24
Milford Five Cents,	194,129 82	1,455 97	1,422 95	33 02
Nashua,	883,205 34	6,624 04	5,976 24	647 80
National,	257,926 34	1,934 45	1,889 06	45 39
New Hampshire,	534,068 63	4,005 51	3,904 33	101 18
New Ipswich,	97,065 23	727 99	683 47	44 52
Newmarket,	26,223 82	196 68	184 67	12 01
Norway Plains,	374,353 81	2,807 64	2,560 17	247 47
Peterborough,	268,851 72	2,016 38	1,937 43	78 95
Pittsfield,	22,695 63	170 22	169 21	1 01
Portsmouth,	1,228,657 00	9,214 92	6,085 22	3,129 70
Rockingham,	17,613 58	132 10	105 44	26 66
Rollinsford,	321,580 43	2,411 85	1,056 19	1,355 66
Somersworth,	249,675 68	1,872 57	1,263 26	609 31
Strafford County,	869,045 000	6,517 83	5,266 20	1,251 63
Sullivan S. Inst.,	301,489 84	2,261 17	2,044 18	216 99
Wilton,	28,067 49	210 51	206 83	3 68
Total,	\$13,322,348 73	\$99,917 58	\$86,302 60	\$13,614 98

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the amount divided to the several Cities and Towns for Savings Bank Tax, Railroad Tax, and Literary Fund, for the year 1868.

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Acworth	\$162 82		\$55 80
Albany			19 26
Alexandria	24 10	26 70	43 92
Allenstown	143 69	162 71	22 14
Alstead	243 42		57 96
Alton	229 46	484 43	90 54
Amherst	979 04	694 78	59 40
Andover	214 47	1,202 65	65 70
Antrim	371 54		48 96
Atkinson	5 95	132 01	17 46
Auburn	329 65	54 50	37 98
Barnstead	139 79	50 37	76 68
Barrington	667 08	68	92 52
Bartlett	1 06		41 76
Bath	21 25	163 31	52 20
Bedford	700 45	255 89	54 18
Bennington	130 90	40 56	16 38
Benton	19	30 49	18 90
Berlin		49 44	18 90
Bethlehem	3 19		46 44
Boscawen	148 67	1,243 44	55 98
Bow	531 66	449 86	34 92
Bradford	141 66	241 61	43 20
Brentwood	149 81	177 56	28 80
Bridgewater	35 52	60 59	27 36
Bristol	47 00	566 76	55 80
Brookfield	87 87		17 28
Brookline	231 30	13 35	33 84
Cambridge			2 34
Campton	21 87	51 33	65 34
Canaan	42 95	1,001 83	90 00
Candia	662 34	157 82	76 14
Canterbury	151 59	124 14	56 34
Carrill			12 78
Centre Harbor	17 53	74	24 30

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Charlestown	\$503 39	\$318 40	\$78 84
Chatham			29 52
Chester	179 12	52 87	52 02
Chesterfield	177 19	15 08	52 92
Chichester	239 30	24 37	52 38
Claremont	1,249 60	157 64	147 24
Clarksville			8 28
Colebrook			50 04
Columbia			41 04
Concord	3,242 54	17,798 79	452 16
Conway	12 84		67 86
Cornish	121 69	66 27	62 10
Croydon	51 06		33 66
Dalton	1 60		34 92
Danbury	191 22	439 22	36 00
Danville	3 68	43 18	19 98
Deerfield	281 44	82 06	81 72
Deering	171 37	10 40	36 36
Derry	436 34	694 77	79 20
Dorchester	16 64		40 86
Dover	3,853 64	2,245 77	326 52
Dublin	614 46	2 08	59 58
Dummer		12 89	15 84
Dunbarton	379 83	271 41	44 46
Durham	616 50	512 96	93 24
East Kingston	13 45	210 06	2 88
Eaton	05		44 10
Effingham	110 06		57 96
Ellsworth			14 22
Enfield	63 80	907 05	83 70
Epping	57 58	444 56	64 80
Epsom	312 92		46 62
Errol			10 80
Exeter	544 43	3,196 38	124 38
Farmington	483 74	305 49	108 90
Fitzwilliam	241 36	364 64	68 94
Francestown	208 38	75 95	42 48
Franconia	1 21		23 94
Franklin	234 01	3,119 86	96 12
Freedom	31 55		39 24
Fremont	31 17	38 72	20 52
Gilford	603 78	422 39	115 74
Gilmanton	165 10	13 40	80 64
Gilsum	157 23		27 72
Goffstown	1,224 45	528 19	75 96

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Gorham,		\$724 45	41 01
Goshen,	\$44 32		20 52
Gosport,	12 06		6 48
Grafton,	196 65	456 99	40 68
Grantham,	53	52 82	27 72
Greenfield,	142 79	34 52	30 78
Greenland,	186 82	494 48	31 32
Groton,	45 77	8 88	30 78
Hampstead,	126 86	186 03	45 18
Hampton,	70 55	916 51	51 48
Hampton Falls,	50 23	523 39	17 10
Hancock,	383 87	138 33	35 28
Hanover,	445 01	508 12	77 94
Hart's Location,			1 08
Haverhill,	6 25	429 37	112 86
Hebron,	20 82	5 34	22 32
Henniker,	806 76	341 30	59 40
Hill,	99 49	391 72	35 28
Hillsborough,	336 34	96 90	82 26
Hinsdale,	31 17	85 40	64 44
Holderness,	40 76	76 35	73 98
Hollis,	872 04	879 94	54 72
Hooksett,	519 64	829 11	58 86
Hopkinton,	728 89	394 14	86 58
Hudson,	611 00	283 44	51 84
Jackson,	08		19 80
Jaffrey,	654 11	293 01	72 90
Jefferson,			36 72
Keene,	1,788 78	2,787 31	186 30
Kensington,	39 91	21 76	20 34
Kingston,	51 42	116 19	59 40
Laconia,	372 56	527 39	63 72
Lancaster,	1 22	52 96	86 94
Landaff,	1 95	25 13	44 64
Langdon,	100 73		16 74
Lebanon,	173 22	4,058 14	98 46
Lee,	115 40	299 50	35 10
Lempster,	99 94		31 50
Lincoln,	57		1 26
Lisbon,	9 56	173 67	103 8
Litchfield,	310 06	196 85	16 20
Littleton,	12 92	518 73	122 91
Londonderry,	637 69	450 94	80 40
London,	266 72	65 93	70 32
Lyman,	4 20		39 00

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Lyne	88 55		\$66 06
Lyndeborough	74 97	36 57	42 48
Maibury	270 36	109 09	18 90
Madison	29 35		50 94
Manchester	16,090 15	10,996 56	837 90
Marlborough	257 00	93 32	51 30
Marlow	234 80	10 40	35 82
Mason	223 62	90 55	61 20
Meredith	240 50	295 95	70 56
Merrimack	860 07	1,259 67	44 46
Middleton	93 33		27 00
Milan		153 62	33 30
Milford	1,474 67	1,151 37	89 10
Milton	161 60	20 71	65 34
Mount-Vernon	189 54	69 84	24 12
Monroe			25 38
Moultonborough	59 30		71 46
Nashua	6,905 03	7,166 31	343 08
Nelson	216 62	6 60	34 56
New Boston	817 32	123 47	65 34
Newbury	125 08		31 32
Newcastle	176 44	224 42	23 58
New Durham	104 93	56 18	60 30
New Hampton	69 17	39 68	55 08
Newington	73 17	1 78	18 00
New Ipswich	488 73		59 22
New London	107 68	394 91	42 84
Newmarket	364 20	338 77	67 50
Newport	206 26	126 65	81 18
Newton	4 65	170 65	37 26
Northfield	121 42	286 92	33 84
North Hampton	199 72	142 76	31 50
Northumberland		400 75	32 40
Northwood	189 72	38 58	60 30
Nottingham	79 72	27 38	56 16
Orange	6 07	44 06	18 72
Orford	8 10		48 78
Osipee	194 49	17 34	103 14
Pelham	234 62	189 17	37 62
Pembroke	799 99	245 46	76 14
Peterborough	1,159 15	20 10	97 56
Piermont	22 78		34 02
Pittsburg			21 24
Pittsfield	401 44	52 41	71 28
Plainfield	84 70	51 45	61 56

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Plaistow	7 11	289 05	\$41 76
Plymouth	69 68	647 66	51 48
Portsmouth	4,640 91	7,215 31	419 40
Randolph			3 60
Raymond	75 23	158 24	47 34
Richmond	253 85		43 92
Rindge	224 98	11 08	53 46
Rochester	1,896 62	872 27	170 46
Rollinsford	930 04	812 92	66 06
Roxbury	70 94		9 90
Rumney	71 54	283 45	53 28
Rye	474 43	147 58	41 22
Salem	68 33	589 65	86 04
Salisbury	130 07	82 77	41 22
Sanbornton	391 07	340 80	86 40
Sandown	13 05	3 28	27 00
Sandwich	36 11		108 36
Seabrook	12 18	396 81	76 86
Sharon	88 37		10 26
Shelburne		262 50	15 30
Somersworth	1,624 92	607 97	170 10
South Hampton			21 42
South Newmarket	136 42	525 22	33 48
Springfield	101 53		46 80
Stark	1 29	158 15	18 18
Stewartstown	2 40		42 48
Stoddard	123 17		38 70
Strafford	298 26		94 14
Stratford		488 87	34 56
Stratham	252 64	388 76	27 00
Sullivan	187 88		12 96
Sunapee	30 72		39 78
Surry	114 19	16 43	15 84
Sutton	79 63	21 24	45 54
Swanzy	303 86	232 41	84 96
Tamworth	11 40		73 26
Temple	239 75	18 02	21 42
Thornton	4 46		44 10
Troy	274 15	361 23	35 28
Tuftonborough	164 60		53 46
Unity	231 85		36 36
Upper Gilmanton	279 30	71 08	54 54
Wakefield	91 85		53 82
Walpole	89 74	893 55	90 90
Warner	363 81	354 62	70 02

TOWNS.	S. Bank Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Literary Fund.
Warren	\$106 68	173 97	45 72
Washington	170 85	9 35	39 60
Waterville			1 80
Weare	968 36	139 42	99 18
Webster	183 92	283 37	37 62
Wentworth	48 18	255 82	34 02
Westmoreland	645 57	410 94	61 02
Whitefield			47 16
Wilmot	77 56	60 68	45 72
Wilton	503 80	265 15	56 52
Winchester	378 40	196 42	114 48
Windham	148 50	341 32	38 70
Windsor	11 21	4 85	5 22
Wolfeborough	1,202 17	15 51	98 64
Woodstock	86		26 64
Totals	\$86,302 60	\$100,138 61	\$13,884 84

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STATEMENT,

Showing the Debt, Assets, Increase or Reduction of Debt, and Rate of Taxation of the several Cities and Towns, for their last Financial Year.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Available Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year	Reduct'n of Debt Last Year	Tax on \$100 of valuation	Tax on each poll.
Atkinson.....	\$14,526 58	\$2,214 51	\$12,312 07		\$203 95	\$1 57	\$2 34
Auburn.....	27,847 16	2,819 02	25,028 14	1,787 30		2 03	3 05
Brentwood	11,898 00	5,490 12	6,407 88		5,622 12	2 00	3 00
Candia.....	47,165 83	6,958 26	40,207 57		1,834 00	2 26	3 36
Chester.....	35,177 13	5,603 13	29,574 00	300 00		1 40	2 15
Danville.....	15,039 00	211 00	14,828 00	178 00		1 87	2 80
Deerfield.....	50,333 00	3,444 00	46,889 00	300 00		1 85	2 78
Derry.....	31,203 41	4,497 27	26,706 14		2,461 76	1 88	2 82
East Kingston .	18,889 05	46 00	18,843 05		65 59	1 72	2 58
Epping.....	40,143 00	2,680 88	37,462 12			1 60	2 40
Exeter.....	63,085 50		63,085 50		1,585 31	2 14	3 20
Fremont.....	12,613 20	2,460 97	10,152 23		75 00	1 64	2 48
Gosport.....	5,534 00		5,534 00	337 00		5 00	7 20
Greenland.....	22,370 00	540 72	21,829 28		500 00	1 88	2 82
Hampstead....	36,485 48	6,057 57	30,427 91		610 48	2 57	3 85
Hampton.....	30,194 29	6,167 48	24,026 81		2,559 29	1 75	2 63
Hampton Falls.	12,197 11	636 10	11,561 01		1,213 81	2 00	3 00
Kensington....	21,062 00		21,062 00	798 28		1 73	2 59
Kingston.....	19,381 86	402 82	18,979 04		261 41	1 85	2 78
Londonderry ..	51,250 62	5,066 74	46,183 88	562 65		1 80	2 70
Newcastle.....	23,389 00	1,450 00	21,939 00		1,517 00	3 90	5 85
Newington....	11,448 84	343 26	11,105 58	15 12		2 10	3 20
Newmarket....	46,465 15	1,300 00	45,165 15		410 01	1 50	2 25
Newton.....	26,044 00	3,286 29	22,657 71	1,567 71		1 53	2 35
North Hampton	18,778 78	259 64	18,519 14		500 00	1 65	2 41
Northwood....	52,134 75		52,134 75	24 30		1 85	2 78
Nottingham....	31,531 18	964 53	30,566 65	277 30		1 33	2 00
Plaistow.....	23,370 73	1,883 07	21,487 66		331 49	2 18	3 21
Portsmouth....	295,503 93	90,397 56	205,106 37		2,976 99	2 20	3 30
Raymond.....	47,395 49	4,110 72	43,284 77	1,814 66		2 66	3 21
Rye.....	16,179 10		16,179 10	789 12		1 53	2 20
Salem.....	46,826 98	6,311 21	40,515 77		281 37	2 29	3 41
Sandown.....	18,584 87	671 45	17,913 42		348 33	1 67	2 50
Seabrook.....	37,906 42	2,510 31	35,396 11	565 28		2 25	3 31
South Hampton	13,560 00	2,400 00	11,160 00		310 77	1 60	2 41
So. Newmarket	11,722 58		11,722 58		487 80	1 50	2 21
Stratham.....	21,875 94	3,699 23	18,176 71		2,383 05	1 60	2 41
Windham.....	14,787 57	4,531 50	10,256 07		3,901 19	2 30	3 41
	1,323,901 53	\$179,515 36	1,144,386 17	\$9,316 72	\$30,440 72		

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Barrington.....	\$42,271 64	\$1,000 00	\$41,271 67	\$771 51	\$	\$2 50	\$3 71
Dover.....	243,811 00	20,806 37	223,004 63	24,310 24		1 45	2 10
Durham.....	21,537 91		21,537 91		1,417 03	1 40	2 10
Farmington....	75,000 00	2,500 00	72,500 00	2,500 00		2 43	3 10
Lee.....	13,828 04	550 00	13,278 04		487 02	1 87	2 10
Madbury.....	8,117 69	833 60	7,284 09		75 09	2 13	3 10
Middleton....	16,090 00	1,000 00	15,090 00	500 00		3 80	2 10
Milton.....	17,500 00	1,018 68	16,481 32		4,104 37	2 36	3 10
New Durham ..	39,944 69	954 59	38,990 10		550 15	3 25	4 10
Rochester.....	62,267 45	5,899 90	56,367 55	2,483 87		2 20	3 10
Rollinsford...	20,436 03	1,300 00	19,136 03		686 79	1 66	2 10
Somersworth...	65,975 00	2,600 00	63,375 00		3,125 00	1 84	2 10
Strafford.....	30,350 38	5,784 36	24,566 02	1,320 86		1 55	2 10
	\$657,039 86	\$41,247 50	\$612,792 36	\$39,886 48	\$10,945 45		

BELKNAP COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Available Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year	Reduct'n of Debt Last Year	Tax on \$100 of Value ⁿ .	Tax on each Poll.
Alton.....	\$50,013 75	\$4,673 51	\$45,340 24		\$1,960 57	\$2 52	\$3 78
Barnstead.....	63,093 94	5,521 17	57,572 77		2,871 72	2 40	3 60
Centre Harbor.	5,337 74	400 00	4,937 74		659 77	1 85	2 78
Gilford.....	74,102 02	6,216 90	67,885 12	401 02		1 92	2 88
Gilmanton.....	71,168 40	5,770 30	65,398 10	2,591 27		1 27	1 91
Laconia.....	23,431 63	1,907 46	21,524 17	524 06		1 34	2 02
Meredith.....	51,000 00	10,200 00	40,800 00		600 00	1 70	2 55
New Hampton.	27,882 00	2,200 00	25,682 00	165 00		2 25	3 40
Sanbornton.....	89,724 81	6,553 04	83,171 77	908 55		2 20	3 30
Up'r Gilmanton	40,126 69	2,507 74	37,618 95		244 74	2 44	3 66
	\$495,880 98	\$45,950 12	\$449,930 86	\$4,589 90	\$6,336 80		

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany.....	11,000 00	2,038 00	8,962 00	680 00		2 95	4 41
Bartlett.....	1,060 99	1,485 69	*424 70			2 70	4 05
Brookfield.....	8,213 13		8,213 14		422 75		
Chatham.....	5,730 05	3,165 05	2,565 00		569 95	3 46	5 19
Conway.....	33,645 72	4,554 41	29,091 31		1,968 79	2 08	3 12
Eaton.....	20,690 91	3,326 03	17,364 88		141 51	4 77	7 11
Effingham.....	22,839 25	1,985 72	20,853 53		752 41	2 27	3 40
Freedom.....	14,895 65	4,864 70	10,030 95		858 26	2 38	3 57
Jackson.....	2,338 00	688 00	1,650 00		2,602 00	3 10	4 66
Madison.....	19,951 85	1,717 08	18,234 77		649 38	2 26	3 39
Moultonboro'.	10,490 77	896 68	9,594 09	2,151 16		2 97	4 45
Ossipee.....	34,587 96	8,779 49	25,808 47		611 57	3 50	5 25
Sandwich.....	65,712 00	1,326 45	64,385 55		2,553 84	3 65	5 48
Tamworth.....	39,728 38	3,868 49	26,859 89		436 46	3 70	5 55
Tuftonboro'.	39,110 12	3,003 92	36,106 20		1,300 00	3 00	4 50
Wakefield.....	31,742 30	7,667 36	24,074 94	173 65		2 10	3 15
Wolfeboro'.	89,323 00	700 00	88,623 00			2 50	3 75
	\$442,060 09	\$50,067 07	\$391,993 02	\$3,004 81	\$12,866 92		

*Assets over debt.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown....	10,600 00	159 00	10,450 00		500 00	1 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 96
Andover.....	21,567 00	4,613 00	16,954 00		2,157 48	1 39	1 95
Boscawen.....	24,960 00	3,646 25	21,313 75		2,308 51	1 70	2 55
Bow.....	18,062 50	590 81	17,471 69		3,267 69	2 83	4 24
Bradford.....	40,500 41	6,509 37	33,991 04	96 35		1 87	2 81
Canterbury....	35,779 36	3,533 84	32,245 52		2,797 44	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 81
Chichester....	30,837 42	435 83	30,401 59		1,127 39	2 41	3 61
Concord.....	441,283 19	13,142 45	388,140 64		13,573 31	2 00	3 00
Danbarton....	18,833 41	2,942 06	15,891 35	2,088 06		1 87	2 81
Epsom.....	32,341 99	1,940 83	30,400 86		712 96	2 13	3 20
Franklin.....	54,179 65	7,962 08	46,217 57		1,130 64	1 50	2 25
Henniker.....	24,388 55		24,388 55		1,039 08	1 81	2 72
Hill.....	17,892 00	1,273 48	16,618 52		500 00	2 50	3 75
Hooksett.....	0,671 95	2,541 36	18,130 59		239 53	1 01	3 02
Hopkinton....	48,158 54	3,029 45	45,129 09		2,339 27	1 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 67
London.....	46,213 01	7,533 28	38,679 73		34 56	2 10	3 15
Newbury.....	9,808 71	755 20	9,053 51		482 95	2 02	3 03
New London...	21,566 93	2,813 00	18,753 93		1,000 00	1 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 06
Northfield....	34,144 78	3,935 49	30,209 29		311 64	2 71	2 00
Pembroke.....	28,923 00		28,923 00		1,108 00	1 55	2 12
Pittsfield....	56,347 30	1,616 75	54,730 55		514 32	1 86	2 79
Salisbury....	28,544 94	2,818 70	25,726 24	1,341 38		1 64	2 46
Sutton.....	41,962 8	7,654 83	34,307 65	715 23		1 71	2 56
Warner.....	57,822 20	5,582 93	52,239 27		1,621 07	1 62	2 43
Webster.....	17,344 06	998 66	16,345 40		666 40	1 72	2 59
Wilnot.....	37,558 05	3,365 61	34,192 44	1,062,25		2 19	3 28
	\$1220,291 03	\$129,385 26	\$1090,905 77	\$5,303 27	\$37,432 24		

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year	Reduct'n of Debt Last Year	Tax on \$100 of Valuat'n	Tax on each Poll.
Amherst.....	\$23,177 08	\$2,153 23	\$21,023 85	\$	\$2,000 00	\$2 40	\$3 60
Antrim.....	32,033 95	4,446 31	27,587 64		568 62	2 06	3 10
Bedford.....	14,228 19	3,095 89	11,132 30		1,589 64	1 87½	2 81
Bennington....	12,641 68		12,641 68		1,697 87	2 00	3 00
Brookline.....	8,567 84	3,986 71	4,581 13		1,546 38	1 74	2 60
Deering.....	16,826 16	4,000 00	12,826 16		490 26	1 70	2 55
Francestown....	20,794 81	5,110 60	15,684 21		2,504 61	1 70	2 55
Goffstown.....	27,962 55	9,039 52	18,923 03		1,188 88	1 70	2 55
Greenfield.....	12,225 00	1,541 70	10,683 30		2,950 55	2 22	3 33
Hancock.....	5,254 16	5,556 21	*302 05		729 27	1 58	2 38
Hillsborough...	51,162 51	6,805 72	44,356 79		271 35	1 58	2 37
Hollis.....	12,030 47	7,577 88	4,452 59			1 55	2 33
Hudson.....	31,199 09	5,796 89	25,402 20		8,772 38	2 33	3 48
Litchfield.....	8,177 07		8,177 07	299 96	231 51	1 43	2 14
Lyndeborough..	25,157 8	1,694 52	23,462 76	342 44		2 00	3 00
Manchester.....	431,299 78	45,292 34	386,007 44	9,968 78		1 90	2 85
Mason.....	38,036 94	11,571 12	26,465 82	988 94		2 17	3 25
Merrimack.....	17,402 49	1,335 31	15,766 98		8,373 97	1 85	2 78
Milford.....	31,394 19	10,222 65	11,171 48		6,553 39	1 43	2 15
Mont Vernon...	12,934 33	3,400 00	9,534 33		1,100 00	1 81	2 71
Nashua.....	178,250 00		178,250 00	13,900 00		1 84	2 76
New Boston....	18,100 00	900 00	17,200 00		10,000 00	2 45	3 68
New Ipswich...	18,851 14	4,580 70	14,270 44		1,716 38	2 10	3 15
Pelham.....	20,570 00		20,570 00			1 91½	2 87
Peterborough..	55,106 62	5,565 48	49,541 14		672 14	1 75	2 63
Sharon.....	5,281 71	50 00	5,234 71		1,119 29	1 75	2 62
Temple.....	4,715 40		4,715 40		144 06	1 88	2 82
Weare.....	49,392 72		49,392 72		2,061 95	1 77	2 57
Wilton.....	45,799 44	2,676 60	43,122 84		6,293 89	2 15	3 23
Windsor.....						1 57	2 35
	1,228,575 54	\$146,699 58	1,081,875 96	\$25,500 12	\$62,576 39		

*Assets over debt.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Alstead.....	\$38,200 00	\$ 100 00	\$38,100 00	\$1,000 00	\$	\$1 65	\$2 48
Chesterfield...	18,491 75	918 59	17,573 16		1,162 74	1 35	2 06
Dublin.....	18,060 95	4,730 23	13,330 72	307 13		1 50	2 25
Fitzwilliam....	23,075 00	3,935 60	19,139 40		856 13	1 86	2 80
Gilsium.....	17,000 00		17,000 00			1 95	2 90
Hinsdale.....	37,083 51	1,611 95	35,471 56	495 89		1 90½	2 70
Jaffrey.....		3,075 15	*3,075 15		11,500 00	3 10½	4 60
Keene.....	89,926 40	8,707 55	81,218 45		7,700 00	1 77	2 65
Marlborough...	15,852 49	263 47	15,589 02	2,031 95		1 70	2 50
Marlow.....	12,991 67		12,991 67		1,469 12	1 92	3 00
Nelson.....	14,017 68	135 09	13,882 59	185 43		1 84	2 70
Richmond.....	14,808 99	707 58	14,101 41		420 85	2 06	3 00
Rindge.....	22,935 00	3,759 59	19,175 41		50 55	2 10	3 10
Roxbury.....	4,900 00		4,900 00			2 20	3 30
Stoddard.....	26,463 50	963 48	25,500 02		628 28	2 61	3 40
Sullivan.....	7,447 00	920 00	6,527 00		36 21	1 62	2 40
Surry.....	12,080 00	737 50	11,342 50		235 95	1 95	2 90
Swansey.....	56,816 86	1,724 36	55,092 50		20 66	2 50	3 50
Troy.....	11,775 08	824 20	10,950 88		509 29	1 77	2 60
Walpole.....	35,776 50	2,192 93	33,583 57	5,025 00		1 68	2 30
Westmore and..	13,562 15	880 05	12,682 10		720 00	1 25	1 80
Winchester....	45,760 01	5,611 86	40,088 15	294 98		2 50	3 50
	\$536,964 14	\$41,799 18	\$495,164 96	\$9,339 68	\$25,309 78		

*Assets over debt.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year	Reduct'n of Debt Last Year	Tax on \$100 of Valuat'n.	Tax on each Poll.
Acworth.....	24,873 29	198 54	24,674 75		399 39	1 85	2 78
Charlestown...	32,026 33	7,735 57	24,290 76		2,064 98	1 62	2 44
Claremont.....	96,661 63	7,983 19	86,678 44	5,973 88		1 73	2 60
Cornish.....	25,062 37	6,411 34	18,651 03		4,050 40	1 80	2 69
Croydon.....	6,950 04		6,950 04		875 00	1 50	2 25
Goshen.....	13,000 00	1,400 00	11,600 00			2 14	3 22
Grantham.....	19,325 46		19,325 46		675	2 02	3 04
Langdon.....	8,086 61		8,086 61	1,069 11		1 25	1 87½
Lempster.....	23,450 00	2,202 00	21,248 00	450 00		1 88	2 82
Newport.....	78,887 04	8,212 62	70,674 42	2,498 73		1 99	2 98
Plainfield.....	51,767 28	3,116 13	48,651 15	553 44		1 30	1 95
Springfield....	38,209 25	488 25	37,721 00	1,583 25		2 60	3 00
Sunapee.....	15,237 41	470 77	14,766 64	688 82		1 94	2 91
Unity.....	10,535 00	4,086 64	6,448 36		823 06	1 65½	2 48
Washington....	16,146 69	1,921 80	14,224 89		65 80	1 95	2 93
	\$458,218 40	\$44,226 85	\$413,991 55	\$12,817 23	\$8,953 63		

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Alexandria	29,477 67	2,088 72	18,388 95		1,041 47	2 07	3 19
Ashland.....	28,283 94	5,040 27	23,243 67		2,387 07	2 10	3 15
Bath.....	46,290 20	600 00	45,690 20	6,103 03		1 49	2 24
*Benton.....	7,498 90	2,913 04	4,585 86				
Bethlehem.....	23,261 49	3,861 94	19,399 55	316 43		2 95	4 43
Bridgewater...	11,092 69		11,092 69	732 70		2 15	3 23
Bristol.....	36,211 53	2,209 26	34,002 27		2,046 55	2 74	4 12
Campton.....	52,593 27	5,941 80	46,651 47	2,634 76		3 60	5 40
Canaan.....	70,888 22	6,418 62	64,469 60	9,955 51		1 70	2 57
Danbury.....	22,161 00		22,161 00		1,625 83	2 06	3 09
Dorchester...	27,044 46	5,207 02	21,837 44		127 80	2 80	4 20
Ellsworth.....	5,942 08	1,425 68	4,516 40	22 00		4 95	7 42
Enfield.....	43,646 75	5,239 14	38,406 61		256 91	1 68	2 53
Franconia.....	11,049 66	3,966 20	7,083 46		866 64	2 00	3 00
Grafton.....	18,965 16	4,219 68	14,745 48		1,062 43	3 00	4 50
Groton.....	24,895 02	2,508 80	22,386 22		673 95	2 70	4 05
Hanover.....	33,649 48	5,000 00	28,649 48		1,685 29	1 40	2 10
Haverhill.....	63,564 00	23,248 76	40,315 24			1 90	2 85
Hebron.....	12,913 80	1,400 00	11,513 80		1,176 80	3 80	5 71
Holderness....	21,446 91	1,299 84	20,147 07		94 15	2 10	3 15
Lemlatf.....	23,700 00	1,450 00	22,250 00		900 00	1 80	2 70
Lebanon.....	38,877 07	3,528 00	35,349 07	2,684 14		1 62	2 43
Lincoln.....	400 00	100 00	300 00	300 00		2 63	3 15
Lisbon.....	35,706 79	9,832 74	25,874 05		321 50	1 71	2 55
Littleton.....	67,218 77	6,283 24	60,935 53	4,716 86		1 30	1 95
Lyman.....	18,295 13	5,581 09	12,714 04		100 00	2 50	3 75
Lynne.....	30,000 00	3,000 00	21,000 00	2,000 00		1 60	2 13
Monroe.....	10,113 17		10,113 17		265 34	1 72	2 58
Orange.....	6,316 07	225 00	6,091 07	383 18		1 40	2 10
Orford.....	38,528 00	7,197 02	31,330 98	615 13		1 678	2 52
Piermont.....	32,871 65	4,715 57	28,156 08	881 54		1 60	2 41
Plymouth.....	40,808 93	3,885 05	36,923 88	4,236 85		2 40	3 60
Rumney.....	9,734 52	1,767 88	7,966 64	706 16		2 10	3 15
Thornton.....	40,221 00	6,920 00	33,301 00	379 00		5 28	7 91
Warren.....	18,967 98		18,967 98		1,841 46	2 35	3 43
Waterville.....	560 00	383 63	176 37		383 63	2 34	3 51
Wentworth....	40,934 00	8,736 05	31,317 95	911 26		2 67	4 01
Woodstock....	9,121 10	1,825 20	7,295 90		1,312 74	3 00	4 59
	\$1043,390 41	\$154,010 24	\$889,380 17	\$37,608 55	\$18,169 86		

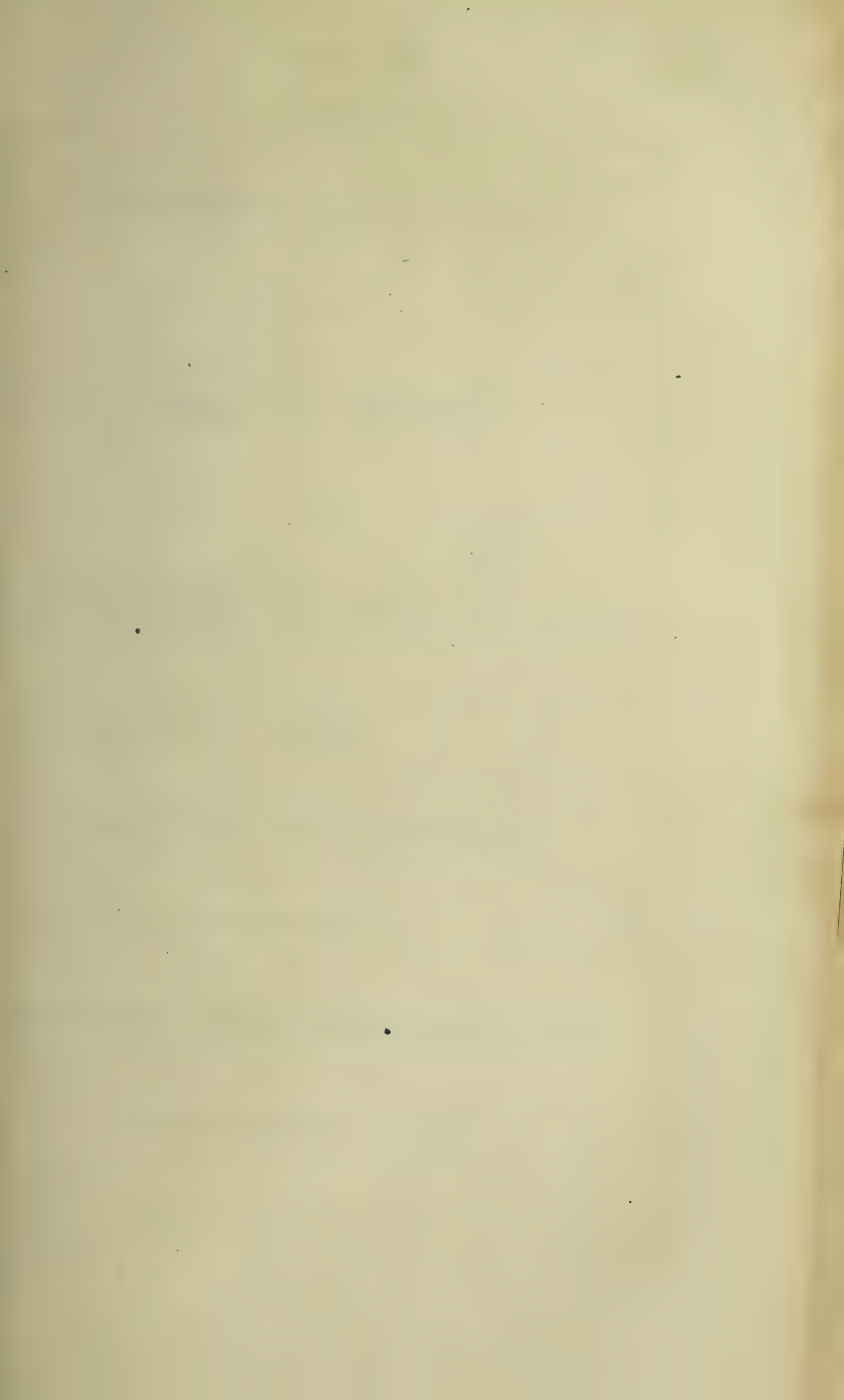
* 1863; no return having been received this year.

COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year	Reducti'n of Debt Last Year	Tax on \$100 of Valuation	Tax on each Poll.
Berlin	\$6,650 50	\$2,077 16	\$4,573 34	\$	\$757 95	\$2 84	\$4 22
Cambridge.....	14 00		14 00			2 37	1 76
Carroll	3,986 26	2,072 45	1,913 81		143 02	1 84	2 76
Clarksville.....	3,500 00	200 00	3,300 00			3 10	4 65
Colebrook	27,000 00		27,000 00		1,000 00	2 36	3 54
Columbia	25,020 64	3,000 00	22,020 64	4,150 30		3 65	5 50
Dalton	28,060 14	5,997 87	22,062 27		848 44	2 66	3 98
Dummer.....	3,887 40	1,317 23	2,570 25		64 75	4 17	6 25
Errol.....	5,000 00	400 00	4,600 00		2,000 00	4 60	6 90
Gorham.	22,646 40	5,022 55	17,623 85		1,992 90	3 30	5 07
Jefferson.....	15,500 00	4,000 00	11,500 00		2,500 00	2 07	4 13
Lancaster.....	59,276 56	11,128 95	48,147 61		617 39	2 34	3 50
Milan	10,113 32	1,375 00	8,738 32		1,417 75	2 75	4 13
Northumberl'd.	14,878 20	3,274 53	11,603 67		800 00	2 24	3 36
Pittsburg	8,554 28	887 00	7,667 28		108 00	2 02	3 08
Randolph.....	6,895 16	665 07	6,230 09		65 62	2 95	4 42
Shelburne.....	1,047 24	2,800 00	5,247 24	247 00		2 68	4 02
Stark.....	13,875 47	5,452 73	8,422 74		650 11	3 78	5 68
Stewartstown ..	16,000 00		16,000 00			2 95	4 42
Stratford.....	6,342 71	3,467 89	2,874 82		1,642 19	2 87	4 30
Whitefield.....	22,876 00	6,025 00	16,851 00		1,746 19	2 77	4 14
	\$308,124 36	\$59,163 43	\$248,960 93	\$4,397 30	\$16,354 31		

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Debt.	Available Assets.	Debt over Assets.	Increase of Debt Last Year.	Reduction of Debt Last Year.
Rockingham...	\$1,323,901 54	\$179,515 36	\$1,144,386 17	\$9,316 72	\$30,449 72
Strafford.....	657,039 86	44,247 50	612,792 36	39,886 48	10,945 45
Belknap.....	495,880 98	45,950 12	449,930 86	4,589 90	6,336 80
Carroll.....	442,660 09	50,067 07	391,993 02	1,004 81	12,866 92
Merrimack....	1,220,291 03	129,385 26	1,090,905 77	1,303 27	37,432 24
Hillsborough..	1,228,575 54	146,699 58	1,081,875 96	25,500 12	62,576 39
Cheshire.....	536,964 14	41,799 18	495,164 96	9,339 68	25,309 78
Sullivan.....	458,218 40	44,226 85	413,991 55	12,817 23	8,953 63
Grafton.....	1,043,390 41	154,010 24	889,380 17	37,608 55	18,169 86
Coos.....	308,124 36	59,163 43	248,960 93	4,397 30	16,354 31
	\$7,114,446 34	\$895,064 54	\$6,819,382 75	\$151,764 06	\$229,386 10
Net reduction of town debts,					\$77,622 04



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

HORTON D. WALKER, Esq., Portsmouth.

WILLIAM P. WHEELER, Esq., Keene.

D. C. CHURCHILL, Esq., Lyme.

DAVID GILLIS, Esq., Nashua.

JOSEPH KIDDER, Esq., Manchester.

MOSES HUMPHREY, Esq., Concord.

OLIVER WYATT, Esq., Dover.

HORTON D. WALKER, *President.*

JOSEPH KIDDER, *Secretary.*

ISAAC H. JONES, *Superintendent and Treasurer.*

MRS. LOUISA J. JONES, *Matron.*

MISS A. C. ROGERS, *Teacher.*

MISS E. A. ROSE, “

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School have the honor to submit the

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the institution committed to their immediate charge, the same being for the year ending April 30, 1869.

With the close of another year the Trustees congratulate the state on the continued prosperity and usefulness of this reformatory institution, the only one of the kind within our territorial limits. Slowly but surely, from its establishment, under the fostering care of the Legislature and the control of men actuated only by a desire to promote the real interest of the state, and to reclaim and save wayward and unfortunate youth from the perils and penalties of a vicious life, the Reform School of New Hampshire has achieved a success at once gratifying to its numerous friends, creditable to our humanity, and of untold advantage to the recipients of its teachings and influences. From an intimate acquaintance with its workings, and the happy results witnessed in a multitude of cases, we are constrained to believe that for no similar sum of money is so

large an amount of good accomplished, by any organized force in our midst. And we are daily strengthened in these convictions by the fact, that, so far as we know, every visitor to the institution, who becomes thoroughly familiar with the purposes of the school and the means employed to secure to the inmates ends so desirable, goes away deeply impressed with the thought that wholesome reformation by kindly home influence is far preferable to vindictive punishment. Herein lies, in a great measure, the success of the school. The children, surrounded by friends interested in their welfare, and assisted and encouraged by teachers constantly striving to lead them into the pleasant paths of knowledge and virtue, realize that though their feet may have stood on slippery places, with yawning gulfs on every hand, still there are honorable positions in life which they can attain when stimulated by high hopes to put forth corresponding efforts. The truth is, that *virtue is its own best reward*; and when man or child shall clearly understand this great law of the moral world, he has found the highest incentive to a virtuous life. It is on this principle that the discipline and moral instruction of the school are based; and thus far the friends of the institution have cause of gratitude for such signal success. Many of those who have remained their full term in the school, or been honorably discharged by the Trustees for "obedience, diligence and good conduct," now occupy creditable positions in society. We believe there are many others who will follow their good example, and become monuments in praise of the institution that redeemed them from the thralldom of idleness, ignorance and vice — three fruitful sources of degradation and misery.

All the governors and most of the state officials, since the opening of the Reform School in 1857, have manifested a peculiar interest in the welfare of the children committed to its care. On many occasions have they gladdened the

hearts of Superintendent, teachers and children, by their presence, and by speaking judicious and wholesome words of advice and encouragement. Being in a measure isolated from the pleasures of society and the sweet communings of choice home circles, these visits from those in authority serve to lessen the tedium of life in a Reformatory, and to prompt to more zealous and efficient labor in behalf of the state whose agents they are. The annual visits of the Legislature are also productive of great good. We wish it was possible for every member of the House, Senate and Council to give the institution a careful and thorough examination, feeling assured that by so doing the appropriations for carrying forward this great enterprise would be on a still more liberal scale, and more cheerfully made.

The quantity and quality of the farm products for the past season were quite satisfactory, though much of the labor of the larger boys was diverted from its ordinary channel in order to subdue and make available for future use, several acres of rough land on the hill near the eastern extremity of the farm. It required much severe labor to remove the brush, roots and stones so as to give the ground a slightly appearance. From these broad acres no crops were gathered last year, but this season we expect to see them covered with a rich harvest. The Superintendent understands this part of his business well. He means to make every inch of the farm productive, as well as pleasing to the eye. Time and means will surely accomplish this. No good farmer allows any of his land to run to waste, when a reasonable amount of labor or expense will save it. It will still cost considerable to put the farm in just the condition that it should be. The fences need repairing or building over new, ditches are to be dug, drains laid, rocks removed, sandy knolls leveled or covered up, walls re-built and worn-out pasture land renovated. All these things will accomplished as time and means will allow.

Another want which is seriously felt, and to which allusion has been made in previous reports, is a liberal addition to the library. At the time of the fire many of the books were destroyed, together with a valuable musical instrument. These have never been replaced. The few books remaining in the library have been read and re-read until they are nearly worn out and useless. The children, generally, have a great desire to read, but there is a great lack of new and interesting books. A few hundred new volumes contributed by the state, or benevolent individuals, would insure the lasting benedictions of the children. The mind needs sustenance as well as the body. Should not our children be well supplied in this respect? And how shall it be done?

We also need additional furniture and fixtures in the institution, but which the Trustees have not felt quite at liberty to provide from the ordinary appropriations made by the Legislature. A personal examination of the premises would satisfy any one that a reasonable outlay for these articles would add to the comfort and convenience of the officers, and the appearance of the institution generally. There is certainly no extravagance in the furniture of the house.

Under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, aided by excellent teachers and assistants, the school, during the past year has achieved gratifying results. At every visit of the Board, we have been able to mark the progress of the children in their studies and deportment. The adoption of the system by which the inmates receive the advantages of daily instruction, throughout the year, works well. Labor, instruction and recreation are now so wisely intermingled as to afford a more vigorous development of both body and mind, than was heretofore the case, and to render the discipline more easy and satisfactory. Under this arrangement the children are better contented, and retain a higher rank

upon the roll-books—a sufficient inducement for its continuation so long as it works favorably.

The regular annual public examination of the school took place at the Institution the 21st day of April last. We regret to say that other urgent duties prevented both the Governor and Governor-elect from being present; yet there was a large number of distinguished visitors in attendance from different parts of the state, including several members of the Legislature, and the State Treasurer, who has long manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the children. The exercises consisted of a song and chorus, an original address of welcome, classes in history, reading and spelling, arithmetic both intellectual and written, geography, map-drawing, dialogues, recitations and declamations, interspersed with appropriate songs and music. These performances were alike creditable to teachers and children, and gave great satisfaction to all who witnessed them. The order was perfect and elicited general commendation.

At the close of these exercises prizes, consisting of valuable books, were presented to six of the children for deportment and scholarship. The donors this year were Mrs. Horton D. Walker and Hon. Moses Humphrey, in whose behalf the prizes were presented by the Secretary of the Board. The following are the names of the recipients:—H. W. Bridge, George Liner, Thomas Woods, Michael Crowley, Carrie Tracey and Alma Sabin.

But the most interesting and impressive feature of the ceremonies was the presentation of *honorable discharges* to John McCone, William Saunders, Alphonzo Lord, Jacob Stevens, Wm. W. Thompson, George C. Davis, L. Durant, Eugene Pierson, Margaret A. Donnelly, and Carrie Tracey. The President of the Board performed this gratifying ceremony; and never was he more happy or affecting in his remarks, depicting in vivid colors the miseries of vice, and

the pleasures and honors that await a virtuous life. May God guide these youth into paths of holiness and peace forever.

Brief and appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Samuel N. Wheeler, Gen. Natt Head, Hon. Ezra A. Stevens, Rev. Messrs. Safford and Holman of Concord, Mr. Mayo, Warden of State Prison, Hon. Peter Sanborn, Col. John B. Clarke, Hon. Charles Robinson, and others. All these gentlemen spoke in warm praise of the Institution and its general management; commending the teachers for correct and faithful teaching, and bespeaking a renewed and increased interest in behalf of the school throughout the state. All have our thanks for the kind words spoken. The singing, under the instruction of Mr. J. D. Jones, has been wonderfully improved, and greatly added to the exercises of the day. Indeed, in these days of vocal and instrumental music, even ordinary school exercises seem incomplete and tame without the mingling of happy children's voices. Music has a wonderful charm, and is an efficient auxiliary in a system of juvenile discipline.

For a terse statement of the sanitary condition of the Institution for the year, you are referred to the annexed Report of Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin. From personal knowledge we must confirm the statement of Dr. Goodwin, that occasionally children are sent to the Reform School who are more properly subjects for medical treatment than discipline. A few weeks since, a boy fifteen years old was committed who was so idiotic as not to know his own name, nor could he be kept in line with the other boys. We have had other cases where there were strongly marked symptoms of insanity,—sometimes hereditary, but more generally, perhaps, the result of beastly practices and vicious habits. It is useless to send diseased and imbecile children to the Reform School. We have not the appli

ances to perform great medical cures, or to reinstate broken and shattered intellects.

While the health of the children has generally been good, still the Trustees have long felt the need of a better supply of pure water. The water in use is supplied from a brook in a ravine north of the building, into which is drained the surface water of a large part of the farm. Of course, for a large part of the year, it is impregnated with decaying vegetable matter, and other impurities that need not be named. Now, if pure water is essential to health, then water of this character must be deleterious and unfit for culinary purposes. We have not time to pursue this subject in the light of a medical discussion now; but would suggest that with an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of laying a little more than two thousand feet of galvanized iron pipe, we could supply the building with an abundance of pure spring water, without the use of rams or other machinery. As a sanitary measure, we believe this should be done the present season; and in the end would prove to be good economy for the state, we have no doubt.

It will be seen by the Report of our Superintendent, that the expenses of the School were kept within the appropriations, besides nearly liquidating a large debt that stood against the institution one year since. For further interesting statistical and tabular information, we refer you, with pleasure, to his full and able report, which is annexed. The details will afford you a clear exhibit of the workings of the institution under his careful management. We know of no similar charity more economically conducted, or producing better results. A comparison with the reformatories of Massachusetts shows a margin in favor of our own, in the cost of management; and we are confident we suffer nothing in other respects.

GENTLEMEN: Another year in our labor of love has ended;

and in our review of the past we can only reiterate that we have done our best to discharge faithfully our duties to the children placed in our care, with an eye to their best interest and the welfare of the state. If we have in any degree failed in these responsible trusts, it is not because we have not been deeply impressed with the delicacy and importance of our mission; but because we have been inadequate to the high demands upon our skill and judgment. With prayers and tears we have anxiously watched over our precious charge, and now we humbly trust that our efforts in this cause of humanity may receive your approbation, and the benediction of the Good Shepherd.

JOSEPH KIDDER,

Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Manchester, May 31, 1869.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Reform School of the State of New-Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN,—The thirteenth annual report is herewith respectfully submitted.

TABLE No. 1,

Shows the number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School, for the Year ending April 30, 1869.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the house April 30, 1868	82	14	96
Committed since	48	10	58
Whole number in the house during the year	130	24	154
Honorably discharged before expiration of sentence	11	3	14
Discharged at the expiration of sentence	9	2	11
Discharged to care of friends	7	3	10
Sent to alternate	2		2
Escaped	10		10
Died	1		1
Remaining in the house April 30, 1869	91	15	106

Average time of detention of 35 children, discharged in 1868-9, 2 years, 4 months, 13 days.

TABLE No. 2,

Shows by what Authority committed.

	1869.	Previously.	Total.
By United States Circuit Court .		2	2
Supreme Judicial Court .	9	66	75
Concord Police " . .	5	29	24
Dover " " . .	8	21	29
Nashua " " . .	6	39	45
Manchester Police " . .	11	115	126
Portsmouth " " . .	2	28	30
Somersworth " " . .		4	4
Justices of the Peace . .	17	163	180
State Prison sentence commuted by Executive		1	1
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 526

TABLE No. 3,

Shows Term of Commitment.

	1869.	Previously.	Total.
During minority	9	176	185
For 10 years		1	1
8 "	1	3	4
7 "	3	9	12
6 "	3	10	13
5 "	8	21	29
5 " and 2 months . .		1	1
4 " and 6 months . .	1	1	2
4 " and 3 months . .	1		1
4 "	1	17	18
3 " and 6 months . .		1	1
3 " and 3 months . .		1	1
3 "	12	71	83
2 " and 6 months . .		2	2

2 years	9	73	82
1 " and 9 months		1	1
1 " and 6 months	1	5	6
1 "	9	75	84
6 months		1	1
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 526

TABLE NO. 4,

Shows the Offences for which committed.

	1869.	Previously.	Total.
Attempt to set fire	1	2	3
Assault	1	12	13
Barn-burning		2	2
Drunkenness		5	5
Horse-stealing	1	8	9
House- and shop-breaking	18	32	50
Lewdness	1	7	8
Malicious mischief		2	2
Poisoning		1	1
Runaway		2	2
Stealing	22	196	218
Stealing letters from Post-office		2	2
Stubbornness	11	92	103
Street begging		1	1
Truancy	1	30	31
Vagrancy	2	74	76
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 526

TABLE No. 5,
Shows the Alternate Sentence.

						1869.	Previously.	Total.
State Prison	7 years	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
"	"	6	"	.	.	.	1	1
"	"	5	"	.	.	.	1	6
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	2	4
"	"	3	"	.	.	.	3	19
"	"	2	"	.	.	.	4	26
"	"	1 1-2	.	.	.	.	1	1
"	"	1	"	.	.	.	6	6
Jail	2 years	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
"	12 months	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
"	9 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
"	6 "	.	.	.	.	3	15	18
"	4 "	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
"	3 "	.	.	.	.	6	62	68
"	2 "	.	.	.	.	.	26	26
"	1 1-2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
"	1 "	.	.	.	.	2	51	53
"	25 days	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
"	20 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
"	10 "	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
House of Correction	6 months	.	.	.	.	6	96	102
"	"	4	"	.	.	.	4	4
"	"	3	"	.	.	.	9	9
"	"	2	"	.	.	.	9	9
"	"	1	"	.	.	1	28	29
Fined	.	.	.	.	.	4	62	66
Recognizance	.	.	.	.	.	18		18
No alternative	.	.	.	.	.	7	26	33
						58	468	526

TABLE No. 6,
Shows Nativity.

	1869.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada . . .	2	6	8
“ Connecticut . . .		2	2
“ England . . .		7	7
“ Germany . . .		1	1
“ Ireland . . .	3	20	23
“ Kentucky . . .		1	1
“ Maryland . . .		1	1
“ Maine . . .	2	17	19
“ Massachusetts . . .	4	59	63
“ New Hampshire . . .	37	282	319
“ New York . . .		13	13
“ Ohio . . .		2	2
“ Prince Edward's Island		2	2
“ Rhode Island . . .		3	3
“ Vermont . . .	2	24	26
“ Texas . . .	1		1
“ Virginia . . .	2		2
Birthplace unknown . . .	5	28	33
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 526

TABLE No. 7,
Shows Age when committed.

	1869.	Previously.	Total.
7 years old . . .		1	1
8 “ “ . . .		13	13
9 “ “ . . .	4	25	29
0 “ “ . . .	5	25	30
1 “ “ . . .	7	52	59
2 “ “ . . .	10	57	67
3 “ “ . . .	4	64	68

14 years old	9	85	94
15 " "	8	61	69
16 " "	7	75	82
Age unknown	4	10	14
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 526

TABLE No. 8,

Shows Moral, Social and Home Influence, gathered from their statements and other sources.

	1869.	Previously.	Total
Have lost fathers	18	155	173
“ “ mothers	9	110	119
“ “ both	8	34	42
Have step-fathers	4	32	36
“ step-mothers	11	57	68
“ intemperate fathers . .	8	169	177
“ “ mothers	11	57	68
“ fathers with no regular employment	12	129	141
Who were mostly idle previous to commitment	37	254	291
Who were profane	20	289	309
Who had not regularly attended Sabbath school	37	275	312
Who had not regularly attended church	30	379	409
Who had slept in barns, sheds, and similar places	8	202	210
Who had used tobacco . . .	12	173	185
Who had used intoxicating drinks	6	159	165
Arrested before, — once . .	6	77	83
“ “ twice	3	55	58
“ “ three times	3	30	33
Arrested more than three times .		40	40

TABLE No. 9.

Office and Library.

Tables and chairs	\$40 00	
Sofa and lounge	18 00	
Desk	25 00	
Library books	25 00	
Clock	30 00	
Books, stationery and stamps	27 00	
		<hr/> \$165 00

TABLE No. 10.

Reception-Room and Guest-Chamber.

Carpet and curtains	\$120 00	
Centre and side tables	9 00	
Sofas and chairs	45 00	
One set chamber furniture	40 00	
Bedding	60 00	
Chamber carpet	35 00	
		<hr/> \$309 00

TABLE No. 11.

Officers' Rooms and Hospital.

Bedsteads, beds and bedding	\$540 00	
Wardrobes	32 00	
Reasus, tables, chairs, &c.	55 00	
Medicines and chest	10 00	
		<hr/> \$637 00

TABLE No. 12.

School-Rooms.

Settees	\$180 00	
Double desks and 126 chairs	378 00	

36 double desks with chairs damaged .	160 00	
Black-boards	28 00	
Teacher's desk and chairs	25 00	
Clock	7 00	
Melodeon	10 00	
School-books and slates	275 00	
Lamps and hangings	9 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,072 00

TABLE No. 13.

Work-Shops.

Chairs and work-benches	\$90 00	
Work-tables	15 00	
Lamps	5 00	
Clock	2 00	
Shears, needles, knives, &c.	14 00	
	<hr/>	\$126 00

TABLE No. 14.

Shoe-Shop.

104 pairs new shoes	\$208 00	
Leather and findings	14 00	
Lasts and tools	11 00	
Benches	8 00	
	<hr/>	\$241 00

TABLE No. 15.

Children's Cook-Room and Dining-Hall.

Cooking-stove and furniture	\$30 00	
Crockery-ware	22 00	
Tin-ware, plates, &c.	50 00	
Knives and forks	30 00	

Wooden ware	\$14 00	
Iron ware, baking-pans, &c. . .	25 00	
Clock	7 00	
Bread-trough and table . . .	10 00	
114 stools	45 80	
11 tables	66 00	
2 movable closets	16 00	
Lamps and hangings	4 00	
	<hr/>	\$319 89

TABLE No. 16.

Sleeping-Halls.

125 iron-bedsteads	\$156 00	
104 mattresses	175 00	
100 single blankets	150 00	
170 pairs blankets	410 00	
234 sheets	234 00	
100 spreads	115 00	
Other bedding	80 00	
Furniture	6 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,325 00

TABLE No. 17.

Family Cook-Room, Dining-Room and Pantry.

Cooking-stove and furniture . .	\$40 00	
Crockery, glass, tin and wooden ware	75 00	
Knives, forks and spoons . . .	25 00	
Dining-tables and chairs . . .	45 00	
Tables and movable closets . .	30 00	
Refrigerator, &c.	6 00	
	<hr/>	\$221 00

TABLE No. 18.

Bath-Room, Wash-Room and Laundry.

Bathing-tank	\$100 00	
Towels and rollers	15 00	
2 wringers	20 00	
Pails, brushes and wash-boards	18 00	
Wash-tubs	5 00	
Clothes-baskets, lines and pins	14 00	
2 rinsing tanks	8 00	
30 sets drying-bars	30 00	
Flat-irons and stands	12 00	
Laundry stove	10 00	
Soap and casks	15 00	
	<hr/>	\$247 00

TABLE No. 19.

Stores and Provisions.

11 bbls. flour	\$93 50	
58 lbs. ham	11 00	
30 lbs. lard	6 00	
20 gallons kerosene	4 00	
18 gallons molasses	7 20	
11 gallons vinegar	3 66	
40 lbs. rice	4 40	
170 lbs. hominy	10 20	
Salt, pepper, sugar and spices	12 50	
40 bushels corn	40 00	
80 bushels potatoes	64 00	
330 lbs. pork	66 00	
40 bushels carrots and turnips	16 00	
7 bushels beans	29 75	
	<hr/>	\$368 21

TABLE No. 20.

Girls' Sewing-Room.

1 work-table	\$7 00
1 clock	1 50
Chairs, &c.	4 00
Buttons, thread, &c.	3 75
Cloth on hand	128 00
Boys' clothing (extra)	40 00
85 caps and hats	27 00
134 pairs socks (extra)	25 00
107 shirts (extra)	80 25
Girls' clothing (extra)	112 00
Lamps and other articles	5 00
Sewing machine	60 00

\$493 50

TABLE No. 21.

Stock and Farming Utensils.

4 cows	\$310 00
3 pairs oxen	860 00
3 horses	350 00
9 shotes	180 00
1 hog	8 00
Poultry	10 00
2 ox-carts	70 00
1 horse-cart	50 00
1 two-horse wagon	90 00
1 farm-wagon	40 00
1 buggy-wagon	40 00
1 express-wagon	70 00
2 sleighs	60 00
1 two-horse sled	60 00
1 hay-rack	8 00

Stone-drags	\$6 00
Harnesses and robes	115 00
Ladders	8 00
2 wheelbarrows	10 00
6 plows, 3 harrows, 1 cultivator	106 00
2 grindstones, 1 seed-sower	18 00
9 manure-forks, 5 iron-bars	12 00
15 grass-scythes and snaths	15 00
4 bush-scythes and snaths	6 00
Hay-cutter and feed-boxes	10 00
12 shovels, 11 spades	14 70
27 hoes, 2 bog-hoes, and 2 picks	14 00
1 two-horse Union Mower	90 00
1 Whitcomb Rake	25 00
Whiffletree, spread, and trace chains	8 00
Scale-beam	7 00
Stone-hammers, drills, and wedges	15 00
Rope and blocks	5 00
Pitchforks and rakes	6 00
Axes, saws, wedges, &c.	12 00
Carpenters' tools	15 00
Other small tools	8 00
Ox-yokes	12 00
Chains	16 00
Fanning-mill	10 00
Grain and meal chests and bags	28 00
	<hr/> \$2,797 70

TABLE No. 22.

Amount and estimated Value of Produce raised.

8 tons corn-fodder	\$56 00
45 tons hay	900 00
5 tons straw	50 00

350 bushels corn . . .	\$455 00
160 bushels oats . . .	152 00
420 bushels potatoes . . .	336 00
170 bushels carrots . . .	68 00
22 bushels beans . . .	99 00
1700 heads cabbage . . .	85 00
Bushels beets . . .	32 00
Squashes, pease and other vegetables .	50 00
Osier willows . . .	25 00
Apples . . .	20 00
	<hr/> \$2,328 00
Pork, slaughtered, 3,968 lbs.	
Milk, about 3,500 qts.	

SUMMARY.

Furniture and bedding . . .	\$3,613 80
Farming-tools and stock . . .	2,797 70
Clothing and shoes . . .	484 00
Provisions and groceries . . .	368 21
Books, stationery, &c. . .	302 00
Stock and tools in shoe-shop . . .	25 00
	<hr/> \$7,590 71

DETAILED EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and Wages.

I. H. Jones, Superintendent . . .	\$800 00
L. N. George, overseer farm-labor . . .	241 50
J. M. Rowell, overseer farm-labor . . .	228 75
J. W. Sayer, overseer farm-labor . . .	156 15
J. E. Cheney, overseer farm-labor . . .	174 00
H. H. Gove, overseer farm-labor . . .	19 00
F. W. Smyth, steward . . .	337 50

L. W. Balch, steward	17 00
C. P. Connolly, watchman	260 00
C. P. Connolly, making shoes	87 27
J. A. Davis, making shoes	157 98
Miss J. L. Noyse, teacher	44 10
Miss A. C. Rogers, teacher	195 00
Miss E. A. Rose, assistant teacher and book-keeper	208 00
Mrs. I. E. LeBosquet, book-keeper	15 00
Miss L. M. Barton, teacher boys' sewing-room	38 00
Miss C. L. Clement, teacher boys' sewing-room	15 00
Miss S. L. Colby, teacher boys' sewing-room	66 00
Miss F. F. Currier, teacher boys' sewing-room	66 00
Miss Margret Porter, teacher girls' sewing-room	9 00
Mrs. E. C. Bond, teacher girls' sewing-room	168 50
Miss Lucy Colby, housekeeper	78 50
Miss S. F. Colby, housekeeper	74 50
Miss J. A. Osgood, care of halls and laundry	12 00
Miss F. S. Gutterson, care of halls and laundry	78 00
J. D. Jones, teaching music	27 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,574 75

Groceries and Provisions.

H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal	\$1,372 17
Cook & Miller, butter and cheese	54 58
Kidder & Chandler, groceries	849 95
J. Rowley, beans	25 84
M. C. Eastman & Co., soap	18 75
J. S. Holt, soap	103 75
J. S. Kidder & Co., flour and meal	650 25
James & Hill, flour	352 81
J. B. Ellenwood, groceries and beans	165 22
Hall, Watts & Co., flour	347 50

Oscar Gage, curing hams	7 80
Moses Eastman, fruit	3 44
M. H. Roby, potatoes,	198 35
Kidder & Chandler, flour and meal	253 55
“ crackers	52 83
“ butter and cheese	27 15
Drake & Foss, groceries	24 03
Lane & Dorr, beans	21 09
G. W. Adams, beans	6 00
George E. Wilson, potatoes	46 84
Brown & Flanders, ice	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,587 30

Dry Goods.

Barton & Co	\$708 69
Kidder & Chandler	928 57
J. Peabody, millinery	23 40
J. S. Folsom & Son, clothing	205 00
J. S. Wiggin & Co., hats, caps and robe	97 00
Straw & Lovejoy, combs	8 53
A. P. Gilson, needles and thread	2 50
J. Brugger, hosiery	80 25
J. Truesdale, caps	13 26
	<hr/>
	\$2067 20

Meats and Fish.

Kidder & Chandler	\$152 00
Cook & Miller	510 14
J. O. Clark	863 22
J. S. Kidder	23 75
Daniel Bailey	12 81
Oliver Gay	102 93
Moses Eastman	4 76
	<hr/>
	\$1,669 61

Medicines and Medical Attendance.

Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin	\$53 00
A. A. Russ, dentistry	6 00
A. F. Perry, medicine	52 07
S. F. Murry, medicine	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$112 07

Books and Stationery.

Wm. H. Fisk, books	\$10 85
H. C. Tilton, school-books and stationery	223 42
Sampson & Davenport, Directory	1 50
N. H. Bible Society, Testament and Psalms	25 00
Oliver Ditson, singing-books	23 75
B. W. Sanborn, books	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$287 52

Fuel and Lights.

E. P. Johnson & Co., coal	\$42 53
R. C. Dustan, wood	94 50
Kidder & Chandler, kerosene and oil	165 83
J. B. Jones, wood	211 75
J. Campbell	393 87
	<hr/>
	\$908 48

Postage and Freight.

Post Office	\$39 32
C. M. & L. Railroad Corporation, transportation	1 57
Western Union Telegraph Company	1 45
Concord Railroad Corporation, transportation, 1867	60
	<hr/>
	\$42 94

Boots and Shoes.

J. M. Robinson	\$23 25
F. C. Dow	63 69
J. Stickney, leather and findings	310 21
	<hr/>
	\$397 15

Trustees' Expenses.

Horton D. Walker	\$70 15
William P. Wheeler	34 00
D. C. Churchill	74 22
David Gillis	7 80
Joseph Kidder	54 59
Moses Humphrey	14 36
Oliver Wyatt	20 75
	<hr/>
	\$276 87

Building Improvements and Repairs.

Daniels & Co., hardware and glass	\$217 19
T. R. Hubbard, lumber	23 28
L. M. Green, labor	46 00
Hartshorn & Pike, repairs and implements	48 92
A. Wicom, labor	210 67
Haines & Wallace, lumber	24 15
H. A. Davis, brick and labor	24 25
J. Q. A. Sargent	158 28
Manchester Locomotive Works, casting	5 60
Hiram Forsaith, repairs	1 75
Wm. O. Haskell & Son, 13 double desks	94 25
David H. Young, mason work	3 50
Thomas R. Hubbard, lumber	69 78
Manchester Locomotive Works, grates and pattern	42 05
	<hr/>
	\$969 60

Farm Expenses.

Kidder & Chandler, grass-seeds . . .	\$17 25
H. C. Merrill, seeds and plants . . .	3 50
L. D. Cate, labor	27 00
Moses C. Clark, threshing	15 00
N. H. Lindley, shrubs	10 50
J. B. Eastman, cabbage-plants.	7 20
J. Q. A. Sargent, manure	9 00
J. C. Nichols, manure and labor	40 50
Henry Plummer, labor and team	10 00
Daniels & Co., phosphate	83 75
Daniels & Co., seeds	4 26
Silas A. Riddle, manure and phosphate	24 80
	<hr/>
	\$252 76

Tools and Implements.

Daniels & Co., tools	\$60 74
Varrick & Co., tools	7 51
Kidder & Chandler	\$11 30
Amoskeag Ax Company, axes	3 00
E. Branch, harness work	35 34
A. W. Sanborn, tools and repairs	26 50
J. M. Rowell, chain	3 00
Wm. P. Ford, plow-handles and express	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$149 64

Blacksmithing.

Charles Bunton	\$12 25
J. F. Woodbury	50 35
F. P. Hutchinson	47 98
Lewis Rice	11 50
	<hr/>
	\$122 08

Insurance.

N. E. Morrill, Agent	\$560 00
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Furniture and Bedding.

Hartshorn & Pike	\$122 65
H. M. Bailey	14 83
A. O. Parker	252 80
Charles A. Smith, crockery and lamps . .	85 15
R. Gilchrist, crockery and glass ware . .	97 27
Straw & Lovejoy, clock and repairs . .	6 75
	<hr/>
	\$579 45

Farm Stock.

H. H. Gove, 1 pair oxen	\$290 00
C. W. Rowell, 1 pair oxen	275 00
	<hr/>
	\$565 00

Miscellaneous.

C. H. Hodgman & Co., teaming	\$9 65
J. B. Clarke, printing programmes and blank bills	7 00
B. F. Locke, merchandise	7 80
Wm. Shepherd, coach-hire	39 50
J. D. Maloon, returning runaways	7 00
J. G. Sullivan, " "	3 00
A. G. Whittier " "	18 00
J. P. Blake " "	9 00
American Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 2 fire extinguisher and 3 charges	54 50
W. Fellows, services and expenses in 1863, 1864, 1865	13 40
I. D. Stokes, 11 window-caps and sills in 1866	11 00
Brooks Shattuck, bill for 1866	96 36
Mrs. Mary Shattuck, services as matron in 1866	10 00
H. Nutting, balance of bill for 1863	22 46
L. C. Derby, doctoring horse	5 75

I. H. Jones, incidentals	45 81
J. H. Proctor, sundries	47 25
Eastman & Cross	38 81
	<hr/>
	\$447 29

Summary.

Salaries and wages	\$3,574 75
Groceries and provisions	4,587 30
Dry goods	2,067 20
Meats and fish	1,659 61
Medicines and medical attendance	112 07
Postage and freight	42 94
Farm stock	565 00
Books and stationery	287 52
Fuel and lights	908 48
Trustees' expenses	276 87
Boots, shoes and leather.	397 15
Building improvements and repairs	969 60
Farm expenses	252 76
Tools and implements	149 64
Blacksmithing	122 08
Insurance	560 90
Furniture, crockery, &c.,	579 45
Miscellaneous	447 29
	<hr/>
	\$17,560 30

Resources.

Board of children	\$5,327 71
Labor of children	1,327 44
Sales of stock, hay, &c.	503 10
	<hr/>
	\$7,158 25

The expenses for the year shown in the foregoing table amount to \$17,560 30

Deducting amount not strictly belonging to regular expenses, as follows :

Building and farm improvements	\$916 71
Addition to furniture	440 50
Insurance	560 00
Miscellaneous	502 04
	<hr/>
	\$2,419 25

Leaving for running expenses	\$15,141 05
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Earnings of institution	7,158 25
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Balance against institution	\$7,982 80
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Claims against institution	1,873 77
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Amounts due institution	2,781 18
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Balance in favor of institution	\$907 41
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The work of our schools is one requiring great patience and earnest labor. From time to time, the best scholars, the ornaments of the school-room, who, almost without exception, prove the best and most faithful in other places, go with us, having earned the esteem of the officers and the recommendation for an honorable discharge. Their places are filled largely with those who from their own neglect, or from lack of parental care, or from misfortune, have little or no education ; some of them having no desire for improvement, and a few but little capacity for

Such, in many schools, receive but little attention ; the teachers' time being devoted to those who will better appreciate their instruction. It is our especial duty to endeavor to elevate them ; to quicken their mental sluggishness, to awaken their self-esteem, to create in them a desire for improvement, to show them the way to a higher and nobler and more useful life than they have yet planned for

themselves. This desire for mental improvement once excited, the work of reformation is well begun.

Miss A. C. Rogers and Miss E. A. Rose still continue at their posts, successfully using their best endeavors for the instruction and elevation of the pupils under their charge. The girls during the winter term were under the care of Miss J. L. Noyse.

The annual examination, by the unanimous voice of all who addressed the audience on the occasion, showed careful instruction on the part of the teachers and good improvement on the part of the scholars.

A further account of the operations of the school is furnished in the subjoined report of the teacher.

The following tables denote the classification of the schools, and the promotions during the year:

Boys' SCHOOL.

Number under instruction at the commencement of the year	82
Committed during the year	48
Whole number	130
Number that have left during the year	4
Remaining in the school April 30, 1869	9

Those received were classified as follows:

Reading.

In Primer (Hillard series)	1
Second Reader	7
Third Reader	2
Fourth Reader	2
Fifth Reader	2
Total	13

Arithmetic.

In Primary (Walton's series)	9
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In Intellectual	22
Written	2

The school now contains 91 boys, classified as follows:

Reading.

In Primer (Hillard's)	5
Second Reader	22
Third Reader	27
Fourth Reader	24
Fifth Reader	16
Total	<hr/> 91

Arithmetic.

In Primary (Walton's)	16
Intellectual	73
Written	28

Geography.

In Elementary (Guyot's)	26
Intermediate	31

Grammar.

In Tower's	9
In United States <i>History</i>	7
Number <i>writing</i> in Payson & Dunton's Copy Books	85

Promotions during the Year.

From Primer to Second Reader	16
Second Reader to Third	24
Third Reader to Fourth	19
Fourth Reader to Fifth	10

Arithmetic.

From Primary to Intellectual	28
to Written Arithmetic	26

Geography.

From Primary to Intermediate	20
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*Standing of those who have left during the Year.
Reading.*

In Fifth Reader	9
Fourth Reader	16
Third Reader	13
Second Reader	2

Arithmetic.

In Primary	15
Intellectual	38
Written Arithmetic	20

Geography.

In Primary	2
Intermediate	20
In Grammar	10
In History	6
Writing in Copy Books	38

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number of girls in school at commencement of the year	14
Committed during the year	10
Whole number	24

Those received were classified as follows : —

Reading.

Primer	
Third Reader	
Fifth Reader	

Arithmetic.

In Primary	
Intellectual	
Written Arithmetic	

There are now fifteen girls in the school with the following classification :—

Reading.

In Second Reader (Hillard's)	. . . . .	5
Third “	. . . . .	1
Fourth “	. . . . .	7
Fifth “	. . . . .	2

Arithmetic (Walton's).

In Primary	6
Intellectual	7
Written	4

Geography (Guyot's).

In Elementary	2
Intermediate	7

In <i>Grammar</i> , (Tower's)	. . . . .	6
<i>United States History</i>	. . . . .	2
Number <i>writing</i> in Payson & Dunton's Copy Books		15

There have been discharged from the school 9

Their attainments were as follows :—

Reading.

In Third Reader	1
Fourth “	3
Fifth “	5

Arithmetic.

In Primary	2
Intellectual	6
Written	6

Geography.

In Elementary	2
Intermediate	6

In Grammar	6
In United States History	3
In Physiology	1

The farming operations of the past year have been carried on with general good results. A portion of the ground planted, being very rough, made but a small return for the labor expended, but will yield more fully in the future. The hay crop increases year by year. Improvements have been made as time would permit. Some ditching has been done, many stumps and stones have been removed, a bridge built at the foot of the Stark hill, and the line wall, on the north side of the hill, some sixty rods in length, has been completed. More than a hundred pine trees were set around the building, about sixty of which are flourishing. During the greater part of the past year, the boys not employed in the necessary work of the house and farm have, as in former years, been engaged in making stockings. This work not being well suited to many of the larger boys, it was decided to introduce the seating of chairs. It gives the children a more active employment, and they express themselves much pleased with the change, and it will probably prove more remunerative than their labor hitherto.

We have received from the publishers of the "Manchester Mirror" and the "Concord Daily Monitor," copies of their respective papers during part of the year; also the "Portsmouth Journal," "Independent Democrat," "Morning Star," "N. H. Gazette," "Granite State Free Press," and "Claremont Eagle," have been regularly furnished during the year. The "Sabbath at Home," and twenty-five copies of the "Sabbath School Gazette," have been sent to us through the entire year.

John A. Riddle, Esq., has presented the Institution with copies of the reports of the N. H. Agricultural Society from 1858 to 1868; Messrs. H. C. Tilton, A. Quimby, and

W. H. Fisk, have contributed newspapers and magazines from time to time. From Gen. Natt Head we have received a copy of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1868. These friends have placed us under great obligations by their kind favors. The lighter portions have been read until they are "used up," while the more solid matter has been read and studied by those more studiously inclined. One lad says, "Tell them we are ever so much obliged to them, and, like *Oliver Twist*, want 'more.' " Let this suffice in place of a more courtly expression of thanks.

The children have received instruction in music for the last three months from Mr. J. D. Jones, who has for a long time been connected with the schools of Manchester in the capacity of teacher of music. They have improved greatly in singing under his charge, and his instructions are to be continued for the present.

Religious exercises have been held on the Sabbath when circumstances would allow. To the various clergymen of Manchester, the members of the Y. M. C. Association, and to other friends who have addressed us, our acknowledgments are due.

Sabbath-school instruction has been regularly attended to, and many of the children seem to be interested in the study of the Scriptures.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your kindness and courtesy during the year that is past, and to express my belief that the Institution is in some good measure accomplishing the ends desired, and is a power for good to which many who have been subjected to its influence will look in the future with affection and gratitude.

ISAAC H. JONES, *Sup't.*

May 1, 1869.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To Isaac H. Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the House of Reformation.

DEAR SIR,—During the past year the health of the inmates has been generally good, considering the season through which we have just passed. But one death occurred among the inmates during the past year, that of John H. Curran, who had been in ill-health for several months, dying of consumption at last.

During the year and a half of my connection with your institution, I am convinced that children are frequently sentenced and committed to your care who are unfit from their diseased condition to be received, and are more proper subjects for hospital treatment.

During the early part of the winter an epidemic skin disease threatened to spread extensively among the pupils, but was suppressed by prompt efforts in isolating the disease as it occurred.

R. J. PLUMER GOODWIN, M. D.

May 1, 1869.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council
of the State of New Hampshire.*

The Treasurer of the Reform School respectfully presents his

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Received from State Treasurer, State			
appropriation for current year	.	\$12,000	00
Board of children	. . .	4,766	38
Labor of children	. . .	1,327	44
Stock, hay, &c.,	. . .	383	10
Balance of last year's account	.	382	55
			\$18,859 47

He discharges himself by the following payments :—

1863.		No. of Voucher.	
June.	Wm. P. Ford & Co., plow handles	1	\$2 25
	J. W. Fellows, expenses and ser-		
	vices in 1863, '4, '5	2	13 40
	I. E. LeBosquet, book-keeper	3	15 85
	J. A. Osgood, care of halls	4	12 00
	Wm. P. Merrill, pine trees and		
	labor	5	17 25

1868.		No. of Voucher.	
June.	J. D. Maloon, returning inmates	6	\$7 00
	J. G. Sullivan, returning inmates	7	3 75
	G. W. Adams, beans	8	6 00
	Plumer & Chandler, shuttle and bobbins	9	1 50
	John B. Varick, bell and lock .	10	2 32
	Hiram Forsaith, repairing vise .	11	1 75
	M. C. Derby, doctoring horse .	12	5 75
	J. C. Nichols, manure and labor	13	40 50
	Fred. C. Dow, shoes	14	8 29
July 1.	City P. O., box-rent and postage	15	1 90
	City P. O., stamps	16	5 00
	J. B. Eastman, cabbage plants .	17	7 20
	Lewis Rice, blacksmithing . .	18	13 50
	Folsom & Son, clothing	19	10 00
	H. C. Tilton, stationery, &c., .	20	50 75
	A. G. Parker, crockery and glass- ware	21	59 50
	Hall, Watts & Co., flour	22	290 00
	M. D. Stokes, window caps & sills	23	11 00
	L. M. Green, labor	24	4 00
	Hartshorn & Pike, sundries . .	25	20 61
	A. P. Gilson, thread	26	2 50
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	27	319 11
	Barton & Co., dry goods	28	57 21
	J. S. Kidder, flour	29	203 75
	Cook & Miller, provisions . . .	30	177 04
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	31	99 24
	J. S. Wiggin & Son, hats	32	24 00
	J. S. Holt, soap	33	31 25
	Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin, med. atten.	34	12 50
	C. P. Connolly, labor	35	14 46
	I. H. Jones, salary	36	200 00
	Leonard N. George, labor	37	98 75
	J. M. Rowell, labor	38	98 75

1868.

No. of Voucher.

July	C. P. Connolly, labor . . .	39	\$60 00
	F. W. Smyth, labor . . .	40	93 75
	George E. Wilson, potatoes . . .	41	46 84
	J. E. Cheney, labor . . .	42	78 00
	L. M. Barton, " . . .	43	13 50
	Lucy Colby, " . . .	44	45 50
	E. C. Bond, " . . .	45	39 00
	E. A. Rose, " . . .	46	52 00
	A. C. Rogers, teaching . . .	47	40 00
	City post-office . . .	48	4 00
	Eastman & Cross, services in 1865,		
	'66, '67 . . .	49	38 81
August.	J. Stickney, leather, &c., . . .	50	24 54
	Edwin Branch, sundries . . .	51	14 92
	B. W. Sanborn, books . . .	52	3 00
	Henry C. Merrill, plants . . .	53	3 50
	Daniel Bailey, provisions . . .	54	12 81
	Brooks Shattuck, bill of 1866 . . .	55	60 00
	Mrs. Mary Shattuck, services as		
	matron in 1866 . . .	56	10 00
	H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal . . .	57	206 26
	Western Union Telegraph Com-		
	pany, messages . . .	58	1 45
	M. C. Clark, threshing . . .	59	15 00
	City post-office stamps . . .	60	5 00
	J. M. Robinson, shoes . . .	61	3 25
	Henry Plummer, labor and team . . .	62	10 00
	N. E. Morrill, insurance . . .	63	200 00
	N. E. Morrill, insurance . . .	64	100 00
	A. G. Whittier, returning inmates . . .	65	18 00
	Fred. C. Dow, shoes . . .	66	29 85
	N. E. Morrill, insurance . . .	67	100 00
	Thomas R. Hubbard, lumber . . .	68	23 28
	J. Q. A. Sargent, manure . . .	69	9 00

1868.		No. of Voucher.	
Sept.	Lewis Rice, blacksmithing . . .	70	\$11 50
	Hall, Watts & Co., flour . . .	71	57 50
	J. B. Jones, wood . . .	72	211 75
	Amoskeag Ax Company, axes . .	73	3 00
	Brown & Flanders, ice . . .	74	6 00
Oct.	Lane & Dorr, beans . . .	75	21 09
	L. N. George, labor . . .	76	58 75
	John Campbell, wood . . .	77	393 87
	N. H. Lindley, shrubs . . .	78	10 50
	Sampson, Davenport & Co., Direc- tory	79	1 50
	J. Truesdale, caps . . .	80	13 26
	City P. O., box-rent and postage	81	2 02
	City P. O., stamps . . .	82	6 00
	C. L. Clement, labor . . .	83	6 00
	E. C. Bond, " . . .	84	39 00
	J. M. Rowell " . . .	85	98 75
	C. P. Connolly, " . . .	86	60 00
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	87	421 35
	A. O. Parker, sundries . . .	88	34 50
	C. P. Connolly, repairing shoes .	89	25 14
	F. W. Smyth, steward . . .	90	98 00
	J. E. Cheney, labor . . .	91	78 00
	L. M. Barton, labor . . .	92	25 00
	A. C. Rogers, teaching . . .	93	52 00
	E. A. Rose, book-keeper . . .	94	52 00
	S. F. Colby, labor . . .	95	8 50
	B. F. Lock & Co. . . .	96	7 80
	Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin, med. atten.	97	12 50
	J. Q. A. Sargent, sundries . . .	98	85 57
	Kidder & Chandler, dry goods . .	99	366 69
	Cook & Miller, provisions . . .	100	168 00
	J. B. Varick, lock, keys, &c. . .	101	2 59
	H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal	102	560 34

1868.

No. of Voucher.

Oct.	Lucy Colby, labor . . .	103	\$33 00
	H. C. Tilton, books and stationery	104	88 52
	J. Stickney, leather, &c. . .	105	33 07
	Barton & Co., dry goods . . .	106	410 11
	American Fire Extinguisher Co., fire extinguisher and charge .	107	51 50
	J. B. Ellenwood, sundries . .	108	33 59
	J. H. Nutting, bill of 1863 . .	109	22 46
	I. H. Jones, salary . . .	110	200 00
	F. P. Hutchinson & Co., black- smithing	111	14 64
	John B. Clarke, printing . .	112	7 00
	A. W. Sanborn, rep'g wagon, &c.	113	26 50
	F. P. Hutchinson & Co., black- smithing	114	9 15
	J. O. Clark, meats	115	234 44
	S. F. Colby, labor	116	45 50
	R. C. Dustan, wood	117	94 50
	A. Wicom, labor	118	98 00
	J. Q. A. Sargent, st'm fixtures, &c.	119	57 81
	Fred. C. Dow, shoes, rubbers, &c.	120	14 90
	J. B. Ellenwood	121	63 14
	S. P. Blake, returning inmates .	122	9 00
Nov.	J. M. Robinson, boots . . .	123	14 65
	L. D. Cate, labor	124	4 00
	C. L. Clement, labor	125	9 00
	J. E. Cheney, labor	126	18 00
	City post-office, stamps . . .	127	6 00
	H. & H. R. Pettee, meal . . .	128	161 27
	J. M. Rowell, labor	129	31 25
	J. M. Rowell, chain	130	3 00
Dec.	E. P. Johnson, coal	131	34 16
	J. S. Wiggin, robe and boys' caps	132	73 00
	J. S. Kidder, flour and fish . .	133	117 50

		No. of Voucher.	
1868.			
Dec.	J. Stickney, leather and findings,	134	\$91 16
	Edwin Branch, harness work and		
1869.	fixture	135	14 65
Jan.	Haines & Wallace, lumber	136	8 38
	J. F. Woodbury, blacksmithing	137	12 85
	J. Stickney, merchandise	138	32 57
	Drake & Foss, sundries	139	33 52
	H. C. Tilton, books and stationery	140	53 30
	H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal	141	372 50
	Cook & Miller, provisions	142	109 50
	Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin, medical		
	attendance	143	12 50
	F. F. Currier, labor	144	27 00
	S. L. Colby, labor,	145	27 00
	F. W. Smyth, labor	146	76 25
	J. W. Sayre, labor	147	61 15
	C. P. Connolly, labor	148	75 00
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	149	358 52
	A. C. Rogers, teaching	150	52 00
	E. A. Rose, teaching, and book-		
	keeper	151	52 00
	E. C. Bond, labor	152	45 50
	C. P. Connolly, labor	153	25 11
	Kidder & Chandler, dry goods	154	221 23
	Concord, Manchester & Lawrence		
	Railroad Co., transportation	155	1 57
	Concord Railroad Corporation,		
	transportation, 1867	156	60
	M. H. Roby, potatoes,	157	198 35
	Hill & James, horse hire	158	8 00
	I. H. Jones, salary	159	200 00
	J. A. Davis, labor	160	67 50
	F. S. Gutterson, labor	161	39 00
	C. M. Hodgman, teaming	162	9 65

1869.		No. of Voucher.	
Jan.	Barton & Co., merchandise	. 163	\$84 75
	F. P. Hutchinson & Co., blacksmithing.	. 164	19 94
	A. O. Parker, furniture	. 165	37 35
	H. M. Bailey, sundries	. 166	14 83
	Concord, Manchester & Lawrence		
	Railroad, transportation, 1867	167	66
Feb.	H. A. Davis, labor, brick, &c.	. 168	24 24
	N. H. Bible Society, Testaments and Psalms	. 169	25 00
	City post-office, box rent, postage	179	1 96
	William O. Haskell & Son, grammars, (double sets)	. 171	94 25
	J. H. Proctor, labor and team	. 172	47 25
	Kennard & McClary	. 173	44 52
	J. S. Holt, soap	. 174	38 25
	Charles Bunten, blacksmithing	. 175	12 25
	J. S. Kidder, fish and meal	. 176	15 90
	N. E. Morrill, insurance	. 177	100 00
	H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal	178	71 80
	Haines & Wallace, lumber	. 179	15 70
	J. S. Holt, soap	. 180	35 00
	William H. Fisk, books	. 181	7 75
	City Post Office, stamp'd envelopes	182	3 48
	James & Hill, flour	. 183	945 31
	Straw & Lovejoy, sundries.	. 184	15 28
March.	F. P. Hutchinson & Co., blacksmithing	. 185	4 25
	Moses Eastman, meat	. 186	4 75
	A. O. Parker, furniture	. 189	121 45
	J. Rowley, beans	. 188	26 24
	William H. Fisk, books	. 189	3 10
	S. F. Colby, labor	. 190	21 00
	J. Brugger, hose	. 191	66 00

1869.		No. of Voucher.	
March.	Oscar Gage, sundries	192	\$7 80
	American Fire Extinguisher Co. charges	193	3 00
	Oliver Ditson, singing books,	194	23 75
	N. E. Morrill, insurance,	195	60 00
	Margaret Porter, labor	196	9 00
	J. B. Ellenwood, provisions	197	68 94
	City post-office, stamps	198	3 00
	Drake & Foss, groceries	199	25 33
	L. M. Green, labor	200	42 00
	Moses Eastman, meats	101	3 44
	Manchester Locomotive Works, casting	202	5 60
April.	J. M. Robinson, boots	203	5 35
	Fred. C. Dow, shoes, lacings, &c.	204	11 01
	J. S. Kidder, flour and fish	205	229 35
	John B. Varick, ox-yoke	206	4 00
	J. D. Jones, teaching music,	207	27 00
	F. S. Gutterson, labor,	208	39 00
	H. C. Tilton, books and stationery	209	30 84
	Jennie L. Noyse, teaching	210	44 10
	J. A. Davis, labor	211	83 75
	H. H. Gove, labor	212	19 09
	J. W. Sayre, labor	213	95 00
	H. & H. R. Pettee, flour and meal	214	225 69
	Cook & Miller, provisions	215	101 08
	A. Wicom, labor,	216	112 00
	David H. Young, masonry	217	3 50
	J. S. Kidder, interest on account	218	87 50
	City post-office, stamp'd envelopes	219	5 96
	Oliver Wyatt, trustee's expenses	220	20 75
	Moses Humphrey, " "	221	14 36
	D. C. Churchill, " "	222	74 22
	I. H. Jones, salary	223	200 00

Appendix.

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1869.

No. of Voucher.

April.	A. C. Rogers, teaching	224	\$52 00
	E. A. Rose, teaching, and book-keeper	225	52 00
	J. A. Davis, incidentals	226	8 73
	E. P. Johnson, coal	227	8 73
	S. L. Colby, labor	228	39 00
	F. F. Currier, labor	129	39 00
	Edwin Branch, harness work	230	5 77
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	231	250 91
	Kidder & Chandler, "	232	382 51
	Dr. A. A. Russ, dentistry	233	6 00
	J. Q. A. Sargent, steam fixtures	234	14 90
	L. D. Cate, labor	235	23 00
	H. H. Gove, oxen	236	290 00
	F. W. Smyth, labor	237	68 75
	C. P. Connolly, "	238	22 56
	L. W. Balch, "	239	17 00
	C. W. Rowell, oxen	240	275 00
	City post-office, box rent and postage	241	2 06
	W. P. Wheeler, trustee's expenses	242	34 00
	David Gillis, " "	243	12 10
	C. P. Connolly, labor	244	75 00
	Drake & Foss, groceries	245	14 70
	Barton & Co., merchandise	246	158 63
	Silas A. Riddle, manure	247	24 80
	Wm. Shepherd, coach hire	248	24 50
	Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin, medical attendance	249	15 50
	E. C. Bond, labor	250	45 50
	J. Brugger, hose	251	13 75
	S. F. Murry, medicine	252	1 00
	J. Rowley, beans	253	16 91
	Joseph Kidder, trustee's expenses	254	54 59

1869.		No of Voucher.	
April.	H. D. Walker, trustee's expenses	255	\$70 15
	J. O. Clark, meats	256	195 63
	J. S. Kidder, fish	257	4 00
	J. S. Kidder, flour and fish	258	357 38
	J. S. Kidder, flour, meal, and fish	259	148 05
	J. S. Kidder, flour	260	666 40
	Kidder & Chandler, merchandise	261	183 26
	Kidder & Chandler, "	262	289 13
	Cook & Miller, provisions	263	221 83
	J. S. Holt, soap	264	30 00
	Cook & Miller, provisions	265	100 02
	Cook & Miller, "	266	66 70
	Daniel Bailey, meats	267	18 66
	I. H. Jones, incidentals	268	45 81
			<hr/>
			\$18,647 16
	Whole amount of receipts brought forward,		18,859 47
			<hr/>
	Balance in the treasury,		\$212 31

ISAAC H. JONES, *Treasurer.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, June 8th, 1869.

We have this day examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer of the Reform School, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

CHARLES JONES, }
MOSES A. HODGDON, } *Auditors.*

MANCHESTER, June 5th, 1869.

I have this day examined the accounts of Isaac H. Jones, Superintendent of the N. H. Reform School, and find the same correctly cast and supported by the proper vouchers.

D. C. CHURCHILL,
For the Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

MADE TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

The Bank Commissioners, having, in accordance with the General Statutes of the State, visited and examined all the Banks organized under the laws of the State, and all the Savings Institutions, submit the following

REPORT:

Aggregate capital of State Discount Banks,	
May 14, 1868	\$164,480 00
Reduction of capital, to May 20, 1869 . . .	50,000 00
<hr/>	
leaving at this date	114,480 00
is the capital of the State Banks.	

The number of Savings Institutions in the state is thirty-eight.

The total amount of the resources of these institutions \$17,267,780.36; an increase over the amount reported last year, of \$3,015,810.05.

The amount due depositors is \$16,379,857.09; \$2,838,-22.13 more than reported last year.

The surplus earnings undivided are \$822,869.46.

The following statements and abstracts exhibit, in general terms, the condition of all the Banks and Savings Banks at the date of examination:

DISCOUNT BANKS.

AMOSKEAG BANK — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1848. Charter expired 1868.

John S. Kidder, *President*.

Moody Currier, *Cashier*.

Examination April 23, 1869.

The affairs of this bank are about wound up, its charter having expired. They have deposit in the Amoskeag Savings Bank \$8,733 for the redemption of the outstanding circulation.

BELKNAP COUNTY BANK—LACONIA.

Incorporated 1846. Charter expired in 1866.

This bank is closing up, its charter having expired. The stockholders have placed the settlement of its affairs in the hands of a committee, consisting of Warren Lovell, J. P. Pitman, and N. B. Gale.

Examination April 22, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Resources.</i>			
Circulation			\$1,400 00	Foreign bills and checks . . .			\$7,031 71
Surplus			5,756 67	Bank balance in Boston . . .			124 90
			<u>\$7,156 67</u>				<u>\$7,156 67</u>
Immediate liabilities			\$1,400 00	Immediate resources			\$7,156 67

This bank proposes now to wind up its affairs without delay, having realized from all of its loans.

DOVER BANK — DOVER.

Incorporated 1845. Charter expired 1865.

Joseph H. Smith, *President*.Calvin Hale, *Cashier*.

Salary, \$100.

Directors — Joseph H. Smith, G. H. Horn, T. L. Smith, L. I. Rand, Harrison Hale.*Examination March 15, 1869.*

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Circulation	\$2,773 00	Loan on notes	\$4,879 71
Unpaid dividends, No. 3	1,655 00	Cash on hand	2,218 10
Surplus	2,669 81		
	<hr/> \$7,097 81		<hr/> \$7,097 81
Immediate liabilities	\$2,773 00	Immediate resources	\$2,218 10

This bank is fast closing up. Its liability to redeem bills expires July of the present year, and the bank will be wholly closed up at that time.

FARMINGTON BANK — FARMINGTON.

Incorporated 1854. Charter expires 1874.

Hiram Barker, *President*, and acting *Cashier*.

Directors — Hiram Barker, Levi Pearl, George N. Eastman, John Barker, Josiah B. Edgerly, Daniel Pearl, John D. Lyman.

Examination May 17, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Capital (not paid out)	\$14,480 00	Doubtful notes	\$14 521 89
Bills in circulation	440 00	Bad “	350 00
Profit and loss	12,207 89	Good “	3,756 00
		Real estate	3,500 00
		Cash on hand	5,000 00
	\$27,127 89		\$27,127 89
Immediate liabilities	\$440 00	Immediate resources	\$5,000 00

Number of shares of stock owned by directors, 388.

This bank has divided 80 per cent. of its capital stock, and will pay out 10 per cent. more July 1, 1869.

Interest has not been reckoned in the amount of the above notes.

(The above \$14,521.89 is Webster paper.)

LANGDON BANK — DOVER.

Incorporated 1854. Charter expires 1874.

Oliver Wyatt, *President*.Calvin Hale, *Cashier*.

Salary, \$100,00. Bond, \$20,000,00.

Directors — Oliver Wyatt, George W. Benn, H. F. Prescott, E. H. Nutter, T. P. Cressy.

Examination March 15, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Circulation	\$1,277 00	Cash on hand	\$2,960 86
Surplus	1,683 86		
	\$2,960 86		\$2,960 86
Immediate liabilities . . .	\$1,277 00	Immediate resources . . .	\$2,960 86

Number of shares of stock owned by directors, 39.

This bank has no liabilities except circulation — the time for redeeming which expires June 13, 1869. The bank will then be closed up.

MANCHESTER BANK — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1844. In 1864, charter extended 20 years.

James U. Parker, *President*.

Nathan Parker, *Cashier*.

Directors — James U. Parker, D. A. Bunton, John H. Maynard, B. F. Martin, G. H. Kimball, Phineas Adams, Charles Chase.

Examination May 4, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Outstanding circulation . .	\$2,714 00	U. S. Bonds	\$4,500 00
Surplus	5,402 44	Bank balance, Manchester	
		Savings Bank	2,850 00
		Cash on hand	766 44
	<u>\$8,116 44</u>		<u>\$8,116 44</u>
Immediate liabilities . . .	2,714 00	Immediate resources . . .	\$8,116 44

The business affairs of this bank are wound up. The above deposit is for the redemption of its outstanding circulation.

MECHANICS BANK — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1834. Charter expires 1874.

Josiah Minot, *President*.Charles Minot, *Cashier*.

Bond, \$30,000.

Directors — Josiah Minot, Seth Eastman, D. M. Carpenter, Arthur Fletcher, Ezra Carter, Samuel Eastman.

Examination May 17, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Bills in circulation	\$2,400 00	Loan	\$621 92
Bills on hand but not destroy- ed	1,004 00	Bank balance, in Boston . .	3,000 00
Surplus	217 92		
	<u>\$3,621 92</u>		<u>\$3,621 92</u>
Immediate liabilities . . .	\$2,400 00	Immediate resources . . .	\$3,000 00

This bank will wind up its affairs as soon as it can realize on the above loan, which is now in litigation and will probably be collected this season.

MERRIMACK COUNTY BANK — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1846. Charter expired January 1, 1866.

E. S. Towle, *President and Acting Cashier*.

Directors — E. S. Towle, Francis N. Fisk, Richard Bradly, Joseph B. Walker, Jesse P. Bancroft.

Examination April 21, 1869.

This bank has wound up its affairs, their charter having expired. The stock has been divided; \$146,50 per share. There are no liabilities except \$1,210 outstanding circulation; for this the directors have filed a proper bond with the Bank Commissioners, and by them with the State Treasurer for the redemption of the same.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1844. Charter expired 1865.

George L. Treadwell, *President*.James F. Shores, *Cashier*.

Directors — George L. Treadwell, W. H. Rollins, John Sise, Charles Robinson, Jr.,
Ezra A. Stevens.

Examination March 24, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Circulation	\$2,482 00	U. S. Bonds	\$5,200 00
Surplus	3,593 08	Bank balance, National Me-	
		chanics	875 08
	\$6,075 08		\$6,075 08
Immediate liabilities	\$2,482 00	Immediate resources	\$6,075 08

The time for redemption of the bills expires June 7, 1869; then the affairs of the bank will be wound up.

PISCATAQUA EXCHANGE BANK — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1844. Charter expired July, 1865.

William H. Y. Hackett, *President*.

Samuel Lord, *Cashier*.

Examination March 24, 1869.

This bank is closing its affairs and transacting no new business. The stock has all been divided, and \$180 has been paid on each share. There is a surplus now remaining on hand to cover all of its outstanding circulation.

SALMON FALLS BANK — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1851. Charter expires 1871.

H. R. Roberts, *President*.William H. Morton, *Cashier*.

Salary, \$400. Bond, \$10,000.

Directors—H. R. Roberts, Joshua Converse, Geo. W. Roberts, O. H. Lord, A. G. Haley, Seth R. Griffin, Francis Plummer.

Examination March 13, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Capital	\$50,000 00	Loan of bills receivable	\$43,018 28
Circulation	1,334 00	Bank balance in Elliott Na-	
Deposits	3,388 76	tional Bank	1,175 26
Unpaid dividends	2,220 00	U. S. Bonds	11,587 00
Interest	10,394 88	Real estate	1,854 25
		Cash on hand	9,702 85
	\$67,337 64		\$67,337 64
Immediate liabilities	\$6,942 76	Immediate resources	\$22,465 11

Number of stockholders, 63.

Number of shares of stock owned by directors, 43.

Thorough examination of the bank made once a year.

Amount of dividends the past year in March and September, 5 per cent. each.

Liability of directors, not anything.

Portion of loan consisting of U. S. securities, \$11,587.

Amount of bad paper, not any.

Amount of doubtful paper, not any.

Amount of time-paper over-due, not any.

Highest loan during the past year \$49,545 69

Average circulation the past year 1,400 00

Average deposits the past year 4,000 00

Expenses, exclusive of taxes, about 500 00

Whole amount of bills printed 219,800 00

Whole amount of bills not signed 17,750 00

Whole amount of bills destroyed 200,050 00

Whole amount signed and on hand 2,000 00

Circulation as above.

Loans made by the directors who meet every Monday.

Regular discount day, Monday.

VALLEY BANK—HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE.

Incorporated 1860. Charter expires 1880.

Stephen Kenrick, *President*.John C. Campbell, *Cashier*.

Salary, \$600. Bond, \$100,000.

Directors—Stephen Kenrick, James F. Briggs, S. D. Wyman, George Noyes, E. P. Howard, Jonas Wallace, James Chase.

Examination April 20, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Capital	\$50,000 00	Loan	\$55,274 20
Bills in circulation	553 00	Foreign bills and checks	4,564 85
Deposits	8,361 78	Bank balance in Suffolk	916 81
Surplus	3,575 16	Expense account	1,734 08
	<u>\$62,489 94</u>		<u>\$62,489 94</u>
Immediate liabilities	\$8,914 78	Immediate resources	\$5 481 66

Number of stockholders, 50.

Number of shares of stock owned by directors, 119.

Thorough examination of the bank made semi-annually.

Amount of dividends the past year, one of 3 per cent., August 15, 1869.

Liability of directors	\$4,790 00
Total amount of loan as verified by inspection	\$25,274 20
U. S. bonds reckoned in the loan	30,000 00
Amount of doubtful paper	10,000 00
Amount of time-paper over-due	10,000 00
Amount of loan on pledge of stock	4,790 00
Average circulation the past year	553 00
Average deposits the past year	7,190 00
Expenses, exclusive of taxes, about	850 00
Whole amount of bills printed	78,150 00
Whole amount of bills destroyed	\$77,550 00
Whole amount signed and on hand	47 00 77,669 00
Circulation as above,	<u>\$553 00</u>

Loans made by cashier and directors, who meet as often as occasion requires.

Regular discount day, Mondays.

This bank received a charter for a National Bank under the laws of the U. S. dated Dec. 16, 1868.

Since the above examination the directors have filed a bond "for the redemption of its outstanding circulation," with the Commissioners, dated May 8, 1869, and by them, with the State Treasurer, agreeable to the laws of the state for the conversion of State into National Banks,—General Statutes, chapter 154.

SAVINGS BANKS.

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK—MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1852. Charter perpetual.

Moody Currier, *President*.Moody Currier, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$3,000. Bond, \$30,000.

Trustees—J. G. Cilley, Jacob F. James, Moody Currier, S. D. Green, William Whittle, Henry C. Merrill, George B. Chandler, J. E. Bennett.

Examination April 23, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources—at par except Chicago and St. Louis Bonds.</i>	
Due depositors	\$2,181,000 79	Loans secured on real estate	\$104,300 00
Surplus	109,519 89	Loans on personal security	468,579 95
		Loans on collateral security	105,355 00
		U. S. securities	1,100,000 00
		Manchester city bonds	50,500 00
		22 st's Manchester Print Works	22,000 00
		10 Amoskeag Mfg Co.	10,000 00
		32 Stark Mills	33,000 00
		400 M. & L. Railroad	40,000 00
		122 Concord Railroad	6,100 00
		100 Concord & Portsmouth R. R.	10,000 00
		110 Boston & Maine R.R.	11,000 00
		Various bank stock	73,800 00
		Manchester Gas Light Co.	1,000 00
		State of N. H. notes	50,000 00
		111,000 St. Louis city bonds	98,221 17
		100,000 Chicago city bonds	99,645 56
		Cash on hand	7,437 00
	\$2,290,529 68		\$2,290,529 68

Number of depositors, 5,700; increase the past year, 400.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$290,679.58.

Annual dividend of 6 per cent.

Extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made 1867, amounting to \$13,745.27,—about 1 per cent. per annum for the 5 preceding years, 7 per cent. compound interest.

Plans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet once a week.

Full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Character of loan, good except \$3,000.

Early expenses, \$10,000.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$20,000

ASHLEY SAVINGS BANK — WINCHESTER.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1875.

Everett Wash. *President.*Ellery Albee, *Treasurer.*

Salary, \$200. Bond, \$500.

Trustees: S. P. Randall, L. H. Alexander, J. A. Powers, D. A. Hawkins, H. B. Swan, W. S. Forbes, E. M. Forbes, W. Swan, A. Willis, Ellery Albee, John Marchant W. Slagley.

Examination April 28, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par value.</i>	
Due depositors	\$73,676 38	Loans on personal security . .	\$43,347 00
Surplus	2,955 20	U. S. bonds	28,000 00
		Cash on hand	5,284 58
	<hr/> \$76,631 58		<hr/> \$76,631 58

Number of depositors, 500; increase the past year, 2.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$2,246,82.

Semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. each January and July.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1866 amounting to \$2,000, about 1 2-5 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet every month.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$2,925.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$275.

BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK — LACONIA.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

John L. Perley, *President*.B. P. Gale, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$25,000.

Trustees — Warren Lovell, N. B. Gale, S. W. Rollins, George W. Stevens, B. M. Sanborn, James H. Tilton, John W. Busiel, A. J. Thompson, A. L. Morrison, Henry W. Peaslee, S. W. Saunders, Eben P. Osgood.

Examination April 22, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$59,475 66	Loans secured on real estate .	\$1,327 08
Surplus	2,634 43	Loans on personal security .	53,965 65
		Loans on collateral security .	5,110 00
		U. S. securities	1,500 00
		Cash on hand	207 36
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$62,110 09		\$62,110 09

Number of depositors, 195.

Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

CARROLL COUNTY FIVE-CENTS SAVINGS BANK — WOLFEBOROUGH.

Incorporated, 1857. Charter expires 1877.

George Rust, *President*.John M. Brackett, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$650. Bond, \$10,000.

Blake Folsom, *Vice-President*.

Trustees — Abel Haley, John Fox, Adam Brown, Moses Tompson, Thomas L. Whitten, Jeremiah F. Hall, Moses T. Cate, Aaron Roberts, J. R. Smith, Sanborn B. Carter, Nathaniel T. Brewster, Charles G. Tibbetts.

Examination May 11, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Time depositors	\$323,983 37	Loans secured on real estate .	\$95,879 23
Surplus	18,861 60	Loans on personal and collateral security	165,634 16
		U. S. 5-20 bonds	21,450 00
		U. S. 1881 bonds	3,000 00
		19 shares Lake National Bank	1,900 00
		20 shares South Wolfborough Blanket and Flannel Co. .	1,000 00
		10 shares Hide and Leather Insurance Company . . .	1,000 00
		Loan, town Wolfborough . .	29,583 72
		Loan, town Tuftonborough . .	5,564 00
		Loan, State of New Hampshire	1,000 00
		Bank balance in Boston . .	6,773 65
		Cash on hand	10,060 21
\$342,844 97		\$342,844 97	

Number of depositors, 2,116; increase the past year, 248.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$80,156.24.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made April, 1867, amounting to \$14,000, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross dividends.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet at call of the Treasurer.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$4,000.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$700.

Bonds and stocks rated at par.

CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS -- KEENE.

Incorporated, 1833. Charter expires, 1873.

Thos. M. Edwards & Wm. P. Wheeler. *Vice-Presidents.* George Tilden, *Treasurer.*

Salary, \$1,200. Bond, \$10,000.

Trustees — Charles Lamson, Rufus Piper, William Y. Briggs, George A. Wheeler, J. D. Colby, J. H. Elliott, C. S. Faulkner, William Dinsmore, F. A. Faulkner, T. H. Leverett, William P. Abbott, George B. Twichell, T. E. Hatch, S. G. Griffin, D. H. Ward.

Examination April 28, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$1,094,323 80	Loans secured on real estate .	\$412,750 00
Surplus	72,460 15	Loans on personal security .	224,399 15
		Loans on collateral security .	33,550
		U. S. bonds	260,800 00
		Union Pacific Railroad bonds	
		(U. S. guarantee)	20,000 00
		Missouri State bonds . . .	25,150 00
		N. H. bonds	100,000 00
		Cheshire County bonds . .	15,000 00
		Town of Keene bonds . . .	25,000 00
		Loan to town of Swanzey .	11,000 00
		Loan to town of Troy . . .	800 00
		Loan to town of Hinsdale .	6,000 00
		Loan to town of Marlboro' .	1,500 00
		100 shares Fitchburg R. R. .	10,000 00
		100 shares Peoples' Fire Insur-	
		ance Company	10,000 00
		Real estate	7,750 00
		Cash on hand	3,034 80
	\$1,166,783,95		\$1,166,783 95

Number of depositors, 5012; increase the past year, 228.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$117,088.15.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made 1864, amounting to \$28,543.29 about 1 per cent. per annum. They are now making one of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$33,300 as principal, and \$93,100 as surety, all amply secured.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$1600.

Samuel Dinsmore was chosen President in January, 1869, and died in March.

Estimated value of stocks above that here given, \$34,000.

Amount of deposits not limited. Largest deposit \$13,000, for minor children. Deposits are received more readily from aged persons, females and guardians.

All notes taken on demand.

CITY SAVINGS BANK — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated, 1859. Charter unlimited.

Joseph Kidder, *President*.E. W. Harrington, *Treasurer*.

Salary, one half of one per cent. on average deposits. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Samuel W. Parsons, James S. Cheney, J. C. Ricker, J. D. Bean, B. P. Cilley, John C. Young, Lewis W. Clark, Henry Chandler, William H. Boyd, William B. Johnson.

Examination, May 4, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors . . . \$417,408 11	Loans secured on real estate . \$104,812 50
Surplus . . . 15,875 45	Loans on personal security . 118,714 54
	Loans on collateral security . 15,810 72
	U. S. 5-20 bonds . . . 32,300 00
	U. S. 10-40 bonds . . . 11,800 00
	St. Louis bonds . . . 5,000 00
	Chicago City bonds . . . 24,000 00
	City of Manchester bonds . 24,600 00
	Town of Littleton notes . 1,000 00
	50 shares First National Bank
	Manchester . . . 5,000 00
	100 shares National Bank North
	America . . . 10,000 00
	54 shares National Bank Re-
	demption . . . 5,400 00
	485 shares City National Bank
	Manchester . . . 48,500 00
	60 shares Concord Railroad . 3,300 00
	50 shares Concord & Ports-
	mouth Railroad . . . 5,000 00
	105 shares Manchester & Law-
	rence Railroad . . . 10,500 00
	Cash on hand . . . 7,545 80
<hr/> \$433,283 56	<hr/> \$433,283 56

Number of depositors, 1300; increase the past year, 300.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$47,335.88.

Annual dividend of 6 per cent.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made 1865, amounting to \$1200 about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$1200 secured by collateral.

Character of loan, good, except \$33,423 doubtful (Webster paper).

Yearly expenses, \$4,500.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$16,000 (by the Treasurer's statement).

CITY SAVINGS BANK — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1863. Charter expires 1883.

Thomas Chase, *President*.E. H. Spalding, *Treasurer*.

Salary, one-half of one per cent. on deposits. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Benj. F. Emerson, B. Saunders, J. D. Otterson, J. G. Blunt, Matthew Barr, L. A. Roby, T. J. Laton, E. P. Emerson, Isaac Eaton, John Reed, H. T. Morrill, J. A. Spalding.

Examination, March 16, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par value.</i>	
Due depositors . . .	\$948,724 34	Loans secured on real estate and personal security . . .	\$151,523 49
Surplus	19,826 93	U. S. securities	525,000 00
		Bank stocks	83,520 00
		Railroad stocks	105,500 00
		City bonds	50,000 00
		Premium account	50,000 00
		Cash on hand	3,007 78
	<hr/> \$968,551 27		<hr/> \$968,551 27

Number of depositors, 2,600; increase the past year, 228.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$171,386.65.

Semi-annual dividends of six per cent. yearly.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1868, amounting to \$3,000, — about six per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as necessary.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, none.

Character of loan, — all good.

Yearly expenses, \$2,500.

CONNECTICUT RIVER SAVINGS BANK—CHARLESTOWN.

Incorporated 1831. Charter not limited.

Samuel Webber, *President*.George Olcott, *Treasurer*.

Salary \$600. Bond \$20,000.

Trustees—Samuel Webber, Joseph G. Briggs, Jr., Charles C. Kimball, N. F. Allen, E. H. West, John J. Hanson, B. Whipple, E. L. Cushing, R. Hubbard, J. M. Glidden, A. Hamlin, George Olcott, Brooks Kimball, David Holton, William Dana, Samuel Walker, Richard Robertson, F. W. Putnam.

Examination April 29, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par value.</i>	
Due depositors	\$174,353 07	Loans secured on real estate . .	\$52,576 00
Surplus	1,707 01	Loans on personal security . .	19,764 00
		Loans on collateral security . .	13,000 00
		U. S. Bonds	61,300 00
		Cook County bonds	9,000 00
		Town notes	17,400 00
		Cash on hand	3,025 08
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$176,065 08		\$176,065 08

Number of depositors 1,150; increase the past year 308.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$46,765 39.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1863, amounting to \$5,026 52,— about one per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$7,000 as principal and \$5,500 as security; all amply secured.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$650.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$9,000.

DOVER FIVE-CENTS SAVING BANK -- DOVER.

Incorporated 1856. Charter expires 1876.

Oliver Wyatt, *President*.Calvin Hale, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$750 00. Bond, \$6,000 00.

Trustees—Oliver Wyatt, Calvin Hale, J. R. Parvinton, A. Pierce, Jr., J. Merrill, S. M. Wheeler, J. P. Folsom, R. Vaughn, Jona. P. Baker, A. Paul, J. S. Burnham.

Examination March 15, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$293,540 59	Notes receivable	\$206,342 29
Surplus	8,955 81	U. S. 5-20 Bonds	86,463 50
		55 shares Langdon Bank . .	2,110 00
		10 shares Dover Nat'l Bank .	1,000 00
		10 shares Manchester & Lawrence R. R.	4,012 50
		35 shares Portsmouth & Concord R. R.	3,500 00
		Safe	499 00
		Cash on hand	1,667 14
	\$302,496 43		\$302,496 43

Number of depositors 1,825. Increase the past year 153.

Increase of deposits the past year \$48,782 72.

Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1851, amounting to \$2,516 66, about 2 1-2 per cent. No extra dividend since paying 6 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet monthly.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year; the last, July, 1868.

Indebtedness of the Trustees \$2,000 as principal and \$2,033.40 as surety.

Yearly expenses, \$750.

Character of loans, good — except \$23,000 of the J. B. Floyd acceptances, bad, and \$13,230 64 of Webster paper, doubtful.

DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK — HANOVER.

Incorporated 1860. Charter expires 1880.

Daniel Blaisdell, *President*.N. S. Huntington, *Treasurer*.

Salary \$800. Bond \$20,000.

Trustees — Daniel Blaisdell, William Tenney, James S. Adams, Sylvester Morris,
B. W. Hale, J. L. Bridgman, S. W. Cobb, J. A. Smith, J. G. Ticknor, C. A. Young.

Examination April 30, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors \$147,654 65	Loans secured on real estate . \$30,875 00
Surplus 5,942 53	U. S. Bonds 98,600 00
	30 shares Old Colony R. R. . . 3,000 00
	105 shares Dartmouth N. Bank . 10,500 00
	Loan, town of Hanover . . . 1,300 00
	National Bank bills on hand . 9,270 67
	Specie 51 51
<hr/> \$153,597 18	<hr/> \$153,597 18

Number of depositors 700. Increase the past year 230.

Increase of deposits the past year \$26,151 75.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in Jan., 1866,
amounting to \$3,063 39, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loans, good.

Yearly expenses \$900.

Market value of securities above that here given, about \$16,000.

EXETER SAVINGS BANK—EXETER.

Incorporated 1851. Charter perpetual.

Woodbridge Odlin, *President*.N. A. Shute, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$350. Bond, \$5,000.

Trustees—Woodbridge Odlin, Abner Merrill, W. W. Stickney, S. W. Dearborn,
John Low, Jr., Nathaniel Shute, Charles Connor, Wm. G. Perry, J. L. Merrill.

Examination March 23, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par.</i>	
Due depositors . . .	\$186,961 55	Loans secured on real estate . .	\$25,345 61
Surplus	9,253 60	Loans on personal security . .	8,000 00
		Loans on collateral security . .	6,650 00
		U. S. securities	55,000 00
		Bonds, State of N. H.	5,000 00
		Bonds, City Chicago	16,000 00
		Bonds, City St. Louis	9,000 00
		Bonds, City Augusta	1,000 00
		Bonds, City Hallowell	1,000 00
		Bonds, City Brunswick	1,000 00
		Loan, town of Exeter	9,100 00
		Cook Co., Illinois Bonds	5,000 00
		C. B. & Quincy R. R. Bonds	2,000 00
		Kennebec and Portland R. R. Bonds	2,000 00
		Old Colony Railroad Bonds	5,000 00
		Union Pacific Railroad Bonds . . .	2,000 00
		Vermont and Canada Railroad Bonds	2,000 00
		Cincinnati Railroad Bonds	5,000 00
		Bank stocks	8,000 00
		Railroad stocks	22,300 00
		Cash on hand	5,839 54
	<u>\$9,253 15</u>		<u>\$196,235 15</u>

Number of depositors, 1,075; increase the past year, 118.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$35,302.25.

Semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every four years; the last one being made Jan., 1869,
amounting to \$12,590—about three per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$6,000 as surety.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$400.

Largest deposit, \$2,245.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$12,000.

FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK — FARMINGTON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

George M. Herring, *President*.Thomas F. Cook, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$25,000.

Trustees — George M. Herring, A. Nute, George W. Eastman, Hiram Barker, David T. Parker, H. B. Edgely, J. H. Stevens, John Barker, J. D. Lyman, John C. Johnson, Daniel Grant, Charles W. Wingate.

Examination March 11, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$51,463 18	Loans secured on real estate . .	\$8,450 00
Surplus	1,226 14	Loans on personal security . .	34,636 99
Dividends due	200 00	U. S. 5-20 Bonds	9,752 37
		Cash on hand	59 96
	<u>\$52,889 32</u>		<u>\$52,889 32</u>

Number of depositors, 249.

An extra dividend is to be made every three years.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet once a week.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$200 as principal, \$5,000 as surety.

Character of loan, good.

FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK — FRANCESTOWN.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

Thomas B. Bradford, *President*.Paul H. Bixby, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, 25,000.

Trustees — Thomas B. Bradford, Joseph Kingsbury, Hiram Patch, James T. Bixby

Paul H. Bixby, John West, George S. Peavey, Thomas Bradford.

Examination May 5, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Due depositors	\$21,052 67	Loans on personal security . .	\$18,266 17
Surplus	444 17	Town of Francetown	2,000 00
		Town of Lyndeboro'	500 00
		Cash on hand	730 67
	<hr/> \$21,496 84		<hr/> \$21,496 84

Number of depositors, 117.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet at call of Treasurer.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

GONIC FIVE-CENTS SAVINGS BANK — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

Charles A. Foss, *President*.N. V. Whitehouse, *Treasurer*.

Salary, one half of one per cent. Bond, \$10,000.

Trustees: — E. H. Watson, C. S. Whitehouse, A. W. Mason, J. F. McDuffee, J. H. Osborn, J. F. Berry, N. V. Whitehouse, D. Place, M. S. Hanscom, D. Varney, G. McDaniels, L. Meader, D. W. Hayes, S. R. Hanson.

Examination March 12, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$42,782 25	Notes receivable	\$40,597 06
Surplus	3,840 65	Stock in First National Bank .	
		of Gonic	5,240 00
		Cash on hand	785 84
	<u>\$46,622 90</u>		<u>\$46,622 90</u>

Number of depositors, 214 ; decrease the past year, 12.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$5,451 64.

Annual dividend of 6 per cent. Jan. 1st, 1869.

No extra dividend.

Loans are made by Treasurer.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Character of loan, all good.

Yearly expenses, \$600.

KEENE FIVE-CENTS SAVINGS BANK—KEENE.

Incorporated 1868. Charter unlimited.

Samuel Woodward, *Vice-President*.O. G. Dort, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$25,000.

Trustees: — Edward Joslyn, John Bowker, Geo. W. Ball, C. T. Buflum, D. W. Buckminster, C. F. Rowell, John Humphrey, Geo. Holmes, Wm. Haile, A. Sprague, E. Boyden, Henry Colony, F. Vose, H. A. Coolidge, P. S. Batcheller.

Examination April 27, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>
Due depositors \$20,553 64	Loans secured on real estate . \$15,750 00
	Loans on personal security . 3,678 91
	Loans on collateral security . 600 00
	Expense account . . . 82 47
	Cash on hand . . . 442 26
<hr/> \$20,553 64	<hr/> \$20,553 64

Number of depositors, 712.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet monthly.

A full examination is made by the Trustees monthly.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

This bank commenced operation Jan. 1, 1869, and has not been doing business long enough to show a surplus, as they have not taken interest in advance.

LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK -- LAKE VILLAGE.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

B. J. Cole, *President*.Thomas Ham, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$5,000.

Trustees: — Geo. W. Sanders, H. H. Sleeper, Oliver Goss, Geo. W. Weeks, Moses R. Elkins, A. Doe, S. C. Clark, G. S. Neal, T. J. Hunt, W. A. Sanborn, J. L. Odell, E. B. Prescott, John S. Wadleigh.

Examination April 22, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par value.</i>	
Due depositors	\$21,954 34	Loans secured on real estate .	\$12,566 64
Surplus	1,780 68	Loans on personal security .	6,959 58
		Loans on collateral security .	1,345 00
		U. S. Bonds	500 00
		4 shares Lake National Bank .	4 0 00
		Town of Gilford, note	500 00
		Cash on hand	564 10
	<hr/> \$22,835 02		<hr/> \$22,835 02

Number of depositors, 220; increase the past year, 107.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$9,613 34.

Annual dividend of 5 per cent. Oct. 1, 1868.

An extra dividend is made every 3 years.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$210 50 as principal, and \$3,090 as surety.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, nothing as yet.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1846. Charter, perpetual.

William P. Newell, *President*.Nathan Parker, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$3,000. Bond, \$30,000.

Trustees: — Daniel Clark, Herman Foster, Josiah Crosby, Phineas Adams, Wm.

C. Clarke, B. F. Martin, D. A. Bunton, Nathan Parker.

Examination April 23, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at cost.</i>
Due depositors . . . \$1,545,020 57	Loans secured on real estate \$67,566 00
Surplus . . . 107,659 35	Loans on personal security 1,020,783 98
	Loans on collateral security 29,067 13
	U. S. Bonds 287,256 24
	Manchester City bonds . . 30,000 00
	State of N. H. Bonds . . 100,000 00
	Hillsboro' County bonds . . 9,000 00
	Chicago City bonds . . 24,506 25
	St. Louis bonds . . 8,500 00
	Old Colony R. R. bonds . . 15,200 00
	66 shares Boston and Maine R. R. . . 6,900 00
	120 shares Manchester and Lawrence R. R. . . 12,200 00
	100 shares Concord and Portsmouth R. R. . . 10,000 00
	75 shares Merchants' Nat'l Bank . . 7,534 25
	53 shares Boston Nat'l Bank . . 5,380 00
	15 shares Columbian Nat'l Bank . . 1,520 33
	15 shares Nat'l Bank of Commerce . . 1,410 25
	80 shares of Nat'l Bank of North America . . 6,540 00
	40 shares Howard Nat'l Bank . . 3,655 00
	50 shares Traders' Nat'l Bank . . 5,027 75
	Cash on hand . . . 626 74
\$1,652,679 92	\$1,652,679 92

Number of depositors, 4,105; increase the past year, 277.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$214,298 47.

Annual dividend of 6 per cent. July 1, 1868.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1866, amounting with the yearly dividend to 7 per cent. per annum.

Plans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet, generally, weekly.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Early expenses, \$3,765 04.

MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1858. Charter expires 1878.

Waterman Smith, *President*.Frederick Smyth, *Treasurer*.

Salary, one half of one per cent. on average deposits, from which he pays all clerk hire and assistance and other expenses of the bank, netting him about \$3,000. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees: — Stephen Palmer, Wm. G. Perry, Frederick Smyth, Natt Head, Joseph B. Clark, David Cross, Chas. H. Bartlett, Joseph Kennard, John Brugger, Joseph L. Stevens, Ebenezer Ferren, James M. Varnum, Thomas Wheat, Abel C. Heath, John L. Kelly, John B. Clarke, Josiah S. Shannon, Chas. Williams, M. V. B. Edgerly, Freeman Higgins, A. O. Dillingham.

Examination May 4, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at cost.</i>
Due depositors. . . . \$1,287,932 28	Loans secured on real estate \$12,575 00
Surplus 58,545 12	Loans on collateral security 41,955 25
	U. S. 5-20 bonds, registered. 687,353 50
	U. S. 5-20 bonds, coupons . 35,844 03
	U. S. 1881 bonds . . . 13,700 00
	Bonds State N. H. . . . 136,580 00
	Bonds Chicago City . . . 108,062 50
	Bonds St. Louis City . . . 176,472 50
	Bonds Manchester City . . 10,000 00
	Note State N. H. . . . 30,000 00
	24 shares Manchester Print Works . 32,005 50
	378 shares in 1st Nat'l Bank Manchester 38,332 87
	100 shares C. & P. R. R. . 10,000 00
	31 shares City Nat'l Bank . 3,100 00
	2 shares Amoskeag M'fg Co. 1,945 00
	Cash on hand 8,979 22
\$1,346,477 40	\$1,346,477 40

Number of depositors, 3,938; increase the past year, 104.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$150,253 26.

Annual dividend of 6 per cent.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made Oct. 1, 1865, amounting to \$21,877 96 — above 7 per cent. compound interest annually.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given in, more than \$100,000.

The bank commissioners would recommend the books and accounts of this bank as a model for simplicity and neatness, and to all banks that are about to start or to make a change in their books, we would advise them to call and examine these.

MEREDITH BRIDGE SAVINGS BANK — LACONIA.

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

Woodbury Melcher, *President*.W. L. Melcher, *Treasurer*.

Salary \$1,000. Bond \$10,000.

Trustees — Albert G. Folsom, Ephraim Mallard, D. A. Tilton, James S. Hoit, Ellery A. Hibbard, B. T. Sanborn, Joseph C. Odlin, Ebenezer Stevens.

Examination April 22, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>
Due depositors \$321,106 64	Loans secured on real estate . \$90,337 85
Surplus 25,011 95	Loans on personal security . 42,214 64
	Loans on collateral security . 49,184 00
	U. S. bonds 110,150 00
	141 shares Nat'l Banks, Boston 14,100 00
	20 shares Nat'l Banks, Laconia 2,008 00
	11 shares State Capital N'l B'k 1,100 00
	45 shares Citizens' Nat'l Bank 4,500 00
	10,100 bonds B. C. & M. R. R.
	cost 7,093 56
	300 bonds North'n R. R., cost 300 00
	800 bonds Eastern R. R., cost 800 00
	5,000 bonds city of Portland . 5,000 00
	Town notes 3,506 00
	Cash on hand 15,830 54
<hr/> \$346,118 59	<hr/> \$346,118 59

Number of depositors, 1,850. Increase the past year, 125. .

Increase of deposits the past year, \$25,875 62.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1867, amounting to \$13,833 36, about 2 per cent per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$2,750 as surety.

Character of loan good,— except \$1,500 doubtful (Webster paper).

Yearly expenses \$1,200.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$23,000.

The bonds and stocks cited at cost if purchased below par, otherwise at par.

MILFORD FIVE-CENTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION — MILFORD.

Incorporated 1859. Charter expires 1879.

William Ramsdell, *President*.William R. Wallace, *Treasurer*.

Salary \$500. Bond \$20,000.

Trustees—B. Wadleigh, William Lane, C. S. Averill, E. C. Bachelder, Fred. Crosby,
H. Eldredge, John Marvell.

Examination May 5, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors \$237,208 22	Loans secured on real estate . \$107,964 54
Surplus 10,620 95	Loans on personal security . 1,200 00
	Loans on collateral security . 5,000 00
	U. S. 5-20 bonds, registered . 68,200 00
	5-20 bonds, coupons . 500 00
	58 shares Market Nat'l Bank . 5,800 00
	30 shares North Nat'l Bank . 3,000 00
	Cook Co., Ill., bonds . 19,000 00
	North Missouri R. R. bonds . 2,000 00
	Town of Milford 31,090 56
	Cash on hand 4,074 12
<hr/> \$247,829 17	<hr/> \$247,829 17

Number of depositors, 986. Increase the past year, 176.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$40,658 27.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each, August and February.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in August, 1864,
amounting to \$1,398 70, about 1 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as required.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees \$2,000, secured by mortgage.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses about \$550.

NASHUA SAVINGS BANK—NASHUA.

Incorporated 1854. Charter unlimited.

Isaac Spalding, *President*.Edward Spalding, *Treasurer*.

President's salary as Agent, \$100.

Salary, \$2,000, including Clerk.

Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Isaac Spalding, Edward Spalding, C. C. Boutwell, J. W. Hunt, Perley Dodge, Noah Farley, A. G. Reed, J. A. Wheat, A. W. Sawyer, H. Hobson, C. H. Campbell, Henry Parkinson.

Examination March 16, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors . . . \$1,115,784 00	U. S. 5-20 bonds, registered . \$225,000 00
Surplus . . . 25,603 00	National Bank stock . . 251,000 00
Interest due depositors . . 30,000 00	Railroad stock . . . 257,100 00
	Pennichuck Water Works . . 20,000 00
	Railroad and City bonds . . 203,500 00
	Notes . . . 204,884 00
	Cash on hand . . . 9,903 00
<hr/> \$1,171,387 00	<hr/> \$1,171,387 00

Number of depositors 3,000. Increase the past year, 295.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$213,193.

Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1864, amounting to about \$5,000, about 1 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet when there is money to invest.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$5,000, as surety.

Character of loans, all good.

Yearly expenses, about \$2,400 exclusive of taxes.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

George A. Pillsbury, *President*.William W. Storrs, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$2,000. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Asa Fowler, Enos Blake, Nathaniel White, Timothy Haynes, J. L. Talant, E. A. Abbott, W. Walker, J. Y. Mugridge, J. H. Pearson, P. Dudley, I. Elwell, A. S. Marshall, B. W. Sanborn, George A. Pillsbury, James W. Johnson.

Examination April 20, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors \$701,182 16	Loans secured on real estate . \$101,110 00
Surplus 32,460 03	Loans on personal security . 130,888 85
	Loans on collateral security . 54,635 00
	Loans on State of N. H . 50,000 00
	U. S. bonds 57,900 00
	Bonds of various Railroads . 133,000 00
	Stock of various Railroads . 71,300 00
	Bank stock 56,800 00
	Sundry bonds 47,000 00
	Premium and exchange . . 5,878 50
	Expenses, including taxes . 5,889 30
	Cash on hand 19,745 54
<hr/> \$733,642 19	<hr/> \$733,642 19

Number of depositors, 2,159; increase the past year, 1,277.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$436,626.82.

Annual dividend of six per cent., Oct. 1, 1868.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet Tuesday of each week.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$38,800, secured by real estate and collaterals, and \$15,300 as sureties.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$2,600.

Estimated market value of stocks and bonds above that here given, \$9,000.

NEWMARKET SAVINGS BANK — NEWMARKET.

Incorporated 1832. Charter perpetual.

George W. Kittredge, *President*.David Murray, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$100. Bond, \$5,000.

Trustees — G. W. Kittredge, G. W. Frost, S. A. Haley, J. S. Bennett, D. Murray,
Wm. B. Small, Joseph Taylor, B. F. Haley.

Examination March 15, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$28,464 55	U. S. 5-20 bonds . . .	\$11,062 06
Surplus	475 85	New Hampshire bonds . .	2,582 50
		Loan, town of Newmarket . .	2,525 26
		Loan, town of Nottingham . .	6,678 00
		Loan, town of Barrington . .	5,079 06
		Cash on hand	1,012 52
	<u>\$28,939 40</u>		<u>\$28,939 40</u>

Number of depositors, 218; increase the past year, two.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$432.54.

Semi-annual dividends of two per cent. each, June and December.

An extra dividend is made every five years, — the last one being made 1867, amounting to \$641.91.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet on call.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once in six months.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, not any.

Character of loan, all good.

Yearly expenses, \$120.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1830. Charter perpetual.

Joseph B. Walker, *President*.Charles W. Sargent, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$1,200. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Francis N. Fisk, D. M. Carpenter, Ezra Carter, Seth Eastman, H. A. Bellows, Asa Fowler, S. C. Eastman, C. H. Herbert, Asa McFarland, B. Parker, Ira Perley, E. S. Towle, S. Dana, John Abbott, S. Seavey, Nathaniel White, John H. George, Enoch Gerrish.

Examination April 21, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>
Due depositors \$618,333 45	Loans secured on real estate . \$101,343 00
Surplus 85,445 81	Loans on personal security . 144,971 90
	U. S. bonds 42,500 00
	Bonds, State New Hampshire . 86,000 00
	Bonds, State Maine . . . 21,500 00
	Bonds, State Vermont . . 14,000 00
	Bonds, City Concord . . . 73,500 00
	Bonds, City Manchester . . 44,500 00
	Bonds, City Dover 10,000 00
	Bonds, City Nashua 33,000 00
	Bonds, City Hartford . . . 4,000 00
	Bonds, City Bangor 3,000 00
	Notes, City Concord 10,000 00
	Notes, Town Franklin . . . 3,000 00
	Notes, Town Conway 7,000 00
	Notes, Town Bow 400 00
	Notes, Town Willmot 1,115 33
	Chicago Water Loan 15,000 00
	State of N. H. notes 2,500 00
	Union School Dist., Concord . 1,660 00
	19 shares Merchants' N. Bank. 1,900 00
	22 shares 1st Nat. Bank, Manchester 2,200 00
	2 shares Amoskeag Mf'g Co . . 2,000 00
	6 shares Boston & Lowell R. R. 3,000 00
	50 shares North'n N. H. R. R. 4,062 50
	100 shares Mich. Central R. R. 11,453 70
	100 shares Old Colony R. R. . 9,075 50
	100 shares Phil., Washington & Baltimore R. R. . . . 5,630 25
	Deposit in Suffolk Bank . . 35,914 46
	Cash on hand 9,552 62
	<hr/>
	\$703,779 26
<hr/>	
\$703,779 26	

Number of depositors, 3,044; increase the past year, 58.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$65,134.23.

Semi-annual dividends of two and one-half per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made 1865, amounting to \$18,381.60, — about one and six-tenths per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet once a week.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$17,125 as principal, and \$4,000 as surety.

Yearly expenses, \$2,800.

U. S., Bank and Manufacturing stocks cited at par, Railroad stocks at cost.

NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK—NEW IPSWICH.

Incorporated 1849. Charter unlimited.

JEREMIAH SMITH, *President*.WILLIAM A. PRESTON, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$300. Bond, \$30,000.

Trustees—Jeremiah Smith, James Chandler, Geo. Whiting, W. W. Johnson, W. A. Preston, C. A. Whiting, Hosea Eaton, F. W. Preston, E. F. Fox.

Examination, May 6, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$106,600 00	Loans secured on real estate,	\$36,464 33
Surplus	1,514 33	U. S. 5-20 bonds	\$23,050 00
		U. S. 1881 bonds	45,000 00
		Cash on hand	3,600 00
	<u>\$108 179 33</u>		<u>\$108,114 33</u>

Number of depositors, 400.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$6,280.45.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, January and July.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made 1864, amounting to \$1,200.00.

Loans are made by the Committee on Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$400.00.

NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated, 1851. Charter unlimited.

JOHN McDUFFEE, *President*.FRANK McDUFFEE, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$1,500. Bond, \$10,000.

Trustees — John McDuffee, Enoch Whitehouse, N. V. Whitehouse, John Legro, T. C. Davis, C. J. Mathes, Charles Greenleaf.

Examination, March 12, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$10,560 32	Loans on real estate	\$15,050 00
Surplus	9,523 53	Loans on personal security . .	230,596 57
		Loans on collateral security . .	19,191 93
		U. S. 5-20 bonds, July	55,000 00
		U. S. 5-20 bonds, Nov.	33,000 00
		Real estate	2,000 00
		Loans to Towns	26,000 00
		Old Colony & Newport R. R.	
		bonds	15,000 00
		Loans to Counties	7,000 00
		Cash on hand	17,245 35
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$420,083 85		\$420,083 85

Number of depositors, 1,375. Increase the past year, 75.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$22,098.69.

Semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made Jan. 1, 1867, amounting to \$11,269 96—about 2 per cent. per annum.

A full examination is made by the Trustees annually.

Indebtedness of the Trustees—not any.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$1,650.00 exclusive of taxes.

Loans are made by the President with the approval of the Trustees. As per Treasurer's statement, the actual market value of bonds and stocks at the time of examination was \$13,235.00 above that given in the list of resources.

NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK — NEWPORT.

Incorporated, 1868. Charter expires 1888.

DEXTER RICHARDS, *President*.F. W. LEWIS, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$35,000.

Trustees—Dexter Richards, H. G. Carleton, Amasa Edes, S. L. Bowers, E. Wheeler, I. A. Reed, A. S. Wait, L. W. Barton, E. Burke, S. H. Edes, F. Boardman, B. F. Sawyer, J. Blanchard, W. Hall, J. P. Knowlton, Harvey Huntoon.

Examination, April 22, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$28,207 00	Loans on notes	\$21,447 23
Surplus	471 78	U. S. 5-20 bonds at cost . .	638 50
		National Hide and Leather Bank, 15 shares	1,504 00
		Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., 25 shares . .	2,719 75
		Town of Newport bonds . .	310 00
		Expenses paid to April, 1869, . .	90 57
		Cash on hand	1,968 73
	<u>\$28,678 78</u>		<u>\$28,678 78</u>

Number of depositors, 189.

One dividend of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. April 7, 1869; by-laws provide an extra dividend once in five years.

Loans are made by the Treasurer, and Loan Agents meet once a week.

A full examination is made by the Trustees semi-annually.

Indebtedness of the Trustees \$950.00 as principal, and \$2,100.00 as surety.

Character of loan, good.

OSSIPEE VALLEY TEN-CENTS SAVINGS BANK—FREEDOM.

Incorporated, 1868. Charter unlimited.

Josiah Thurston, *President*.Elias Towle, *Treasurer*.

Salary not fixed yet. Bond, \$25,000.

Ranselaer Towle, *Vice-President*.

Trustees—Elias Towle, Stephen J. Keniston, John Demeritt, Alvah M. Davis,
John Parsons, Henry J. Banks, Josiah Dearborn, Joseph Smith, Augustus Moulton.

Examination, May 11, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources at cost.</i>
Due depositors \$15,187 25	Loans secured on real estate . \$600 00
Surplus 501 38	Loans on personal security . 11,200 25
	Loans on collateral security . 3,300 00
	Cash on hand 588 38
<hr/> \$15,688 63	<hr/> \$15,688 63

Number of depositors, 110.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but not paid.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet at the call of the
Treasurer.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK—PETERBOROUGH.

Incorporated, 1847. Charter unlimited.

Albert Smith, *President*.R. B. Hatch, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$900. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Albert Smith, S. K. Ames, Norton Hunt, W. French, James Scott, D. B. Cutter, A. P. Morrison, Frederick Livingston, John Smith, Thomas Little, Jonas Livingston, Silas Sawyer, E. Jones.

Examination, May 6, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par value.</i>	
Due depositors	\$391,466 03	Loans secured on real estate .	112,105 72
Surplus	8,183,92	Loans on personal security .	48,925 47
		Loans on collateral security .	17,010 00
		U. S. bonds .	26,500 00
		63 shares First National Bank	
		Francestown .	6,300 00
		20 shares First National Bank	
		Souhegan	2,000 00
		Loans to towns	23,300 00
		Various county bonds	62,100 00
		Various city bonds	93,000 00
		Real estate and building ma-	
		terial	1,168 59
		Cash on hand	7,240 17
	<u>\$399,649 95</u>		<u>\$399,649 95</u>

Number of depositors, 1418; increase the past year, 195.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$23,852,87.

Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made January 1, 1865, amounting to 1 per cent. per annum.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet weekly.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$700 as surety.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$1000.

The above bonds and securities are cited at par; estimated value above that here given at this date, above \$10,000.

The corporation are to build this season a new building for the better convenience and safety of their business and securities.

PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK — PITTSFIELD.

Incorporated, 1855. Charter expires 1875.

Reuben L. French, *President*.Lowell Brown, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$75.00. Bond, \$20,000.00.

Trustees — R. L. French, J. Berry, Lowell Brown, Nathan Paige, John L. French,
S. H. French, J. Clough, H. S. Harvey, J. Clark, Isaac E. Smith.

Examination March 10, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at cost.</i>
Due depositors . . . \$17,769 17 Surplus . . . 1,200 00 Unpaid dividends . . . 5,285 18	Loans secured on real estate . \$467,00 Loans on personal security . 3,161 76 6 shares Pittsfield National Bank 600,00 6 shares Gonic National Bank 600 00 Interest due and uncollected 2,124 49 Bonds vs State of New Hampshire 2000 00 Loans to Town of Pittsfield . 14,451 10 Cash on hand . . . 850 00
<hr/> \$24,254 35	<hr/> \$24,254 35

Number of depositors, 227; increase the past year, 1.

Decrease of deposits the past year, \$121,73.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made September 1865,
amounting to 1000.00, about 30 per cent, on the dividends.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet often as necessary.

A full examination is made by the Trustees semi-annually.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$1800.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$100.00 exclusive of taxes.

PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1823. Charter perpetual.

William M. Shackford, *President*.Samuel Lord, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$400, and 2½ per cent. on interest account. Bond, \$6,000.

Trustees:—W. M. Shackford, Ichabod Rollins, Stephen H. Simes, Ichabod Goodwin, John D. Lyman, W. H. Y. Hackett, Horton D. Walker, Wm. P. Jones, Augustus Lord, James F. Shores, Jr., Lyman D. Spalding, John E. Salter, John Stovers, W. L. Dwight, Joseph H. Foster, W. R. Preston, Samuel Adams, Ezra A. Stevens, Wm. Simes.

Examination March 24, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at appraised value.</i>	
Due depositors	\$1,356,623 21	U. S. securities	\$345,278 75
Last dividend	24,568 63	Bonds State N. H. . . .	70,268 70
Reserve for last 6 months . .	7,972 33	Bonds of other states . .	210,651 05
Reserve for taxes last 6 months	5,000 00	Bonds of different cities . .	360,894 21
		Bonds of different counties .	153,934 55
		Bonds of different towns . .	61,119 45
		Bonds of different railroads .	130,711 75
		Rockingham Nat'l Bank . .	12,348 00
		Various investments	19,569 64
		Cash on hand	29,388 07
	<u>\$1,394,164 17</u>		<u>\$1,394,164 17</u>

Number of depositors, 6,357; increase the past year, 557.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$361,469 90.

Annual dividend of 4 per cent.

An extra dividend is made every five years of surplus profits.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Amount of last extra dividend, \$153,261.

ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1850. Charter perpetual.

H. R. Roberts, *President*.W. H. Morton, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$950. Bond, \$10,000.

Trustees: — H. R. Roberts, G. W. Roberts, J. Converse, J. P. Rowe, R. C. Fernald,
F. Plummer, W. N. Litchfield, C. W. Abbott, C. F. Wood.

Examination March 13, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors	\$344,048 52	Loans secured on real estate	\$200,000 00
Surplus	39,641 27	Loans on personal and col- lateral security	97,376 63
		Bank stock	28,060 00
		State, county, town, and other bonds	55,780 00
		General expense	579 09
		Cash on hand	1,894 07
	<u>\$383,689 79</u>		<u>\$383,689 79</u>

Number of depositors, 1,160; increase the past year, 103.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$23,091 17.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each July and January.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made July 1st, 1865,
amounting to \$11,603 40, about 2 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as required.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, none.

Character of loan, all good.

Yearly expenses, \$1,200.

ROCKINGHAM TEN-CENTS SAVINGS BANK — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

Aaron H. Hill, *President*.John Christie, *Treasurer*.

Salary, not fixed. Bond, \$25,000.

Trustees: — George W. Tucker, B. Cheever, J. Dearborn, J. W. Parsons, John S. Rand, S. H. Goodale.

Examination March 24, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at cost.</i>	
Due depositors . . .	\$116,284 60	Loans secured on real estate	\$24,899 97
Surplus	1,180 48	Loans on personal and col- lateral security . . .	30,430 09
		U. S. securities . . .	37,585 44
		Nat'l Mechanics and Tra- ders' Bank stock . . .	4,735 00
		Rockingham Nat'l Bank stock	1,116 00
		N. H. Nat'l Bank stock . .	330 00
		Freeman's Nat'l Bank stock .	3,150 00
		City of Portsmouth bond . .	1,000 00
		Railroad stocks	2,077 50
		Cash on hand	12,141 08
	<u>\$117,465 08</u>		<u>\$117,465 08</u>

Number of depositors, 1,549; increase the past year, 733.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$97,496 79.

Semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. each.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet twice a week.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, a small amount as surety.

Character of loan, good.

SAVINGS BANK OF THE COUNTY OF COOS — LANCASTER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

Hiram A. Fletcher, *President*.Henry O. Kent, *Treasurer*.

Salary not fixed. Bond \$25,000.

Trustees — Hiram A. Fletcher, Richard P. Kent, Anderson J. Marshall, Samuel H. Legro, Jared I. Williams, Lafayette Moore, B. F. Whilden, Henry O. Kent, Edmund Bowers, Charles W. Smith, Edward Savage, Erastus V. Cobleigh.

Examination April 3, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Due depositors	\$4,352 62	Loans secured on real estate .	\$125 00
Surplus	141 53	Loan to county of Coos . . .	2,036 50
		Loan to School Dist. No. 1 in Lancaster	2,000 00
		Safe &c., and expense account	353 91
		Cash on hand	478 78
	<hr/> \$4,994 19		<hr/> \$4,994 19

Number of depositors, 88.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each to be made.

An extra dividend is to be made every five years.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as business requires.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loans, good.

This bank commenced operation Sept. 1, 1868.

SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF STRAFFORD — DOVER.

Incorporated 1824. Charter unlimited.

Ezekiel Hurd, *President*.Charles Woodman, *Treasurer*.

Trustees — Ezekiel Hurd, John E. Bickford, William S. Stevens, D. M. Christie,
C. W. Woodman, Jeremiah Smith, Z. S. Wallingford, N. Wiggin, Charles Woodman.

Examination March 15, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at cost.</i>
Due depositors . . . \$1,004,689 44	Notes receivable . . . \$560,927 81
Surplus . . . 109,348 22	U. S. bonds, registered . . 395,490 62
	Bank stock . . . 17,000 00
	Railroad stock . . . 77,978 70
	Chicago bonds . . . 34,937 50
	St. Louis bonds . . . 17,200 00
	Deposit in Strafford National
	Bank . . . 10,452 94
	Cash on hand . . . 50 09
<u>\$1,114,037 66</u>	<u>\$1,114,037 66</u>

Number of depositors, 3,692. Increase the past year, 249.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$139,403 23.

Semi-annual dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each, January and July.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made in 1864, amount-
ing to \$27,329 71, about 7 per cent.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet weekly.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$16,706, all as sureties.

Character of loan, all good — except \$1,025, which is considered doubtful.

Yearly expenses, \$2,200.

SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK — GREAT FALLS.

Incorporated 1845. Charter expires 1885.

Micajah C. Burleigh, *President*.Joseph A. Stickney, *Treasurer*.

Salary \$300. Bond \$10,000.

Trustees — M. C. Burleigh, D. G. Rollins, N. Wells, O. H. Lord, Royal Eastman
D. H. Buffum, C. E. Bartlett, G. W. Burleigh, A. A. Perkins, Isaac Chandler.

Examination March 12, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, at par value.</i>
Due depositors \$289,438 54	U. S. 5-20 bonds \$64,050 00
Surplus 15,894 38	Bonds of cities 20,000 00
	Bonds of counties 38,000 00
	Bonds of states 18,000 00
	Bonds of railways 33,000 00
	Shares in banks 52,100 00
	Secured loans 78,856 12
	Cash on hand 426 80
<hr/> \$305,332 92	<hr/> \$305,332 92

Number of depositors 1,505. Increase the past year 156.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$38,599 46.

Semi-annual dividends of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, January and July .

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as necessary.

A full examination is made by the Trustees annually.

Indebtedness of the Trustees, \$15,800.

Character of loan, all good.

Yearly expenses, \$350.

As per Treasurer's statement the actual market value of bonds and stocks at time of
examination was \$13,151 50 above that given in list of resources.

SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION — CLAREMONT.

Incorporated, 1838. Charter expires 1878.

ALBRO BLODGETT, *President*.JOHN L. FARWELL, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$1,500. Bond, \$20,000.

Trustees — Albro Blodgett, Samuel C. Bailey, Nathaniel Towle, Wm. Ellis, Wm. Clark, Geo. N. Farwell, J. L. Farwell, C. H. Eastman, J. P. Rounsevel, E. L. Goddard, A. Dickinson, D. W. Johnson, Henry Patten, Ira Colby, Jr., S. Putnam, John S. Walker, Wm. E. Tutherly, M. R. Emerson.

Examination, April 29, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources, part at par and part at cost.</i>
Due depositors \$336,905 59	Loans secured on real estate . \$159,989 54
Surplus 5,514 23	Loans on personal security . 55,506 92
	Loans on collateral security . 26,900 00
	Loans to town of Claremont . 4,200 00
	U. S. 5-20 bonds . 20,000 00
	75 shares Claremont Nat'l Bank . 7,500 00
	40 " " " " . 4,920 00
	36 " Boston " " . 3,600 00
	10 " Eliot " " . 1,000 00
	25 " Howard " " . 2,500 00
	14 " Market " " . 1,400 00
	30 " Washington " " . 3,000 00
	45 " Bank of Republic . 4,500 00
	Iowa State bonds . 12,700 00
	Missouri State bonds (\$10,000) . 8,010 00
	Chicago City bonds . 11,970 00
	Cook County bonds (\$5,000) . 4,600 00
	Chicago & Alton R.R. (\$4,000) . 3,600 00
	Cash on hand 6,523 36
<hr/> \$342,419 82	<hr/> \$342,419 82

Number of depositors, 1525; increase the past year, 310.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$35,735.07.

Semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent. each.

An extra dividend is made every five years; the last one being made January, 1868 amounting to \$16,014.16—about 2 per cent. per annum.

Loans are made made by the Committee of Investment, who meet every Monday.

A full examination is made by the Trustees twice a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$1,500.

The above securities are part at par and part at cost. Estimated market value of stocks above that here given, \$9,500.

WILTON SAVINGS BANK — WILTON.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

Joseph Newell, *President*.Charles H. Burns, *Treasurer*.

Salary, \$200. Bond, \$10,000.

Trustees — J. Freeman, M. Spalding, C. H. Burns, S. Barrett, E. G. Woodman, A. E. Jaques, A. F. Hutchinson, M. Clark, E. P. Hutchinson, W. A. Jones, Joseph Newell.

Examination May 6, 1869.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources, at par.</i>	
Due depositors	\$44,151 50	Loans secured on real estate .	\$19,468 85
Surplus	675 75	Loans on personal security .	13,649 11
		Loans on collateral security .	5,435 75
		Town of Lyndeborough .	5,000 00
		Property of Bank	375 00
		Cash on hand	898 54
	<u>\$44,827 25</u>		<u>\$44,827 25</u>

Number of depositors, 351; increase the past year, 95.

Increase of deposits the past year, \$11,314.32.

Annual dividend of five per cent., Jan. 1, 1869.

Loans are made by the Committee of Investment, who meet as often as necessary.

A full examination is made by the Trustees once a year.

No indebtedness of the Trustees.

Character of loan, good.

Yearly expenses, \$300.

AGGREGATE OF THIRTY-EIGHT SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Due depositors	\$16,379,857 09	Total resources	\$17,267,780 36
Temporary indebtedness	65,053 81		
Surplus	822,869 46		
	<u>\$17,267,780 36</u>		<u>\$17,267,780 36</u>

Number of depositors, 62,931.

Increase in number of depositors during the year, 7,713.

Increase of deposits during the year, \$2,838,322.13.

AGGREGATE OF TWELVE DISCOUNT BANKS.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Resources.</i>	
Capital	\$114,480 00	Loan	\$92,422 00
Circulation	17,587 00	Bank balance	10,152 11
Deposits	11,750 54	Foreign bills and checks	32,244 81
Unpaid dividends	3,875 00	Real estate	5,354 25
Surplus	43,992 71	United States Bonds	51,287 00
	<u>\$193,194 25</u>	Expense account	1,734 08
			<u>\$193,194 25</u>
Immediate liabilities	29,343 54	Immediate resources	\$62,473 92

TABLE No. 1, SHOWING THE BANKS EXAMINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, AND THAT HAVE BECOME NATIONAL BANK-
ING ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 3, 1863, WITH THE LOCALITY, DATE, NAME, &c.

Name of State Bank.	Locality.	Capital.	Time of ceasing Business as State Bank.	Name of National Association.
Derry Bank	Derry	\$60,000	Aug. 31, 1864	Derry National Bank.
Claremont Bank	Claremont	100,000	Dec. 3, 1864	Claremont National Bank.
Francetown Bank	Francetown	60,000	Dec. 30, 1864	First National Bank of Francetown.
State Capital Bank	Concord	100,000	Mch. 18, 1865	National State Capital Bank.
Sugar River Bank	Newport	50,000	Mch. 31, 1865	First National Bank of Newport.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Rochester	60,000	Mch. 31, 1865	First National Bank of Genie.
Winchester Bank	Winchester	100,000	Apr. 29, 1865	Winchester National Bank.
Cheshire County Bank	Keene	100,000	Apr. 29, 1865	Keene National Bank.
Pittsfield Bank	Pittsfield	50,000	May 3, 1865	Pittsfield National Bank.
Carroll County Bank	Sandwich	50,000	May 1, 1865	Carroll County National Bank of Sandwich.
Rockingham Bank	Portsmouth	200,000	May 6, 1865	Rockingham National Bank.
Bank of Lebanon	Lebanon	100,000	May 17, 1865	Lebanon National Bank.
Ashuelot Bank	Keene	100,000	May 20, 1865	Ashuelot National Bank.
Merrimack River Bank	Manchester	150,000	May 20, 1865	First National Bank of Manchester.
Peterborough Bank	Peterborough	50,000	May 27, 1865	First National Bank of Peterborough.
Lake Bank	Wolfeborough	75,000	May 29, 1865	The Lake National Bank.
Southegan Bank	Milford	100,000	June 31, 1865	Southegan National Bank.
Indian Head Bank	Nashua	120,000	June 12, 1865	Indian Head National Bank.
Citizens' Bank	Sanbornton Bridge	70,000	June 12, 1865	The Citizens' National Bank.
Somersworth Bank	Somersworth	100,000	June 14, 1865	Somersworth National Bank.
Great Falls Bank	Somersworth	150,000	June 14, 1865	Great Falls National Bank.
Monadnock Bank	East Jaffrey	50,000	June 13, 1865	Monadnock National Bank.
Granite State Bank	Exeter	100,000	June 20, 1865	Granite State National Bank.
Newmarket Bank	Newmarket	80,000	Aug. 1, 1865	Newmarket National Bank.
City Bank	Manchester	150,000	Aug. 30, 1865	City National Bank.
Strafford Bank	Dover	120,000	Sept. 29, 1865	Strafford National Bank.
Valley Bank	Hillsborough	50,000	May 1, 1869	First National Bank of Hillsborough.

TABLE NO. 2, EXHIBITING THE CAPITAL AND LOANS OF THE BANKS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, THE CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS, AND THE SPECIE ON HAND THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1847 TO 1860, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Aggregate Circulation and Deposits.	Specie.
1847	20	\$1,800,000 00	\$3,393,745 20	\$1,512,081 00	\$537,058 72	\$2,049,139 72	\$144,018 41
1848	21	2,088,000 00	3,613,736 77	1,514,420 00	440,332 29	1,954,752 29	161,711 09
1849	23	2,178,000 00	3,779,509 27	1,508,608 00	443,629 02	1,952,237 02	155,700 02
1850	22	2,228,950 00	3,796,496 38	1,628,105 00	381,528 01	2,009,633 01	128,688 61
1851	24	2,501,000 00	4,573,027 24	2,012,837 00	553,359 97	5,506,196 97	140,142 94
1852	31	3,076,000 00	4,313,750 47	2,328,363 00	613,769 75	2,942,132 75	165,217 16
1853	32	3,176,000 00	6,122,329 17	2,776,782 00	787,784 75	2,564,566 75	169,634 13
1854	35	3,416,000 00	6,751,885 82	3,031,596 00	880,071 82	3,911,667 82	182,319 53
1855	41	3,926,000 00	7,320,159 90	3,139,841 00	906,070 98	4,045,911 98	198,841 77
1856	49	4,831,000 00	8,801,374 16	3,722,247 00	1,041,100 00	4,763,347 00	234,701 21
1857	52	5,041,000 00	8,774,832 64	3,432,782 00	1,052,369 51	4,485,151 51	223,833 90
1858	52	5,041,000 00	7,791,459 62	2,659,522 00	1,056,134 84	3,715,656 84	274,074 67
1859	51	5,016,000 00	8,477,186 41	3,119,804 00	1,216,906 03	4,336,710 03	269,890 81
1860	52	5,041,000 00	8,330,918 68	3,117,444 00	1,211,551 88	4,328,995 88	253,496 35
1861	52	5,031,000 00	8,347,237 45	2,985,894 00	1,268,736 64	4,254,620 64	301,841 48
1862	52	4,928,700 00	8,168,977 43	2,249,692 00	1,207,289 13	4,456,981 13	318,169 05
1863	52	4,678,700 00	8,742,668 62	4,192,484 00	1,652,436 15	5,844,870 15	356,996 57
1864	50	4,595,500 00	9,271,391 54	4,294,787 00	1,714,089 39	6,008,876 39	236,778 81
1865	45	3,949,725 00	7,848,007 36	3,554,568 00	1,418,126 88	4,972,694 88	152,260 97
1866	22	1,114,900 00	2,324,858 79	1,023,252 00	314,078 38	1,337,330 38	20,904 91
1867	23	401,780 00	606,250 92	81,278 00	138,236 64	219,514 64	3,683 36
1868	15	164,480 00	250,009 24	29,686 00	25,073 96	54,760 96	232 06
1869	12	114,480 00	122,422 00	17,587 00	11,750 54	29,337 54	---

TABLE No. 3, EXHIBITING THE NUMBER, CONDITION, AND PROGRESS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE
IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1848 TO 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Increased number of Depositors over previous Year.	Per cent. of Increase.	Amount of Deposits.	Increase in Amount of Deposits over previous Year.	Per cent. of Increase.	Average to each Depositor.	Population of New-Hampshire.	Deposits to each Person of Population.
1848	9	12,424	Decrease.	Decrease.	\$1,619,089 92	\$55,148 97	Decrease.	\$130 36	—	—
1849	10	12,082	949	9	1,641,540 95	76,972 76	5	129 49	—	\$5 16
1850	12	13,031	1,285	9½	1,776,768 00	135,254 29	8½	125 97	317,964	—
1851	13	14,316	1,455	10	2,009,617 42	232,849 42	13½	124 11	—	—
1852	15	15,771	2,334	14	2,507,009 61	498,292 19	24½	127 42	—	—
1853	16	18,105	2,040	11	3,222,261 52	714,351 91	28½	138 52	—	—
1854	16	20,145	1,455	5½	3,341,256 81	118,995 29	3½	159 95	—	—
1855	17	21,300	2,189	9½	3,537,363 31	196,106 50	5½	156 86	—	—
1856	19	23,489	2,189	5½	3,748,285 63	210,922 32	6	150 59	—	—
1857	20	24,786	1,297	5½	3,588,658 23	159,627 40	Decrease.	151 62	—	—
1858	21	23,463	1,323	12½	4,138,822 40	550,164 17	15½	152 94	—	—
1859	23	26,762	3,299	13½	4,860,024 86	721,202 46	17½	154 65	—	—
1860	26	30,828	4,066	14	5,590,652 18	730,627 32	15	157 08	326,072	14 90
1861	26	35,590	4,762	1 per cent., nearly.	6,553,585 46	906,722 61	16	157 39	—	—
1862	27	35,920	330	9½	6,560,308 07	62,933 28	1	166 68	—	—
1863	27	39,358	3,438	9½	7,661,738 46	1,101,430 39	16½	177 45	—	—
1864	28	43,175	3,817	9½	7,831,535 72	169,597 26	2½	179 33	—	—
1865	29	43,572	397	1 per cent., nearly.	7,857,601 03	26,265 31	—	183 18	—	—
1866	29	42,894	Decrease.	10½	10,463,418 50	2,672,150 05	25½	218 77	—	—
1867	28	47,792	4,899	13½	13,541,554 96	2,705,242 01	20½	245 12	—	—
1868	31	53,218	7,476	121-6	16,379,857 09	2,838,322 13	17½	260 28	—	—
1869	38	62,931	7,713						—	—

TABLE No. 4,

SHOWING UNITED STATES SECURITIES HELD BY THE SAVINGS BANKS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION, 1869.

Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester	\$1,100,000 00
Ashuelot Savings Bank, Winchester	28,000 00
Belknap Savings Bank, Laconia	1,500 00
Carroll County Five-Cents Savings Bank, Wolfeborough	24,450 00
Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings	260,850 00
City Savings Bank, Manchester	44,100 00
City Savings Bank, Nashua	525,000 00
Connecticut River Savings Bank, Charlestown	61,300 00
Dartmouth Savings Bank, Hanover	98,600 00
Dover Five-Cents Savings Bank, Dover	86,463 50
Exeter Savings Bank, Exeter	55,000 00
Farmington Savings Bank, Farmington	9,752 37
Lake Village Savings Bank, Lake Village	500 00
Manchester Savings Bank, Manchester	287,256 24
Merrimack River Savings Bank, Manchester	736,879 56
Meredith Bridge Savings Bank, Laconia	110,150 00
Milford Five-Cents Savings Institution, Milford	68,700 00
Nashua Savings Bank, Nashua	225,000 00
National Savings Bank, Concord	57,900 00
Newmarket Savings Bank, Newmarket	11,062 06
New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord	42,500 00
New Ipswich Savings Bank, New Ipswich	68,050 00
Norway Plains Savings Bank, Rochester	88,000 00
Newport Savings Bank, Newport	638 50
Peterborough Savings Bank, Peterborough	26,500 00
Portsmouth Savings Bank, Portsmouth	345,278 75
Rockingham Ten-Cents Savings Bank, Portsmouth	37,585 44
Savings Bank, County of Strafford, Dover	395,490 62
Sullivan Savings Institution, Claremont	20,000 00
Tomersworth Savings Bank, Great Falls	64,050 00
Total	<u>\$4,880,557 04</u>

TABLE No. 5,

SHOWING THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES HELD BY THE DISCOUNT BANKS OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION, 1869.

Salmon Falls Bank, Rollinsford	\$11,587 00
Manchester Bank, Manchester	4,500 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Portsmouth	5,200 00
Valley Bank, Hillsborough	30,000 00
Total	\$51,287 00

SUMMARY.

United States Securities held by Savings Banks	\$4,880,537
United States Securities held by Discount Banks	51,287
Total	\$4,931,844

SAVINGS BANKS THAT ARE CHARTERED, BUT HAVE NOT COMMENCED
OPERATION.

Littleton Savings Bank	Littleton
Bristol Savings Bank	Bristol
Union Five-Cents Savings Bank	Exeter
Merrimack County Savings Bank	Concord
Kearsarge Savings Bank	Warner

GENERAL REMARKS

as to the Standing of the Banking Institutions of the State, which are presented in the foregoing statements.

The Commissioners respectfully submit the following remarks :

DISCOUNT BANKS.

These banks have paid out the most of their original stock, except the Salmon Falls and Valley Banks ; the former is still doing business on its original capital (\$50,000). As per this year's report they have paid two dividends of 5 per cent. each, and then had a surplus of \$10,368. The Valley Bank continued with its original capital (\$50,000) until May 1, 1869, then (having secured a charter for a National bank) they transferred their original stock liabilities and resources to the new National Bank of Hillsborough. No State bank is issuing its own bills, and with the above exception all are closing. A few years will witness an end of a system which for a long time enjoyed the confidence of the people and proved profitable to its managers.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Owing to the large amount now invested in the Savings Banks, and the importance of having the depositors amply secured, their safe management renders these institutions objects of especial trust. The increase of deposits the past two years shows these institutions are considered by the people as a safe and profitable place for them to invest their earnings. Aware of the fact that legislation has been urged ending toward a heavier tax by the state (which is now three-fourths of one per cent.) your Commissioners are of the opinion that an increased tax would be injurious and a

public disadvantage. The dividends of the savings banks for the last few years have been larger than usual, mainly for the reason that they invested during the war in government bonds, and afterwards had the advantage of the high rates of gold and exchange. That source of gain is now checked, and taking the result for the last year the dividends are not greater than other safe investments. The present rate of tax upon savings banks will yield to the state this year about \$122,000. This rate of taxation, with such taxes as are paid to the general government and the necessary expenses of the banks, seems to be as high as can be paid without endangering their future success.

The savings banks are exclusively intended for the benefit of that portion of our population who have but little or no capital, and who seek a place of safe deposit for small savings. That this was a primary object in establishing them does not admit of a doubt. So long as they are strictly confined to their legitimate business they are worthy of all the protection and encouragement the state can give,—and as favorable a consideration in the matter of taxation as its financial condition will permit.

In regard to the management of the banks, it is too often the case that substantially the entire responsibility is thrown upon the treasurer, and in many instances no little difficulty is said to be experienced in obtaining from the trustees any more than the most formal examination of the accounts required by the by-laws of the institutions and the laws of the state. Those who have accepted the trust of watching over the welfare of a savings bank as its trustees, upon whose reputation its credit is often established to a great extent, are certainly bound in honor to the most faithful execution of the trust, and owe to the depositors, as well as to the treasurer, that at least all ordinary caution should be used in performing the duties of their office.

These savings banks are a credit to the state and its people. They are managed by a class of gentlemen of financial ability and experience, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to the confidence of the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. CILLEY,
W. W. HAYES,
N. S. JOHNSON,

Bank Commissioners.

CONCORD, May 20th, 1869.

R E P O R T

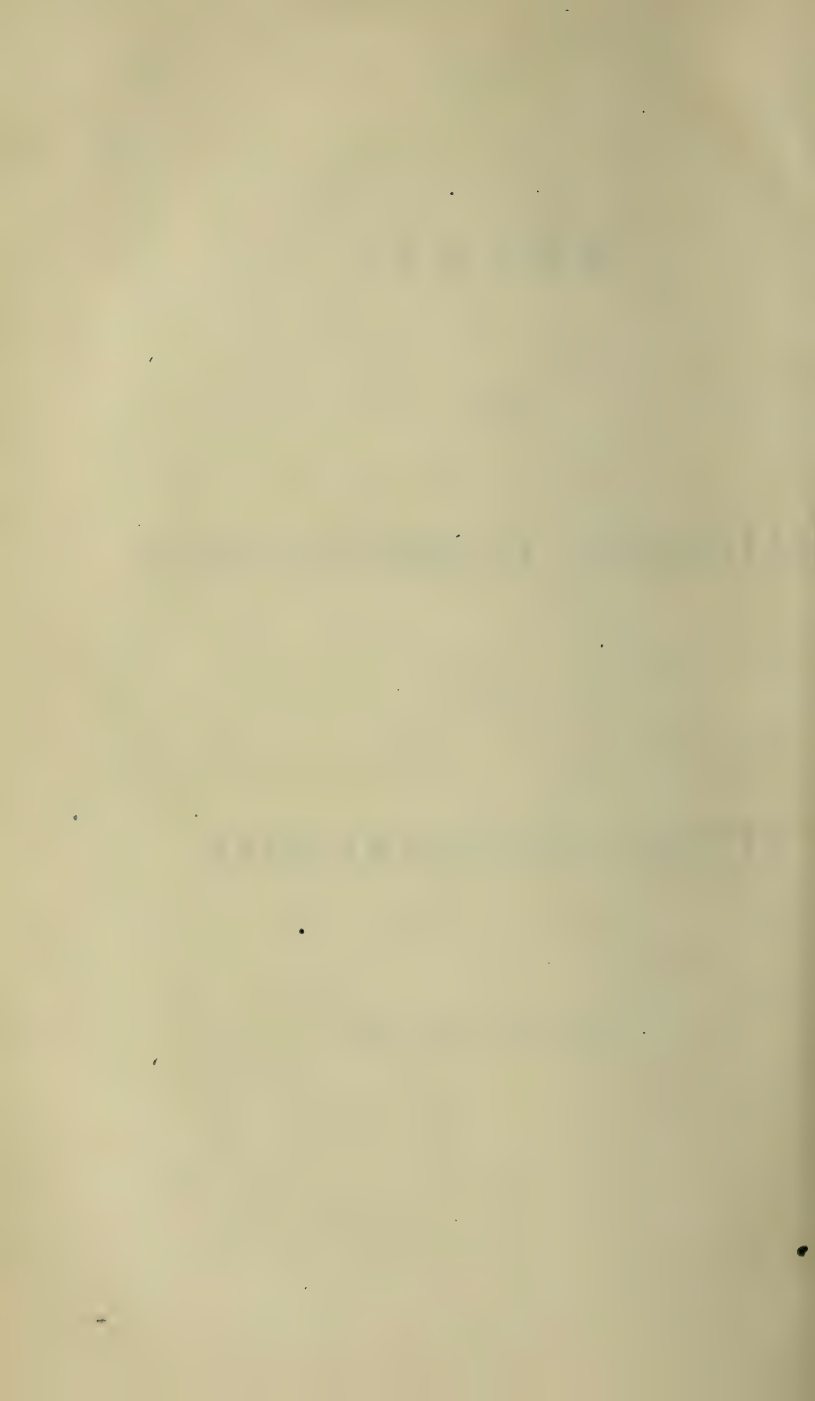
OF THE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.



REPORT

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

We, the undersigned, constituting the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the State of New Hampshire, having performed the duties of our office, prescribed by law, have the honor to submit the following Report.

ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

From Portland, Maine, to Island Pond, Vt., 149 miles. In New-Hampshire, from Shelburne to North Stratford, 52 miles.

The books and affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Charles E. Barrett, Esq., Portland, Maine, and the report embraces the operations of the corporation for the period of one year, ending December 31, 1868.

This road is leased to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, that company paying five per cent. upon the sterling bonds, and four per cent. on capital stock.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, LESSEES.

Managing Director—Charles J. Brydges, Montreal.

Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Hickson, Montreal.

Local Superintendent—Henry Bailey, Montreal.

Local Treasurer—Charles E. Barrett, Portland.

Freight Agent—John Porteus, Portland.

OFFICERS OF ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY

President—St. John Smith, Portland.

Treasurer—Charles E. Barrett, Portland.

Clerk—F. R. Barrett, Portland.

Directors—St. John Smith, John B. Brown, Phineas Barnes, Charles E. Barrett, Byron Greenough, H. I. Libby, Portland; Alexander T. Galt, Sherbrooke, Canada.

Amount of capital stock . . .	\$4,000,000
of capital stock paid in . . .	2,494,900
of funded debt . . .	3,472,000
Total cost of roads and equipment . . .	\$7,654,089

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains . . .	146,99
Miles run by freight trains . . .	599,77
Miles run by other trains . . .	33,62
Total miles run . . .	778,88

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Receipts from passengers . . .	\$259,469
Receipts from freight . . .	795,807
Receipts from mails and express . . .	31,730
Receipts from other sources . . .	3,589
Total . . .	\$1,090,596
Expenses of operating the road from Island Pond to Portland, during the year . . .	\$891,915
Net income . . .	\$198,681

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

55 shares sterling currency, at \$4,84	\$2,446,620 00
78 shares Federal currency, at \$100 . . .	47,800 00
0 fractional share rights, \$16 . . .	480 00
ity of Portland bonds* . . .	1,300,000 00
ompany mortgage bonds (Federal) . . .	634,600 00
ompany mortgage bonds (sterling) . . .	865,392 00
ompany sterling bonds . . .	484,000 00
rand Railway Company . . .	1,675,197 48

Two lines of steamships run weekly from Liverpool and Glasgow to Portland during the winter months, and to Montreal during the summer months, in connection with this line of road. There is also a regular line of steamships running between Portland and Halifax, N. S., in connection with the road.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

Boston to South Berwick, Me., 75 miles; from branch to Great Falls, N. H., 3 miles; Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad, 29 1-2 miles.

The books and affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Amos Blanchard, Jr., Esq., Boston, and the report embraces the operations of the road for one year, ending November 30, 1868.

OFFICERS.

President—Francis Cogswell, Andover, Mass.

Vice-President—John E. Bickford, Dover.

Treasurer—Amos Blanchard, Jr., Boston.

Superintendent—William Merritt, Boston.

Directors—Francis Cogswell, Andover, Mass.; E. J. M.

To meet these bonds there is a sinking fund, amounting on the first of January, 1868, to 567,297,53.

Hale, Haverhill, Mass.; Amos Paul, Newmarket, N. H.; Peter T. Homer, Boston, Mass.; Nathaniel G. White, Lawrence, Mass.; John E. Bickford, Dover, N. H.; and George C. Lord, Boston, Mass.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount of capital stock	\$4,550 00
Amount of capital stock paid in	4,471,274 00
Total cost of road and equipment	4,936,611 00

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains	599,321
Miles run by freight trains	306,321
Miles run by other trains	19,421

Total	925,211
Number of passengers carried in the cars	3,254,721
Number of passengers carried one mile	44,599,611
Number of tons of merchandise carried in cars	389,751

Number of tons of merchandise carried one mile	15,066,181
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Rate of speed adopted for express trains, including stops and detentions, 30 miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for accommodation trains, including trains and detentions, 24 miles per hour.

Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, 12 miles per hour.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Receipts from passengers	\$944,103 60
Receipts from freights	647,235 50
Receipts from mails	13,533 30
Receipts from rents	28,086 20
Receipts from interest	10,114 50

Total	\$1,643,073 10
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EXPENSES.

Paid for fuel	\$150,872 79
repairs of roads and bridges	191,165 78
salaries	19,464 88
wages	285,011 51
taxes and insurance	95,184 59
Danvers Railroad (leased)	7,500
Paid for repairs of locomotives, passenger cars, baggage and merchandise cars, and new cars to cover depreciation	173,560 37
Paid for other expenses	179,404 03
Total	<u>\$1,112,163 95</u>
Balance and net earnings	\$530,909 56
Deduct for the purchase of rails, unadjusted liabilities, &c	60,000 00
Balance	<u>\$470,909 56</u>
From which has been paid two dividends of five per cent. each, and United States taxes amounting to	\$456,292 90
Surplus undivided	14,615 66
Surplus last year	975,326 79
Total surplus	<u>989,942 45</u>

In the above statement the statistics of the Danvers and Newburyport Railroads are included, having been leased to this corporation. For the former they pay \$7,500 annually, and become guarantors of their bonds to the amount of \$125,000, which mature in about 14 years; for the latter they have loaned the company \$300,000 without interest. This road, also, operates the Dover and Winnibisogee Railroad, under a business contract for fifty years, from Nov. 1, 1863, paying therefor \$29,000 annually.

DOVER AND WINNIPISEOGEE RAILROAD.

From Dover to Alton Bay, N. H., 28 1-2 miles.

The affairs of this road were examined in connection with those of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and no separate accounts are kept.

OFFICERS.

President—William Hill, North Berwick, Me.

Clerk and Treasurer—George W. Benn, Dover, N. H.

Directors—William Hill, North Berwick, Me.; William Hale, Dover; John McDuffee, Rochester; George M. Herring, Farmington; Amos Paul, Boston; Joseph H. Smith, Dover; and Samuel A. Walker, of Boston.

Capital stock (reduced)	. . . . .	\$480,000 00
Original cost of road and equipments	. . . . .	825,199 51

INCOME.

Received from Boston and Maine Railroad

(as per contract) \$29,000

From which has been paid to the stockholders two dividends of 3 per cent. each, and national taxes.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

From Boston to Portland, Maine, 107 miles.

The books and affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, John B. Parker, Esq., Boston, and the report embraces the operations for one year ending November 30, 1868. About 28 years ago the Eastern Railroad Corporation of Massachusetts leased that portion of the road within this state for the term of ninety-nine years; the two roads are now operated in connection, and only one set of books is kept. A division is made of

the net earnings of the two roads, according to the capital stock of each. The South Berwick Branch, and the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroads, are operated in the interest of this road.

OFFICERS.

President—George M. Browne, Boston.

Superintendent—Jeremiah Prescott, Charlestown.

Treasurer and Clerk—John B. Parker, Salem.

President N. H. Road—Benjamin T. Reed, Boston.

DIRECTORS OF EASTERN RAILROAD IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

W. H. Y. Hackett, Portsmouth.

Clerk—W. H. Hackett.

Directors—George M. Browne, Boston ; Samuel Hooper, Boston ; Franklin Haven, Boston ; B. E. Bates, Boston ; H. L. Williams, Salem ; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston ; W. L. Dwight, Portsmouth.

Amount of capital stock in New-Hampshire	\$492,500 00
capital stock in Massachusetts	3,883,300 00
funded debt, State loan	200,000 00
bonds, which have been increased	
by the purchase of Essex Railroad	1,992,400 00
Total cost of road and expenditures, including the New-Hampshire portion, and branches	6,616,011 98

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains	539,708
freight trains	177,798
other trains	182,774
Total	900,280

Number of passengers carried in cars . . .	3,106,787
passengers carried one mile . . .	44,047,644
tons of merchandise carried in cars . . .	281,809
tons of merchandise carried one mile . . .	7,947,902

Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops and detentions, 28 miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for passenger trains, including stops and detentions, 20 miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, 12 miles per hour.

INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	\$978,405 95
freight	397,651 13
mails	12,387 24
parcel, post car	34,613 73
extra baggage	1,472 47
P. S. & P. R. R. surplus	27,681 58
Total	<hr/> \$1,452,212 10

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for fuel	\$113,826 54
maintenance of way	171,258 00
locomotive power	143,558 51
train expenses	251,015 27
office expenses	42,862 02
station expenses	117,029 79
mail expenses	467 40

		\$1,452,212 10
Paid for insurance and taxes	25,271 00	
United States taxes	24,769 71	
	<hr/>	\$890,058 24
Balance		\$562,153 86
From which deduct as follows:—		
Rent paid Boston and Maine		
Railroad	\$3,215 04	
Rent interest and accrued	133,608 90	
	<hr/>	\$136,823 94
Net income		\$425,329 92

The actual receipts from the business of the railroad, excluding the miscellaneous and property accounts, it will be seen, have been \$1,424,530.52, against \$1,351,356.66 for the preceding year, or an increase of \$73,173.86; while the working expenses have been \$32,358.02 less, making together \$105,531.88; from which is to be deducted the profits of the Rockport Branch, included in this year's statement, but not in the preceding, estimated at \$6,785.47, leaving \$98,746.21, as the actual net increase from the working of the road.

TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Dr.		
Cost of railroad	\$5,365,639 90	
equipment	739,592 67	
	<hr/>	\$6,105,232 57
property	797,942 49	
New work unfinished	127,697 36	
	<hr/>	925,639 85
Balances due		269,140 62
		<hr/>
		\$7,300,013 04

CR.				
Share capital	.	.	.	\$3,883,300 00
Bond capital	.	.	.	2,192,400 00
			—————	\$6,075,700 00
Balances due	.	.	.	147,096 62
Temporary loan	.	.	.	856,200 00
Profit and loss	.	.	.	221,016 43
			—————	\$7,300,013 04

PORTSMOUTH, GREAT FALLS AND CONWAY RAILROAD.

From Union Village to Brooks' Crossing, 26 miles.

The examination of this road was made at the office of the Superintendent, J. B. Parker, Esq., and embraces the operations of the road for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1868. Under a charter obtained from the Legislature a new company has been formed that has bought the Great Falls and Conway, and the South Berwick Branch Railroad, and has fixed the capital stock at \$370,000, including bonds to the amount of \$200,000, one-half of which are owned by the Eastern Railroad, which now operates this road in the interest of the new company.

President — George M. Browne, Boston.

Superintendent — A. A. Perkins, Great Falls.

Treasurer — John B. Parker, Salem.

Directors — Geo. M. Browne, Boston ; Nathaniel Hooper, Boston ; Ichabod Goodwin, Portsmouth ; W. H. Y. Hackett, Portsmouth ; George W. Burleigh, Great Falls.

Capital stock	\$370,000 00
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INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	\$35,131 93
freight	41,277 87
mails	1,300 00
express and incidentals	2,372 86
<hr/>	
Total	\$80,082 66

EXPENDITURES.

Total expense for running the road	58,067 97
<hr/>	
Balance	\$22,014 69
From which has been paid interest on bonds	12,000 00
<hr/>	
Surplus for the year	\$10,014 69
Surplus last year	1,481 81
<hr/>	
Total	\$11,496 50

CONCORD RAILROAD.

From Concord to Nashua, 35 miles.

The affairs of this road were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Nathan Parker, Esq., at Manchester, and the report includes an investigation of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad which is operated by this road, and embraces their operations for one year, ending March 31, 1869.

OFFICERS.

President — Josiah Minot, Concord.

Treasurer — Nathan Parker, Manchester.

Superintendent — James R. Kendrick, Concord.

Clerk — S. N. Bell, Manchester.

Directors—Josiah Minot, Concord ; Thos. Chase, Nashua ; Francis M. Weld, Boston ; Nathan Parker, Manchester ; J. Stephens Abbott, Concord ; Phineas Adams, Manchester ; and Richard H. Messer, New London.

In comparing the following statements of the operations of the year, with those of last year's report, it should be borne in mind that the latter included four-ninths of the Manchester & Lawrence road in connection with this road, while the following include the Concord road only.

RECEIPTS.

From passengers	.	.	.	\$282,013	69
freight	.	.	.	489,962	72
express	.	.	.	11,550	00
mails	.	.	.	8,179	35
rents	.	.	.	5,334	04
car use	.	.	.	9,099	90
<hr/>					\$806,149 70

EXPENSES.

For road repairs	.	.	.	\$129,382	49
oil	.	.	.	6,819	69
waste	.	.	.	2,255	34
wood	.	.	.	86,171	33
advertising	.	.	.	545	53
bridge repairs	.	.	.	2,992	43
depot repairs	.	.	.	23,612	24
damages	.	.	.	2,717	57
freight expense	.	.	.	40,806	18
general running expense	.	.	.	17,693	10
incidentals	.	.	.	8,669	04
insurance	.	.	.	7,718	27
taxes other than on capital					
stock and dividends	.	.	.	7,788	13
passenger expense	.	.	.	37,190	55

		\$806,149 70
For freight car repairs . . .	21,609 30	
new freight cars . . .	21,083 95	
new locomotive, and loco-		
motive repairs . . .	34,260 26	
water fixtures . . .	\$1,394 58	
stationary-engine repairs . .	2,278 34	
passenger-car repairs . . .	16,299 54	
gravel-car repairs . . .	3,255 11	
hand-car repairs . . .	909 52	
snow-plow repairs . . .	127 90	
patterns . . .	643 62	
shop tools . . .	3,536 92	
removing snow and ice . . .	618 81	
	<hr/>	\$480,379 14
		<hr/>
		\$325,770 56

From which have been paid :

Taxes on capital stock . . .	\$48,014 49	
Taxes on dividends . . .	7,894 74	
Taxes on surplus . . .	157 84	
Rent of Concord & Portsmouth		
Road to March 31, 1869 . . .	25,000 00	
Northern Road on Vermont Cen-		
tral contract . . .	5,700 00	
New depots and Newmarket bridge	3,097 27	
Concord & Portsmouth telegraph		
line . . .	1,500 00	
Mount Washington Road . . .	1,500 00	
Reserved for unsettled claims of		
the year . . .	3,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$96,364 34
		<hr/>
Receipts over expenses . . .		\$229,406 22
Appropriated towards new depots		
at Newmarket bridge . . .	\$10,000 00	

	\$229,406 22
Appropriated for renewals of fencing, &c.	7,000 00
Paid to the Manchester & Lawrence Road	49,372 20
Loss on sale of steamer Pioneer	9,868 85
	<hr/> \$76,241 05
Balance of income	\$153,165 17
From which paid two dividends of five per cent. each	\$150,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance carried to contingent fund	\$3,165 17
Amount of contingent fund at close of last year	\$161,969 75
	<hr/>
Total contingent fund, March 31, 1869	\$165,134 92

In addition to the above, the sum of \$8,324.47 has been received by the Treasurer during the year, for interest, and carried to the credit of that account on his books.

ACCOUNTS OF THE ROAD.

In the form in which the accounts of the road have heretofore been made, the amount of the "Contingent Fund" at the close of the year would stand at \$165,134.92, as above stated. The greater portion of that amount, however, is represented by the Hooksett Branch, \$27,000; Concord, Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, \$48,000; freight cars, Vermont Central line, \$26,030.40; Groton wood lot, \$13,618.04; and land at Manchester, hereinafter mentioned, \$9,199.68—all amounting to \$122,848.12. These investments form a part of the permanent property of the road, and are not available for other purposes. There does not now appear to be occasion for any distinction between them and other property of the road. The Directors, therefore, have directed an alteration of the form of

the accounts in the Treasurer's office, by striking out those items on one side, and consequently reducing the apparent amount of the contingent fund on the other side by a like sum, and leaving a balance of \$41,286.80, as stated in the accompanying trial balance of the Treasurer, made from his books after the changes mentioned.

This alteration does not involve any actual change of property, but only makes the contingent fund more nearly represent available funds and property on hand. Other reasons apply for retaining Rindge's wharf at Portsmouth, in the account, as heretofore, for the present.

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1869.

Dr.

Construction	\$1,500,000 00
Rindge's Wharf, Portsmouth.	33,296 26
Manchester & North Weare R. R.	17,411 32
Notes receivable	10,000 00
Cash on hand	82,609 65
	<hr/>
	\$1,643,317 23

Cr.

Capital stock	\$1,500,000 00
Contingent fund	41,286 80
Interest account	24,903 43
Income for dividend, May 1, 1869	75,000 00
Unpaid dividends, (old)	2,127 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,643,317 23

NATHAN PARKER, *Treasurer.*

MANCHESTER AND LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

From Manchester, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass., 26 miles.

The examination of the affairs of this corporation was made in connection with those of the Concord Railroad, as it is operated by that road under a contract made November 1, 1861, by which the Concord received three-fifths and the Manchester and Lawrence two-fifths, of the net earnings of the two roads, after deducting \$25,000, paid annually to the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, which is also run in connection with these.

OFFICERS.

President—Asa Fowler, Concord.

Treasurer—E. W. Harrington, Manchester.

Directors—Asa Fowler, Concord; E. A. Straw, Manchester; W. W. Stickney, Exeter; B. F. Martin, Manchester; E. A. Abbott, Concord; George B. Chandler, Manchester; Joseph T. Goss, Hooksett.

Amount of capital stock paid in, \$1,000,000.00.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

Grading and masonry	\$385,592 32
Bridges	8,043 35
Superstructure, including iron	171,167 04
Station buildings and fixtures	95,201 75
Land damages and fences	77,240 75
Locomotives and cars	175,000 00
Engineering, and other expenses	87,754 75
Total cost of road	\$1,000,000 00

INCOME.

Received from the Concord road, as per contract.	\$97,925 32
Balance undivided last year	57,645 29
	<hr/>
	\$155,570 61
From which have been paid two dividends of four and five per cent. each	\$90,000 00
	<hr/>
Balance of surplus	\$65,570 61

PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD RAILROAD.

From Concord, via Manchester, to Portsmouth, 58 miles.

This road is leased to the Concord Railroad, at an annual rent of \$25,000, for the term of ninety-nine years, and may be extended for another like period by notice given to this corporation five years before the expiration of the lease. It is forty-one miles from Manchester to Portsmouth, and the road extends from the depot to tide water, where they have a large and commodious wharf, and good facilities for receiving and discharging freight.

OFFICERS.

President — Stephen Kenrick, Franklin.

Treasurers — Moody Currier and Nathan Parker, Manchester.

Superintendent — James R. Kendrick, Concord.

Secretary — W. H. Hackett, Portsmouth.

Directors — Stephen Kenrick, Franklin; J. B. Walker, Concord; S. P. Dow, Newmarket; B. F. Martin and S. N. Bell, Manchester.

Capital stock \$350,000 00

INCOME.

Received from Concord Railroad, per contract \$25,000 00

MANCHESTER AND NORTH WEARE RAILROAD.

From Manchester to North Weare, 19 miles.

The Concord Railroad operates this road, and the books were examined at the office of the Concord Railroad.

OFFICERS.

President — Josiah Minot, Concord.

Clerk — George R. Fowler, Concord.

Superintendent — James R. Kendrick, Concord.

Directors — Josiah Minot, Concord ; E. A. Straw, Manchester ; H. P. Watts, Manchester ; C. W. Stanley, Manchester ; Enos Blake, Concord.

Amount of capital stock paid in . . .	\$200,000 00
Cost of road and equipment . . .	600,000 00

We are sorry that we cannot give an account of the operations of this road during the past year. We called twice at the office of the Treasurer, George A. Kettell Esq., at Boston, Mass., but his severe sickness and subsequent death prevented our getting the necessary statistics

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

From Concord, to West Lebanon, N. H., 79 1-2 miles with branch from Franklin to Bristol, 13 miles.

The affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Boston, Mass., and the report embraces the operations for one year, ending March 31, 1869

OFFICERS.

President — Onslow Stearns, Concord.

Secretary — William L. Foster, Concord.

Superintendent — George E. Todd, Concord.

Directors — Onslow Stearns, Concord; John A. Burnham, Boston, Mass.; George W. Nesmith, Franklin; Uriel Crocker, Boston, Mass.; Josiah Minot, Concord; Joseph W. Clark, Boston, Mass.

CONTOOCCOOK RIVER ROAD.

From Contoocook to Hillsborough, N. H., 14 miles, and connects with Concord and Claremont Railroad.

The affairs of this road were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Boston, and the report embraces the operations for the year ending March 31, 1869.

OFFICERS.

Treasurer — George A. Kettell, Boston.

Clerk — John Y. Mugridge, Concord.

Superintendent — Onslow Stearns, Concord.

Directors — Josiah Minot, Onslow Stearns, Concord; Stephen Kenrick, Franklin.

Amount of capital stock paid in	.	.	.	\$200,000	00
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Amount of funded debt	.	.	.	30,000	00
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COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

The books now show the road to have cost \$30,000, being the amount paid by the present company.

INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	\$13,152 04
from merchandise	24,264 73
expresses	375 00
mails	665 82
Total receipts	\$38,457 59
Total expenditures	21,526 50
Balance	\$16,931 09

WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.

From Worcester, Mass., to Nashua, 46 miles.

The affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, T. W. Hammond, Esq., in Worcester, Mass., and the report embraces the operations of the road for one year, ending Nov. 30, 1868.

OFFICERS.

President — F. H. Kinnicutt, of Worcester.

Treasurer and Clerk — T. W. Hammond.

Superintendent — Charles S. Turner.

Directors — Stephen Salisbury, Worcester; Alexander DeWitt, Oxford, Mass.; Jacob Fisher, Lancaster, Mass.; Thomas Chase, Nashua; Asa F. Lawrence, Groton, Mass.; Francis H. Dewey, Worcester; F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester; A. H. Bullock, Worcester; C. B. Hill, Nashua.

CAPITAL STOCK.

15,500 shares \$1,550,000 00

CONSTRUCTION.

Graduation and masonry	\$464,709 66
Bridges	12,363 53
Superstructure	437,478 37
Stations, buildings and fixtures	96,177 57
Land, land damages and fencing	187,432 25
Locomotives	75,739 82
Passenger and baggage cars	22,837 21
Merchandise cars	71,045 81
Engineering	40,457 02
Preliminary and miscellaneous expenses	44,632 53
Interest chargeable to construction	69,326 23
	<hr/>
	\$1,522,200 00

INCOME.

The earnings for the year ending November 30, have been :

From passengers	\$171,774 93
freight	290,989 39
United States mails	4,625 00
express	4,350 00
rent	3,684 75
miscellaneous	4,363 56
	<hr/>
	\$479,787 63

EXPENSES.

Paid for fuel	\$54,353 29
repairs of road, exclusive of new iron	36,277 28
renewals of iron, including laying down	40,959 50
repairs of locomotives	27,333 42
repairs of passenger cars	12,699 81
repairs of freight cars	36,375 03
repairs of gravel and other cars	501 99

Paid for repairs of bridges	\$586 52
repairs of stations, buildings and fixtures	10,734 71
waste for cleaning	424 91
taxes and insurance	5,956 26
passenger expenses	24,588 16
freight expenses	39,678 45
oil and tallow	1,963 29
general expenses, including salaries, advertising, mail, and other expenses	14,591 05
wages of watchmen	839 92
wages of switchmen	1,711 48
removing snow and ice	1,240 08
repairs of fences	1,293 69
United States tax on earnings, dividends and surplus profits	18,299 25
States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, tax on capital stock	18,400 50
gratuities and damages	1,982 79
	<hr/>
	\$350,881 38
Total income	479,787 63
	<hr/>
Net profits	\$128,906 25
From which deduct dividends paid in July and to be paid in January, in all \$8 per share	124,000 00
	<hr/>
Surplus not divided	\$4,906 25

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Unpaid dividends	\$3,608 00
Dividend payable January 1, 1869	62,000 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	\$65,608 00

ASSETS.

Cash	\$14,049 42
Notes on demand, with collateral	7,725 33
Sundry accounts	30,674 70
Keith estate	5,628 37
Wheeler estate	8,000 00
Iron, wood, coal, and other material for working the road	88,956 49
Total assets	\$155,034 31
Total liabilities	65,608 00
Assets over liabilities	\$89,426 31

BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

DR.

Cost of road and equipment	\$1,522,200 00
Cash	\$14,049 42
Bills receivable	7,725 33
Sundry account	30,674 70
Materials for workings the road	88,956 49
Keith estate	5,628 37
Wheeler estate	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$155,034 31
	<hr/>
	\$1,677,234 31

CR.

Capital stock	\$1,550,000 00
Unclaimed dividends	3,608 00
Dividend due January 1, 1869	62,000 00
Reserved income	61,626 31
	<hr/>
	\$1,677,234 31

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

From Nashua to Lowell, Mass., 16 miles.

The affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, Theodore H. Wood, at Nashua, and the report embraces the operations for one year, ending March, 31, 1869.

OFFICERS.

President — F. B. Crowninshield, Boston.

Manager — George Stark, Nashua.

Treasurer — Theodore H. Wood.

Assistant Superintendent — F. H. Nourse, Lowell.

Directors — F. B. Crowninshield, Boston; O. Stearns, Concord; Edward Spalding, Nashua; Henry Sigourney, Boston; Daniel S. Richardson, Lowell, Mass.

Capital stock paid in \$720,000 00

Rate of speed adopted for passenger trains, including stops and detentions, twenty-five miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for express passenger trains, including stops and detentions, 30 miles per hour.

Rate of speed for freight trains, 10 miles per hour.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENTS.

Expenditures for the year	\$349,844 50
Construction	17,705 83
Total	<hr/> \$367,550 33
Grading and masonry	\$117,339 28
Wooden bridges	10,030 35
Iron bridges	1,875 00
Superstructure, including iron	267,582 39
Stations, buildings and fixtures	111,765 05
Land, land damages and fences	93,196 95

Locomotives	\$53,000 00
Passenger and baggage cars	19,300 00
Merchandise cars	41,106 16
Agencies, engineering and miscellaneous expenses	22,510 65
<hr/>	
Cost of road and equipment	\$737,705 83

INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	\$183,712 45
freight	249,388 41
express	7,669 27
interest	1,397 35
<hr/>	
Total	\$444,923 87
Total expenditures	397,550 33
<hr/>	
Net earnings	\$77,372 54
Deduct two dividends of five per cent., amounting to	72,000 00
<hr/>	
Balance of surplus	\$5,373 54
Surplus last year	81,264 19
<hr/>	
Total surplus	\$86,637 73

The above assets were represented by cash on hand and materials for working the road.

This corporation leases and operates the Wilton Railroad, and the two are operated in connection with the Stony Brook, Salem and Lowell, Boston and Lowell, and Lowell and Lawrence Railroads in Massachusetts; and the report includes the income and expense account of the roads mentioned; the expenses being paid from the gross earnings, and the net profits divided *pro rata* to the cost of each, namely:

Nashua and Lowell	31 per cent.
Massachusetts roads	69 per cent.

WILTON RAILROAD.

From Nashua to Wilton, 15½ miles.

The accounts of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, T. H. Wood, Esq., at Nashua, and the report embraces the operations of the road for one year, ending March 31, 1869. This road is operated by the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, under a lease, at a yearly rent of \$14,000 per year, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

OFFICERS.

President—Isaac Spalding, Nashua.

General Manager—George Stark, Nashua.

Superintendent—John B. Winslow.

Treasurer—T. H. Wood, Nashua.

Directors—Isaac Spalding, Clark C. Boutwell, John M. Hunt, John Reed, Nashua, N. H.; William Ramsdell, Milford, N. H.

Amount of capital stock	\$251,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid in	213,000 00
Cost of road and equipments	233,000 00

INCOME.

Received from Nashua & Lowell Railroad .	\$14,000 00
Total earnings	14,000 00
Deduct	\$722 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,277 07
Two dividends, one of 3 and the other of 3½ per cent., have been paid, amounting to .	13,845 00
	<hr/>
Paid more than earnings for the year . .	\$567 93
Surplus undivided last year	1,870 64
	<hr/>
Total surplus	\$1,302 71

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.

From Bellows Falls, Vt., to South Ashburnham, Mass.,
53 $\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

The affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, F. W. Everett, Esq., Boston, Mass., and the report embraces the operations of the company for one year, ending November 30, 1868.

OFFICERS.

E. Murdock, Jr., Winchendon, *President*.

F. W. Everett, Boston, *Treasurer*.

R. Stewart, Keene, *Superintendent*.

Directors — E. Murdock, Jr., Winchendon; C. W. Cartwright, Boston; Thomas M. Edwards, Keene; George Huntington, Walpole; W. A. Brigham, Boston; J. H. Elliott, Keene; Samuel Gould, Boston.

Amount of capital stock (reduced)	.	.	\$2,153,300	00
paid in	.	.	2,085,925	00

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds due July 1, 1877	.	.	.	\$100,000	00
July 1, 1875	.	.	.	37,700	00
Jan. 1, 1877	.	.	.	36,200	00
July 1, 1880	.	.	.	597,900	00

Total cost of road and equipments	\$2,689,307	06
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OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains	.	.	.	101,725
freight trains	.	.	.	352,000
other trains	.	.	.	14,556
				<hr/> 468,290

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Railroad bonds owned by the company	2,000 00
Cash on hand, after reserving \$32,396 to pay coupons falling due Jan. 1, 1869, and divi- dends due,*	\$167,908 62
Real estate not wanted for the road and wood- land	25,000 00
Ashuelot Railroad bonds, Dec. 1, 1863	100,000 00
Total	<u>\$294,908 62</u>

ASSETS FOR USE OF ROAD.

Fuel on hand	\$44,335 46
Renewals of iron (rails on hand) . .	5,385 00
Oil	529 05
Waste	873 20
Materials and new work on hand, for repairs of locomotive	41,475 20
Materials for repairs of passenger cars .	9,003 37
merchandise cars .	15,208 13
road	3,479 13
Materials for repairs of station buildings and fixtures	8,366 40
Materials for removing ice and snow . .	273 52
repairing bridges	514 80
repairing fences	49 60
	<hr/>
	\$129,492 86
Total amount	\$424,401 48

ASHUELOT RAILROAD.

From Keene to South Vernon, Mass., 23 miles.

This road is operated by the Cheshire Railroad, and no separate books are kept.

*From this sum was paid \$88,421 05 for dividend, leaving \$79,487 57 cash.

BOSTON, CONCORD & MONTREAL RAILROAD.

From Concord to Woodsville, N. H., 93 miles.

The books and affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, E. D. Harlow, Esq., Boston, Mass., and embrace the operations of the company for one year, ending March 31, 1869.

OFFICERS.

President—John E. Lyon, Boston.

Treasurer—E. D. Harlow, Boston.

Secretary—Charles Lane, Laconia.

Superintendent—J. A. Dodge, Plymouth.

General Freight and Ticket Agent—James L. Rogers, Plymouth.

Cashier—C. M. Whittier, Plymouth.

Directors—John E. Lyon, A. H. Tilton, Sanbornton; J. L. Rix, Milford; J. P. Pitman, Laconia; J. A. Parks, Boston; J. W. Lang, Meredith; Peter Butler, Boston.

Amount of capital stock	\$1,800,000 00
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funded debt	1,050,000 00
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Cost of road and equipments	3,113,800 00
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Rate of speed adopted by express passenger trains, including stops and detentions, 25 miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for passenger trains, including stops and detentions, 20 miles per hour.

Rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops and detentions, 12 miles per hour.

INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	\$173,323 12
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freights	326,795 85
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mails	18,900 01
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expresses	5,000 01
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miscellaneous	545 31
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Total	\$524,564 30
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EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance of way	\$151,102 85
motive power	103,184 67
working expenses	103,733 49
management	10,404 87
miscellaneous expenses	20,874 98
	<hr/>
	\$389,300 86
Net balance	\$135,263 41

TRIAL BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1869.

DR.

Construction	\$2,850,000 00
Wood and oil on hand	18,012 74
Stock, etc., on hand for repairs	24,384 38
1870 Bonds on hand (C. M.)	800 00
Trustees of Sinking Fund	151,500 00
Pemigewasset House	16,000 00
Jos. A. Dodge, Superintendent	27,024 91
Sinking Fund and Mortgage Bonds on hand	156,400 00
Cash on hand for coupons unpaid	1,689 00
dividends unpaid	12,486 00
Cash	90,551 03
	<hr/>
	\$3,348,848 06

CR.

Stock (old, dividends, etc.)	\$459,600 00
(preferred)	800,000 00
(new)	540,400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,800,000 00
Bonds due in 1865	\$204,000 00
1870	350,000 00
1889	496,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,050,000 00

Brought over	\$2,850,000 00
Coupons due and unpaid	1,689 00
Dividends due and unpaid	1,448 89
not yet payable	28,125 00
due since May 20, 1867, and unpaid	12,486 00
Profit and loss	455,099 17
	<hr/>
	\$3,348,848 06

Financial Condition of the Corporation as compared with last year.

Paid Trustees of Sinking Fund	\$12,500 00
Wood, oil, stock on hand over last year	4,209 24
Increase in cash and bonds over last year	18,768 81
	<hr/>
	\$35,478 05

The expenses have increased in repairs, etc., so as to make the earnings less than last year, accounted for in part as follows: Have laid some 260 tons of new iron more than last year, have purchased two new passenger cars and built some sixty freight cars, and have made full and complete repairs in the different departments.

The payment of \$12,500 to the Sinking Fund has been made, making the Fund amount to about \$228,000.

In accordance with the agreement made between this Company and the White Mountains N. H. Railroad for the extension of the road beyond Littleton, contracts have been made and work commenced, and it is expected that the track will be laid to Whitefield during the month of June.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, or the White Mountains N. H. Railroad, will apply to the Legislature for leave to build a road to the Fabyan Place and foot of Mt. Washington, to connect with the railway to the top of the mountain.

WHITE MOUNTAINS RAILROAD.

From Wells River, Vt., to Littleton, N. H., 20 miles.

The affairs of this road were examined at the office of the Treasurer, E. D. Harlow, Esq., Boston, and the report embraces one year, ending March 31, 1869.

This road is leased to the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad under a business contract for twenty years, at an annual rent of \$12,000, with an obligation to keep the road in good repair. It is operated in connection with that road, and no separate books are kept.

OFFICERS.

President—John E. Lyon, Boston.

Treasurer—Edward Harlow, Boston.

Clerk—Charles Lane, Laconia.

Directors—John E. Lyon, Boston ; E. J. M. Hale, Haverhill, Mass. ; Cyrus Eastman, Littleton, N. H. ; Peter Butler, Boston ; J. P. Pitman, Laconia.

Capital stock	\$200,000 00
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INCOME.

From B. C. & M. Road, per contract	.	.	\$12,000 00
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FITCHBURG RAILROAD, AND BRANCHES.

Boston to Fitchburg, Mass., 51 miles ; Branch to Peterborough and Shirley, 23 miles ; Branch to Marlborough, about 13 miles ; Watertown Branch, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The books and affairs of this corporation were examined at the office of the Treasurer, M. D. Benson, Esq., Boston, Mass., and the report includes the operations of the Watertown Branch, the Lancaster & Sterling and the Peterborough & Shirley Roads. The two latter have been purchased

by the Fitchburg corporation, and but one account is kept. The report embraces the operations of the road and branches for the year ending November 30, 1868.

OFFICERS.

Treasurer—Mason D. Benson, Boston.

Clerk—Abner Chapman, Boston.

Superintendent—Charles L. Hayward.

Master Transportation—John B. Savil, Charlestown.

Purchasing Agent—John Adams, Boston.

Directors—William B. Stearns, Boston ; Alvah Crocker, Fitchburg ; W. E. Faulkner, South Acton ; P. B. Bingham, Boston ; W. A. Bingham, Boston.

Capital stock (all paid in)	\$3,540,000 00
Cost of road and equipments	3,540,000 00

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Miles run by passenger trains	279,822
freight trains	269,127
other trains	7,645
Total	556,694
Number of passengers carried in cars . .	1,622,156
one mile	20,619,591
Number of tons of merchandise carried in cars	559,368
one mile	15,659,871

INCOME.

Receipts from passengers	.	.	.	.	\$447,610 83
freight	.	.	.	.	639,592 54
mails	.	.	.	.	10,000 00
rents	.	.	.	.	8,134 70
interest	.	.	.	.	32,130 44
express	,	.	.	.	17,790 81
					<hr/>
Total income	.	.	.	.	\$1,155,259 32
Total expenditures	.	.	.	.	810,958 70
					<hr/>
Net earnings	.	.	.	.	\$344,300 62

ASSETS.

Notes receivable	.	.	.	.	\$313,168 29
Cash and cash funds	.	.	.	.	159,205 59
Freight uncollected	.	.	.	.	26,925 46
United States, for mail service	.	.	.	.	1,666 67
					<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	\$500,966 01

LIABILITIES.

Renewal fund	.	.	.	.	\$17,730 95
Balances due connecting roads	.	.	.	.	1,777 87
Unclaimed dividends and tax	.	.	.	.	4,106 21
					<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	\$23,605 03

Surplus, November 30, 1868 . . . 477,350 98

This sum, \$477,350 98, diminished by \$149,052 65, the January dividend of 4 per cent., the same as last year, leaves a surplus of \$328,298 33 in cash, or funds equivalent. In addition to this the corporation owns real estate to the value of \$10,344; also fuel, iron, and other materials necessary for working the road, estimated at a low valuation to be worth \$109,360 62.

This property and material, amounting in value to \$119,704 62, is paid for but not included in the assets before mentioned.

During the year there were ten accidents to persons on the track or engaged upon the trains, six of which were fatal.

TRIAL BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Dr.

Total of construction, as per last report	\$3,540,000 00
Cash and cash funds	159,205 59
Notes receivable	313,168 29
Fuel	28,781 00
Stock materials	40,000 00
Real estate	10,344 00
United States for mail service	1,666 67
Receipts from freight	26,925 46
Total	\$4,120,091 01

Cr.

Capital stock	\$3,540,000 00
Profit and loss	556,475 98
Renewal fund	17,730 95
Receipts from passengers	1,777 87
Unclaimed dividends	4,102 00
Unclaimed state tax	4 21
Total	\$4,120,091 01

SULLIVAN RAILROAD.

From Windsor, Vt., to Bellows Falls, Vt., 26 miles.

This road is operated by the Vermont & Canada Railroad, and the books are kept in connection with that corporation.

OFFICERS.

President — J. M. Glidden, Charlestown.

Superintendent — G. Merrill, St. Albans, Vt.

Directors — J. M. Glidden, J. S. Eldridge, Jonas Livingston, Samuel Eldridge, B. P. Cheney.

Capital stock	\$500,000	00
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Funded debt	750,000	00
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GENERAL REMARKS.

The railroads in this state, during the past year, have been managed with skill, and in most cases with financial success.

We are happy to say that they have been operated with a remarkable degree of safety to the traveling public.

The Suncook Valley Railroad is the only one we have laid out since our last report.

By reference to the report of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, it will be seen that the White Mountains Railroad is being rapidly extended.

While examining the last named road, last August, we made an excursion up the Mount Washington railway, by invitation of its directors. At that time it was about two-thirds finished; at present it is completed nearly to the summit, and, we understand, will be in good running order for this season's travel.

This road is not strictly within our province, yet it is a great curiosity, and speaks well for the enterprising energy of its projectors, and no doubt will inaugurate a new era in the mountain travel.

There seems to be a constant and growing demand for railroad facilities by the people of this state, and, in our

opinion, a general railroad law, under certain restrictions, would leave capital free to seek its own channels, and would annually save a large amount of money to the state, which is now spent in lengthy, and oftentimes fruitless legislation.

We hereby extend our thanks to the officers of the various railroads for the uniform kindness manifested towards us in our official capacity and duties.

GEORGE D. SAVAGE,

JESSE GAULT,

JAMES W. JOHNSON,

Railroad Commissioners.

MESSAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY ONSLOW STEARNS,

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

TO THE

TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE

AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

You having now assembled, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, to deliberate concerning the best interests of the State, it devolves upon the Executive to present such information of the condition of our State affairs as may aid you in the performance of your duties, and to suggest for your consideration such measures as the public good seems to demand. As I am but entering upon the duties of my office, it will not be expected that I shall, at this time, give you any detailed statements of the present condition of the different departments of the State Government; and it is not necessary that I shall do so, for they will be found in the reports of the various state officers, which will be submitted to you during the session. I shall, herefore, only refer to some of the more important subjects which I deem worthy of your attention.

GENERAL STATUTES.

The recent revision of our statutory law, by the able jurists to whom it was entrusted, has given us a code which, in simplicity and completeness, is believed to compare

favorably with that of any other state. The object of that revision was to bring into a harmonious system the great variety of confused laws and amendments which had accumulated during a long series of years, and to reduce them into a clear and concise form, as "General Statutes," for ready reference and clear comprehension, so far as possible, by our citizens. That purpose, however, will soon be defeated, if frequent changes be made. Since the adoption of the revision, but few amendments have been found necessary, and I trust you will make only such as the public necessity may clearly require. No system of laws, however complete, can fully meet every case that may arise; and great care should be taken in amending the statutes, lest in attempting to remedy a supposed defect, a greater evil be created.

STATE FINANCES.

A full statement of the financial condition of the state will be found in the careful report of the State Treasurer. It will be especially gratifying to notice in that report, that the state debt has been reduced in the sum of \$350,000 during the past year; so that the entire indebtedness at the present time is only \$3,137,000. Of this amount, \$293,000, borrowed to pay our eight per cent. bonds, bears a rate of interest of seven per cent., and the remainder at the rate of only six per cent. The sum thus borrowed will probably be paid off during the coming year, and then our whole debt will be carried at six per cent. interest. The same rate of yearly reduction as during the past year, if continued, would extinguish the whole of our state debt in about eight years.

While the debt has been in so great a degree floating, and the rates of interest paid on it so high, efforts for its early payment were advisable. But now, when it has become mostly funded, and at a fair rate of interest; and in

view of the fact that the local taxes in our towns are necessarily large, on account of their war debts, and are also more heavily felt because the various taxes to the General Government are added to them; it is for consideration whether a lower rate of reduction may not be expedient, in future, for the purpose of reducing the amount of the annual state tax. Such a course would be a relief to the taxpayers, and yet be no detriment to the state. I am, therefore, of the opinion that a reduction of the state tax from \$625,000 of the past year, to \$500,000 for the current year, would be safe and judicious.

Strict economy is at all times a duty in the administration of public affairs; and it is imperatively so at this time, when the unavoidable burdens of public taxation are so great. I therefore, earnestly recommend that you diligently inquire whether any reductions can safely be made in any part of our state expenses; and if so, that you provide for the same without delay.

Among the large items in the annual expenses are those arising from the session of the Legislature. As great diligence and dispatch of business as may be proper on your part, during the present session, will therefore contribute to lessen those expenses.

The General Statutes provide that there shall be at least two parades of the active militia of the state in each year, and also an annual encampment for at least three days between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of October. They have, therefore, been held during the last two years. The direct expense of them to the state in 1867 was \$28,617.75, and in 1868, \$15,284.77. The reduction of expense in the latter year arose chiefly from the free transportation for the troops obtained from certain railroads, and cannot be relied on in future. The actual expense to the public from these parades and encampments, by various ways, was of course, much more than the sums above stated.

The object of these requirements is drill and discipline. But we have in our enrolled militia a large number of men who, in the actual service of the late war, acquired a drill and discipline far superior to any which can be obtained in the parades and encampments I have referred to ; and who, for many years to come, will be our best reliance for military service in any time of need. The condition of our taxpayers demands the discontinuance of all expenses not necessary for the protection and welfare of the state. I therefore recommend at least the suspension, for the present, of the laws requiring these parades and encampments.

A few years since, provision was made for a compilation of our Provincial Records, and for the publication of them in successive volumes. The continuance of that compilation may be useful to guard against waste and loss of the records ; but the suspension of the publication would save an annual expense of about twenty-five hundred dollars, and may, therefore, be expedient while our large state debt and present necessary expenses continue.

TAXATION.

Connected with the subject of State Finance, is that of Taxation. The propriety and justice of relatively equal taxation, as a general principle, are too apparent for denial ; and the taxes will be borne by the people with comparatively little dissatisfaction, if they be necessary, and equitably assessed. It is your duty, therefore, to provide, so far as may be within your lawful power, that the public taxes be impartially imposed.

Our laws for the encouragement of important interests in the state provide for a limited exemption from taxation in certain cases. Such a course is judicious and advantageous in cases where the interests thus favored clearly tend to develop and improve the resources of the state,

and by creating an increased amount and value of property for taxation, to make an actual gain in the amount of taxes received, notwithstanding the partial exemption. But it should be strictly confined to the cases in which those reasons fully apply.

In connection with this subject, I deem it proper to call your careful attention to the existing laws relative to the taxation of deposits in Savings Banks.

The reports of the Bank Commissioners show that the aggregate amount of these deposits in this state, in 1866, was \$7,857,601.03; in 1867, \$10,463,418.50; in 1868, \$13,541.96; and in the present year is \$16,379,857.00.

Such a rapid increase, and so large an aggregate amount at this time, would be very gratifying if they could rightly be regarded as the results of the increased gains of our people during those years. But that is very improbable. They have arisen in a great degree from the change of capital from other investments into such deposits, on account of the profits which are offered for them, and also of the much less rate of taxation, in comparison with other property, to which the deposits are now subject.

In years past, when our public burdens were light and comparatively trifling, it has been the policy of our laws to make some exemption in favor of small depositors, in order to encourage savings by those for whose special benefit savings banks were originally intended. But our present financial condition requires more unsparing as well as larger taxation. Besides, an examination of the returns of those institutions, at this time, will show, by the depositors, and the very large amounts of the individual deposits in many cases, that our present law has an operation far beyond that intended; and in those cases, at least, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to justify the great inequality of taxation which the present law allows.

The considerations of public policy which I have men-

tioned, do not apply to such cases ; and the other considerations which are sometimes suggested in favor of them would equally apply in favor of other property for which no exemption is provided. Money at interest, though restricted by law to a lower rate of annual gain than many of our savings banks now pay to their depositors, yet pays from that gain its full rate of public taxes ; while on these deposits is paid less than one half of the average rate of taxes throughout the state, and that, too, is paid by the banks themselves, in addition to the profits paid to the depositors.

Our statutes provide for reciprocal taxation in this state against foreign insurance companies doing business in the state, according to the laws in the several states in which those companies may be organized, relative to similar companies organized in this state and doing business in those states. But the business done in other states by insurance companies organized here is very limited ; while most of the insurance in this state is by foreign companies. The reports of the Insurance Commissioners show that the aggregate of cash premiums paid to foreign companies for insurances in this state, in 1867, was \$594,506.35 ; and in 1868, \$865,935.97. The laws relative to the subject of taxes against foreign insurance companies vary widely in the different states ; and from defects in our law, in not making any adequate provision for enforcing the payment of the tax intended, only two hundred dollars has been received into the state treasury for taxes against foreign insurance companies during the last two years, although a much larger sum should have been received according to the true intent of the law. I therefore recommend a revision of the law on this subject, and that a uniform rate of taxation be imposed on all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state, with proper provisions to enforce the payment of the same. A rate of two per cent. on the amount of premiums received during each year would give an annual revenue of about fourteen thousand dollars to the state.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

During the war a great amount of labor and responsibility was imposed on the Adjutant-General of the state. The efficient and successful administration of its duties, during that time, has been creditable to the officer in charge, and to the state. But the return to peace favors and requires a curtailment of the expenses for military purposes. These expenditures, including those for parades and encampments, during the year ending June 1, 1868, were \$44,340.32, and during the year since, they have been \$44,875.01. In the last mentioned sum, however, is included \$20,175.00 paid for uniforms for the use of the militia, which were contracted for several years since. I call your attention to these matters so that you may consider what, if any, action is necessary on your part with reference to them.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND RAILROADS.

From the physical characteristics of our state, and its comparatively small size and population, it does not present for legislative consideration that variety and magnitude of interests possessed by some of our more favored states. But it may, on that very account, be more necessary that our legislation be carefully and judiciously directed, to encourage and promote the development and improvement of the resources we have.

Agriculture is now, and for a long time will continue to be, by far the most important branch of industry in the state. At the time of the last census, in 1860, the valuation of our farms, farming tools and live stock was about eighty-three millions of dollars; while that of our manufactures, which are next in importance, was only about twenty-three millions of dollars; and this proportion probably has not been materially changed since that time. The promotion of our agricultural interests is your duty, not

only on account of their importance in value, and because all other industries so materially depend upon them ; but also because the pursuits of agriculture are so eminently favorable to that intelligence, virtue and independence of character, which are essential to the preservation of our free political institutions. We cannot compete with the easy and productive agriculture of the West in any market out of our own state. The only resource left for us is in the creation of a home market for the products of our farms, thus bringing the consumer near the producer, and counterbalancing our disadvantages in other respects by a saving of transportation.

The amount of capital now invested in incorporated manufacturing companies in this state exceeds twenty-two and one half millions of dollars, of which more than five-sixths, or eighteen and one half millions, are owned out of the state. It will thus be seen how greatly foreign capital has contributed to build up our thriving manufacturing places, which not only afford home markets for our agricultural products, but add to the inventory of our taxable property. The annual amount of local taxes paid by these corporations exceeds two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars ; and the amount of wages paid by them to their operatives averages more than five hundred and five thousand dollars per month, or more than six millions of dollars each year. Some of these corporations, especially during a few years past, have been very successful. But an examination of the average profits for a series of years will show that the gains on the whole capital invested in manufactures have been less than on many other investments. And it should be borne in mind that while the advantages I have mentioned, from them, accrue to our towns and state, yet their gains come from the markets abroad.

Intimately connected with these subjects is that of railroads. Ready and cheap transportation is necessary, both

for our agricultural and manufacturing interests, as well as for general public convenience and comfort. The cost of construction of the present railroads in this state has been about twenty-one and one-half millions of dollars, of which considerably more than one-half has been foreign capital.

The estimated value of the same roads is now only about twelve millions of dollars, showing a loss of nine and one-half millions, or more than forty-five per cent. of the original cost to the stockholders. The total dividends paid for a series of years would make an average of less than three and one-half per cent. per annum on the investments. The amount of tax paid by the roads the past year has been \$215,615. These data show that, while the public is enjoying the incalculable benefits of the roads, the stockholders, in the whole, are receiving but a low rate of interest on the capital invested in them.

In this connection it is proper to notice the fact that nearly all the important manufactories in the state are situated on the lines of railroads, and it is daily becoming more and more apparent that without such facilities for the transportation of the raw materials and the finished productions, manufacturers cannot successfully compete in the market with those who have railroad advantages.

The great amount of the still undeveloped resources of our state is not, I think, fully understood by the people. Thousands of acres of uncultivated land await the labor of the husbandman; large forests of valuable timber cover our hillsides and skirt our valleys; the greater portion of our immense water-power is still unoccupied; while our mineral resources are as yet practically undeveloped. It is to the development of these resources of material wealth that we should address ourselves with careful thought.

Judicious legislation may do much to strengthen our agricultural, manufacturing and railroad interests in the relations of harmonious coöperation and mutual benefit

which they should sustain to each other, for the public good and the advancement of the state.

But, while I recommend such legislation, I would also keep in mind the importance of the Legislature retaining the control of all incorporations, and exercising towards them, at all times, that careful oversight which may be necessary to make them subservient to the purposes for which they are created.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In a union like ours the welfare of each state is so closely connected with the welfare of the whole, that it is proper for me to briefly allude to our national affairs.

The result of the Presidential election indicated the popular approval of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and reëffirmed with additional emphasis the great principles on which the war was fought. Under the wise and temperate policy of the National Administration we may hope the public service will be purified, the public credit maintained, and security of property and of person guaranteed to every citizen, while such measures are adopted, without regard to party, as will best advance the interests of the whole country.

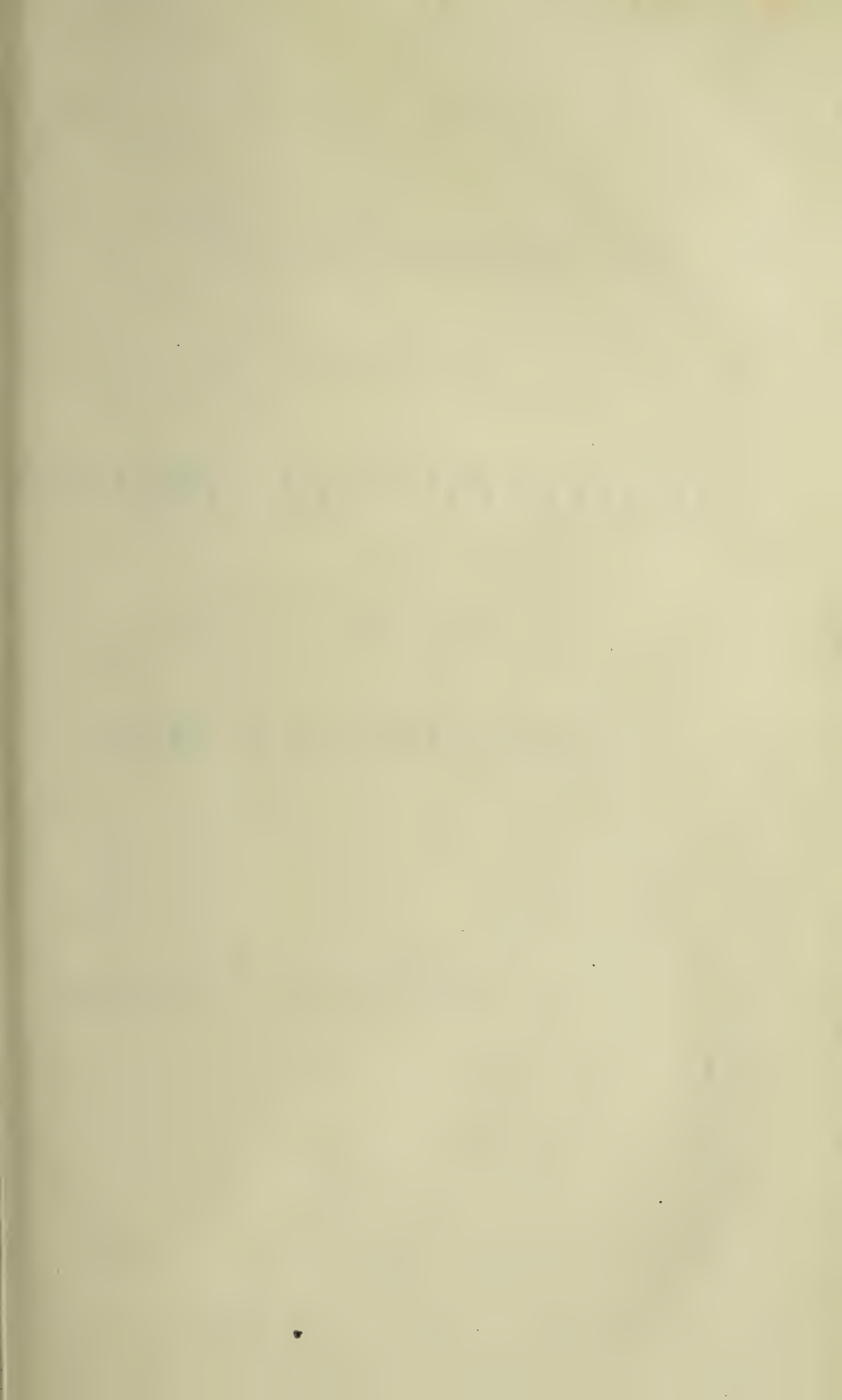
It will be your duty, during the present session, to act upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, by which the right of suffrage is impartially extended to all citizens without regard to color or race. The principle embodied therein is one which has been acted upon by our own state from its earliest history. I have no doubt its provisions will meet your approbation, and that you will cheerfully do your part to place it in the organic law of the nation.

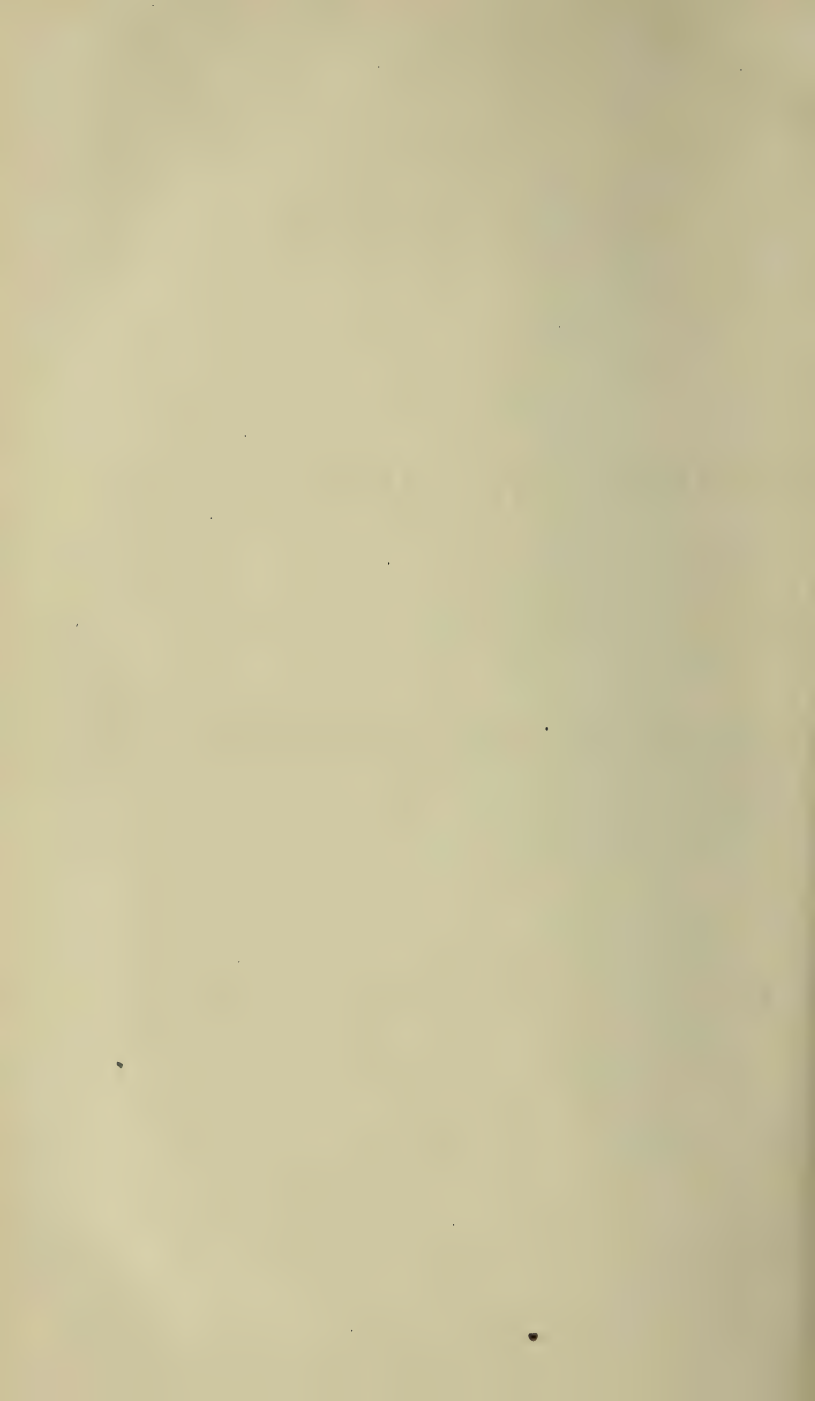
It is gratifying to believe that with the adoption of this amendment, and the wise policy pursued by the National

Administration under the reconstruction measures of Congress, all the states recently in rebellion will at no distant day resume their places in the Union ; and with the old element of discord removed, we may rejoice in anticipation of the blessings which will flow from a permanent and abiding peace.

It is the duty of each section of the country to cultivate fraternal relations with every other, and I am sure that New Hampshire will not be behind her sister states in this good work. As over the many battle-fields of the war the flowers spring up and the harvests ripen, so let there spring up over the hatreds and animosities of our great struggle the kindly sentiments of reconciliation and friendship, which shall ripen into a harvest of good deeds to each other. And thus may we hope to unite the different sections of our common country in a career of prosperity and happiness.

Senators and Representatives :— The varied interests of the state are in your hands, and upon your deliberations I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God, trusting you may be able to promote the welfare of the state and the happiness of its people.





FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

BY

C. H. HITCHCOCK,

State Geologist and Hall Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Dartmouth College.

REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

Hon. John D. Lyman, Secretary of State :

RESPECTED SIR, — The Act * establishing the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of New Hampshire provides that the Geologist “shall make a brief annual report of his progress to the Secretary of State,” reserving for the final report the principal portion of the details. In accordance herewith I have the honor to present you a brief sketch of the results already obtained by your Geologist.

On the eighth of September last I had the honor to receive from his Excellency the Governor the notice of my appointment as State Geologist. Conceiving that the interests of the state would be best served by an examination of the new Ammonoosuc Gold Field, I started at once for Lisbon, Grafton county. I found it important to stop on the way at Hanover, in order to arrange with the authorities of the Agricultural College for a working room, which might serve both for an office and storage apartment until a place should be prepared for the exhibition of the specimens of rocks, minerals and soils collected in the field. I reached Lisbon Sept. 12, and spent the remainder of the season — nearly two months — in attempting to unravel the intricate

* Chapter III of the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, passed at the 1863 Session, 1863.

structure of the auriferous formations, and in making a hurried reconnoissance of the west and north parts of Coös county. As a part of our work, invitations were issued through all the newspapers of the state, to persons interested in minerals, to communicate information and forward specimens of interesting and valuable substances for examination. About fifty answers have been received to this appeal, communicating many facts of great importance, as well as specimens. The great success of this circular has satisfied us that the community will watch the progress of our work with much interest, and that those who have been living among the rocks and hills of New Hampshire will not be satisfied with the economical results of the survey, but are anxious to understand the causes of the elevation of the mountains, of the immense foldings and erosions of the solid ledges, the filling of the rock crevices with metallic ores, and the formation of the soils.

As soon as possible our corps of observers was organized by the appointment of George L. Vose, of Paris, Me., and J. H. Huntington, of Norwich, Conn., as Assistant Geologists, and of Prof. E. W. Dimond, of Hanover, as Chemist.

Unforeseen circumstances prevented either of the geologists from entering the field last fall, but the untiring industry and energy with which they have taken hold of the work the present season bear witness to their ability, and indicate that the hidden structure of the rock formation must soon reveal itself to their view. It seems best to give each of them a special subject, or a definite area to investigate. Accordingly the White Mountain region has been assigned to Mr Vose, and the principal part of Coös county to Mr. Huntington. Both are now engaged in their districts. Mr. Vose will pay special attention to the topography, and, in addition to the delineation of the geological structure, has engaged to furnish the most accurate map of the mountain region ever drawn.

Besides the two principal field assistants, there will be several volunteers in various parts of the state, receiving no compensation, and working for irregular periods ; whose labors will be duly reported and credited after their completion. Special arrangements have been made with Prof. Dimond, of the Agricultural College, to analyze whatever specimens of rocks, soils and ores may be sent to him from time to time. Inasmuch as his working apparatus has not been in order the past winter, some thirty or forty determinations have been made for us by Prof. Charles A. Seely, of New York, American editor of the "Chemical News."

The work of the present season was commenced by myself, April 28, a few days having been devoted to procuring a suitable outfit. On the third of May, Messrs. Vose and Huntington joined me at Lisbon, and since that time we have been busily engaged in determining the distribution of the veins, and the limits of the gold field in the towns of Littleton, Lyman, Lisbon, Monroe, Bath, Landaff and Haverhill. We have intended to devote unusual attention to this area, on account of its importance, — more time and labor, perhaps, than may be possible in most of our territory.

Except by large maps it is difficult to give the general reader an adequate idea of the labor requisite to trace out the intricate windings and disturbances of the strata. Where rocks have scarcely been disturbed since their deposition, large plateaus, occupying often hundreds of square miles, present themselves to view, and it is only necessary to explore the valleys that have been excavated out of the edges of the table lands, in order to determine their character. But in a mountainous region like New Hampshire not only has the primitive plateau character been destroyed, and the strata tilted up at every angle, but the original sedimentary layers have been altered, the fossils which indicated their relative age have been obliterated, the proper succession

has been obscured by unequal upthrows and downthrows, mountain masses have been inverted; and, if by a judicious course of induction a reasonable theory is propounded to explain the difficulties, it is necessary to follow the course of the bands out of the state into a fossiliferous region in order to ascertain their true age. In this report the attempt is made to determine the proper succession and equivalency of the constituents of the Ammonoosuc Gold Field; some of the larger curves and zigzag courses, accompanied by extensive faults, have been delineated upon a map; and from a considerable acquaintance with the geology of the neighboring states and province we have ventured — we hope not prematurely — to correlate the series with the “talcose schist” of Vermont, and the “Quebec Group” of Canada. A large manuscript map of a portion of the towns of Bath and Lyman has been prepared, and will be sent to you with the specimens designed to illustrate the whole series.

THE AMMONOOSUC GOLD FIELD.

Under the appellation of *Ammonoosuc Gold Field*, is included the territory occupied by the auriferous slates and schists along Connecticut river, supposed to belong to the Quebec Group of the Lower Silurian, lying mostly in New Hampshire, but partly in Vermont, and possibly extending beyond the sources of the Connecticut into Maine and Canada. The southern limit is near Bellows Falls. Explorations in this field have been desultory and disconnected. The earliest discovery of free gold in any part of it, so far as can be ascertained, was made by Mr. Hanshet, in Plainfield, not later than 1854. This was but a short time before Moses Durkee, of Lebanon, washed gold out of alluvium in both Lebanon and Hanover. In the report upon the

Geology of Vermont,* published in 1861, Springfield, Vt., is given as a gold locality. It was obtained from the gravel and but a short time previous, according to my notebook. No other proof of the presence of gold in the Connecticut valley is cited in that report, though its existence there is "strongly suspected."† In 1858, while acting as assistant on the Vermont survey, I measured a section from Lake Champlain over Camel's Hump and Mount Washington, which crossed this auriferous field in Littleton.‡ The similarity of the ledges to those in the great talcose schist and gold-bearing formation just east of the Green Mountains led us to regard them as of the same age and character. In my report upon the Geology of Maine I have described the supposed continuation of this formation as probably auriferous; and it may be connected with the gold rocks upon the Upper Chaudière and St. Francis rivers of Canada, described by Sir W. E. Logan, and said to have yielded masses of gold weighing a hundred and twenty-six pennyweights.§

The first discovery of gold in Lyman was made by Dr. John Torrey, of New York, in August, 1864. He made an assay of several specimens of galena collected by Prof. Henry Wurtz from the orchard vein of the New Hampshire Silver Lead Company. The third sample submitted to Dr. Torrey contained silver at the rate of 56.95 ounces, and gold at the rate of 1.006 ounces to the ton of two thousand pounds. Prof. Wurtz visited the locality and the neighborhood in July and September, 1864, and in December, 1866. His reports were issued by the Silver Lead Company in 1864, and subsequently he prepared for the American

* Page 683.

† Page 849.

‡ id. p. 521.

§ Geological Survey of Canada, — Report of Progress from its Commencement to 1863, p. 437.

Journal of Mining* a full account of his connection with the discovery, and suggested very appropriately that the whole auriferous district be called the Ammonoosuc Gold Field, as it is drained by the Ammonoosuc river and its tributaries. He remarks of the Lyman district that the "history of this gold field presents, probably for the first time, the peculiarities of a first discovery in the *solid rock*, and not, as usual, by the tracing up of gulch gold to its home in the lodes." The appropriateness of the name, coming from so high an authority as Professor Wurtz, leads us to extend it over the whole area of the group in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In 1865 both J. Henry Allen and Charles Knapp, independently of each other, discovered free gold on the David Atwood estate in Lisbon. This led to the organization of the Lisbon Gold Mining Company, on the twenty-eighth of February, 1866, with a nominal capital of \$240,000. Previously to this organization a little work, or "prospecting," had been done, and subsequently three considerable excavations were made in the vein. The first is in a swampy piece of land on George brook. This has been sunk to the depth of ninety-four feet, the first thirty-five vertical, and the remainder inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, upon the supposed dip. It is said that a dike of trap is connected with the vein in the foot-wall as low as fifty feet. The greatest amount of free gold showed itself within twenty feet from the surface. The gangue of the vein is quartz, about one-twentieth part being composed of magnetic iron pyrites or pyrrhotite, with a slight sprinkling of yellow copper pyrites or chalcopyrite. The assays of the rock were said to indicate at least \$60 to the ton. It is probable that the pyrrhotite contains gold, as the best specimens show free gold intermingled with it. It is estimated

* Sept. 12, 1868.

by good authority that about three hundred dollars have been obtained practically by milling from this mine.

The second opening, a few rods up the hill on the south bank, was sunk thirty feet. The third, much farther south, was sunk twenty feet. All the openings indicate a vein over four feet in thickness, similar to that already described, and bounded by a hard quartzite resembling gneiss. The vein is about an eighth of a mile removed from a clay slate.

The company were not very successful in extracting the gold from this mine, and ceased to excavate in December, 1866, allowing the opening to become filled with water. They then bought one half of what is now known as the Dodge Mine, and since the abandonment of the first, have wrought the second diligently. Their capital stock has been reduced to \$48,000.

THE DODGE MINE.

In June, 1866, Mr. J. H. Barratt, while laboring on the Dodge farm, in Lyman, nearly two miles by road from Lisbon village, discovered a stone projecting from the wall which contained a yellow substance resembling gold. The specimen was sent down to S. K. Fisk, of Lisbon, who pronounced the yellow mineral iron pyrites; but upon cleaning the other face of the stone discovered a large sprinkling of gold, the finest specimen ever found in New Hampshire. This discovery led to a search for the vein. Three or four shallow openings were made, and an association formed to work one half the property, known as the Dodge Gold Mining Company, with a nominal capital of \$75,000. The Lisbon and Dodge Companies have worked this mine jointly since the early part of 1868, each transporting its share of quartz to the mills at Lisbon village. The Dodge Mill commenced operations March 12, 1868, on the north side

of the river. Each mill has ten stamps, and is capable of crushing and amalgamating eight tons in twenty-four hours. It is unnecessary to specify the various changes made in the management of the mine and the mills, the subleases, or the various improvements in the machinery since the commencement of the work. Such changes are incident to every mining enterprise, and are often beneficial, but they render it difficult to ascertain the precise amount of gold that has been separated from the quartz. By dint of diligent inquiry of the several persons who have taken charge of the returns, it is clear that not less than \$16,000 gold value has been taken from the Dodge Mine the past three years, all of which has been coined and passed into the monetary circulation of the world. I have the pleasure of forwarding to you with this report several specimens of the native gold, the quartz rock, of coin manufactured from it, and a gilded model to show how much space is occupied by the metal taken out of the Dodge property by these two mills.

In describing the Dodge vein, let me call your attention to its position on the map accompanying this report. It is situated upon an irregular band of clay slate, which commences on the south in Bath, and extends uninterruptedly, though tortuously, into the north part of Littleton. This rock may be called the "country" of this variety of vein, and therefore, wherever its area extends, even in neighboring towns, we have a given territory in which we may expect to find similar veins. In fact, our note-books contain notices of several of these veins, often where no one has suspected their existence.

The principal opening, or the *shaft*, on the Dodge property is in the south part of the farm, about six hundred feet S. 20° E. from the western border of the formation. The vein is chiefly a whitish quartz, often glassy, charac-

terized by masses of slate, crystals of pyrites, ankerite* and galena scattered through it. The quartz often displays spangles of clear gold, commonly adjoining slaty fragments. By assays of the general average of the vein, and of each constituent separately, except the galena which is very rare, we have endeavored to show in what part of the mass the gold probably exists. According to Prof. Seely's determinations, the average mass of the vein, or the several constituents mixed in the natural proportions, yields gold at the rate of \$18.90 per ton. The clear quartz yields \$18.11; the pyrites in the slate and in the quartz yield a very small amount, not enough to be weighed in the sample assayed, the former containing the most; and there was none in the ankerite or slate. If it is allowable to generalize from these single determinations, it were easy to say that ninety-nine hundredths of the gold came from the clear quartz. The ankerite and galena characterize the vein mineralogically; insomuch that every quartz lead, over the whole clay-slate area which displays these minerals, must be considered as worthy of exploration and trial in the mill for gold. All who own lands over that area may find this hint of service to them.

The gold of this district seems to be nearly pure. One of the returns from the Government Assay Office gave nine hundred dollars of gold, and four and a half of silver, or half of one per cent. of silver. This is even purer than the Nova Scotia gold, which contains from two to eight per

*This mineral, otherwise known in the books as Bitter Spar, is a lime-carbonate, but does not always effervesce with acids. It may be known by its facility of decomposition, leaving behind iron-rust, and by its softness when compared with the quartz. A specimen from this neighborhood contained 27.24 per cent. of carbonate of protoxide of iron, 58.25 per cent. of carbonate of lime, 13.51 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia (by difference), and one per cent. of silica. Specific gravity of crystal examined 3.008. The mineral differs from dolomite in having greater weight, and over ten per cent. of carbonate of iron.

cent. That from California averages one and two-tenths per cent.; from Australia four-tenths to one per cent., while the Chaudière gold of Canada, or that nearest Lisbon, contains from ten to fifteen per cent. of silver.

The Dodge shaft was sunk seventeen feet in 1867, and the rock taken from it yielded \$6.25 per ton in the mill. After that the whole vein on both sides was excavated for a length of several rods to the same depth, the rock yielding only \$3.00 or \$4.00 per ton. After the return to sinking the original shaft, \$10 per ton was obtained immediately, and the yield from that moment has never been less, averaging \$14, and in one instance reaching \$19. The shaft has been excavated to the depth of about seventy feet, and there are drifts at about sixty feet depth in both directions, particularly to the east. The rock from the greatest depth seems to have been the most productive. It is probable that not less than one-fourth or one-fifth of the total amount of gold present in the vein has been lost in the milling process, so that the actual results obtained do not fairly represent the true value of the rock.

OTHER GOLD MINING PROPERTIES.

A great many properties in the town of Lyman have been regarded as auriferous. Most of the earlier explorers have abandoned their openings, and in none of them has the amount of work done been considerable. I will mention specially the Grafton Gold Mining Company, the Pittsburgh Company, the Williams Company, Bedel property, and the New Hampshire.

The Grafton Gold Mining Company, organized since last fall, is near the west corner of Lyman. It was known first as the Davis and Thayer, and afterwards as the Wiggin and Davis property. I visited it Sept. 14, and May 10. It lies in the western aluminous (talcose) schist division of the

Gold Field, the rock being dolomitic and somewhat slaty. At the surface three veins, each about a foot in width, showed themselves, with narrow slaty partings, which became smaller at twenty-five feet, and are said to have entirely disappeared at the depth of seventy-six feet,—the bottom of the shaft,—and to be eight feet wide. The veins incline southeasterly 55° at the surface, and ten degrees less at the depth of twenty-five feet, the lowest point at which I have seen it. The vein is of limpid quartz with many crystals of quartz, dolomite or ankerite, iron pyrites and galena, besides some free gold, — the latter most abundant in the upper vein. An immense number of segregated quartz veins ramify through the dolomitic mass that is brought to the surface.

From several assays shown me by officers of the company, it appears that the earlier assays gave over \$7.00 of gold to the ton of rock, and at the depth of seventy-six feet, out of a mass weighing fifty pounds, Dr. Torrey of New York obtained gold at the rate of \$62.17 to the ton, and of silver, \$1.33. An examination of the pyrites showed no gold present. About forty per cent. of the gangue was shown to be of quartz, and the balance chiefly dolomitic. A careful examination of a similar sample by T. C. Raymond of Cambridgeport, Mass., gave the following result: silica, 30.3; protoxide of iron, 6.27; lime, 20.6; magnesia, 11.17; carbonic acid, 32.11; total, 100.45. This composition leads the company to believe that the pulverized rock may be used advantageously as a fertilizer after the extraction of the gold, and some experiments have been instituted to show its value.

The Pittsburgh Company own the minerals upon the Henry Ash farm in Bath, and the J. Dow farm in Lyman, adjacent to each other. Several promising openings have been made upon the first mentioned, showing a vein possessing the mineral characters of the Dodge rock men-

tioned above, from four to twelve inches thick. Only a few feet distant from the first is a quartz lead four feet thick, both being in the clay slate. The Dow ledge is a peculiar conglomerate ; the same with the next.

The Williams property lies adjacent to the preceding, higher up on Smith brook. At the house of J. Williams, a ledge of quartzose conglomerate crops out by the roadside, perhaps forty feet high and of equal thickness. This ledge, two hundred and eighty-two feet in length, is one outcrop of a very interesting division of the gold rocks, whose windings and faultings have been carefully studied by us and represented upon both our maps. It is an ancient gravel, now consolidated, but it is not known whether the gold was deposited in the original placer or introduced in small veins at the subsequent period of elevation. The company's statement represents that assays of from six to eight hundred pounds of rock have given them from five to seven dollars* of gold to the ton, and on account of the facility with which thousands of tons can be obtained from the mass, think that an average yield at these rates would be remunerative. The whole width is traversed by segregated veins, in which pyrites and ankerite are abundant, while specks of galena and copper have been seen. This company own a very fine water privilege on the Ammonoosuc a mile and a half below Lisbon, where a dam has been thrown across the river, and they propose to erect very soon a large mill with improved machinery, both for amalgamating gold and concentrating copper ores. The Grafton and Pittsburg companies also propose to erect steam mills for the same purpose in the neighborhood of their mines.

The New Hampshire Gold Mining Company (office at Keene), own a property east of the Dodge mine in a band

* In one case, \$9.99 in currency. The latest experiment shows \$3 per ton.

of whitish schist. The vein is mostly a clear yellowish quartz carrying a little pyrites. It is eight feet wide, and an opening has been made twenty-five feet deep. Hon. S. W. Hale of Keene has shown us a piece of gold taken from five hundred pounds of this rock, said to be worth twenty-eight dollars. This is one of the most constant of the quartz leads of the country, as it shows itself upon the Clough and Titus farms to the southwest.

Quite recently the uncovering of a small vein two feet wide upon the Bedel farm in Lyman, high up the northeast slope of the Smith Brook valley, has excited great interest. No opening in the whole region has shown so many fine specimens of free gold with such little exertion. I panned out several pieces of gold in a shovelful of earth from the top of the ground, and saw much richer yields in the hands of others. It has become a possession of the Williams Company, and will probably be thoroughly explored the present season. Its mineral characters ally it partly with the Grafton, and partly with the Dodge vein. A recent determination gives \$12 to the ton.

Time fails us to speak of twenty other properties in the neighborhood, whose development would undoubtedly lead to the discovery of openings as valuable as any of those mentioned. The continued success of those now being milled will gradually bring the best of them into notice.

WILL IT PAY TO MINE FOR GOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE?

The question now naturally arises, Can any of the gold veins in New Hampshire be wrought advantageously, so that capitalists need not fear to invest their funds here? The most satisfactory answer may be obtained by comparing the facts presented with those derived from actual remunerative working in a well known gold-producing country. Let us examine the returns from the Quartz

Mills of California in 1861, as given in the very careful report of Professor Ashburner in the first volume of the Report upon the 'Geology of California.* All the statistics relative to the machinery, number of stamps, power of each stamp, amount of fuel and mercury consumed with each ton, the cost of the several parts of the stamping process, etc., of thirty-eight different mills, are there presented. The lowest yield reported was \$5.00, and the highest, \$80.00 ; but the average was \$22.87 per ton. The least total cost of milling is reported at 67 cents, the highest \$8.31, while the average was \$2.49 per ton. The table does not include the cost of mining.

Taking now the actual results at Lisbon, we reach conclusions that are quite hopeful. It costs \$4.00 per ton or thereabouts to deliver the rock at the mill, and about the same to extract the gold. The average practical yield after the enterprise had fairly started has been \$14.00 to the ton. Thus we find that while the yield is less and the cost of milling greater than in the average of California quartz, the New Hampshire rock may be classed within the limits of what are considered good mines on the Pacific slope ; and further encouragement is derived from the probability that the cost of milling and mining may be reduced over one hundred per cent. when the business has passed beyond the limits of infancy. These veins are certainly worthy the attention of those who wish to invest in quartz mining.

In regard to the auriferous conglomerate, or the rock yielding less than the Dodge veins, it may be said that there is need of further experiment before reaching a decision as to its value. It is very remarkable that there should be such an enormous amount of this rock, always showing some gold. Assays upon samples near its northern limits showed gold

* Later returns than these have been published by Professor Whitney, but these will enable us to form a just comparison.

at the rate of \$0.75 and \$0.90 per ton — further south about \$3.00 by Professor Seely's determinations; and at the Williams mine as high as \$7.00. Further systematic trials of this rock are recommended.

GEOLOGICAL MAP.

With this report I enclose a colored Geological Map of the most interesting part of the Ammonoosuc Gold Field. The scale is too small to show many interesting features; but this imperfection may be remedied in part by an enlarged map of a portion of the area, sent in manuscript, and designed to be hung upon the wall near the specimens I have sent on to illustrate our resources. The subdivisions of the formation proposed for these rocks may be regarded as provisional and liable to amendment after further explorations shall have made our knowledge more definite.

There are two general divisions shown upon the map, first the granitic and gneissic rocks, which appear to be older and consequently to underlie the formations of the second or Quebec group — the true auriferous strata. The name Quebec is that applied by Sir W. E. Logan, of Canada, to rocks supposed to be of the same age in the Provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, partly fossiliferous, and thus shown to constitute a new group, not present in the New York series, but lying between the Calciferous Sandrock and the Chazy Limestone of that classic ground. In Canada the lowest member is composed of limestone and black shale, over six thousand feet in thickness, and known as the *Levis* series. The middle layers, or the Lauzon group, resemble the lower schist of the Ammonoosuc field, and are extremely variable in thickness, sometimes one hundred and sometimes four thousand feet. It is the copper-bearing rock of Canada, having a magnesian band, either a dolomite,

soapstone or serpentine at its base. The rocks include also many bright red and green slates. The upper division, or the *Sillery sandstone*, is often calcareous and conglomeratic, with a second magnesian band at its base. It also contains copper. Our subdivision is triple, but it is impossible at present to define in our territory the strata peculiar to either the Levis, Lauzon, or Sillery.

A mere glance at the map and accompanying section suggests two conclusions: First, there is an unusual expansion of the area occupied by the gold rocks north of Haverhill, which contracts to some extent in the latitude of Littleton. The narrowest part of the group can be seen by referring to the Vermont Geological Map, and noticing the contracted band, not three miles wide, along Connecticut river. It is not over four miles wide in any part of its course between Lebanon and Woodville.

Second, the rocks assume the form of a basin or synclinal axis.* To confirm this view, appeal is made to the general arrangement of the several groups. In the center is the auriferous conglomerate, with some of the upper schists. These are enclosed by a line of dolomite not represented upon the map; this by clay slate; the slate by the lower green schists which occupy the outer edge of the basin, and adjoin the gneissic rocks of the White Mountains upon the east, and the calciferous mica schist or supposed Upper Silurian strata on the west in Vermont. Hence the strata in the center of the field, the conglomerate, slates and upper schists, lie at the summit of the series, and were the latest formed. A few words about each sub-division.

1. *Gneissic and Granitic.* These rocks consist of gneiss passing into mica schist and granite. They continue easterly from the gold field past the White Mountains

* Shown also further north — *Geology of Vermont*, p. 521.

into Maine. By way of geographical convenience, they may be called the White Mountain series. The line of union is irregular, and the bordering rock is not uniform. In Littleton it is generally granitic; in Lisbon, gneissic; more quartzose in Haverhill. A bed of limestone skirts the border in Lisbon, and its place seems to be taken by soapstone in North Haverhill.

2. *Staurolite Rock*. Adjoining the gneiss, and apparently resting upon it, is a slate or schist (according to locality) filled with crystals of the mineral *staurolite*, called *staurolite* in the older mineralogies. Garnets are also present. This rock has not been seen out of Lisbon and Landaff, and that which lies in Landaff is chiefly garnetiferous. More labor is required to fix the limits and proper relations of this rock. At almost any outcrop good specimens of staurolite may be obtained in abundance.

3. Next are *argillaceous schists*, passing into clay slate. This rock differs from clay slate further west, and receives no color on the map to separate it from the next division. A line drawn from the south branch of the Ammonoosuc in Lisbon to the east line of Bath shows its western border. It may contain garnets and staurolite, and carries quartz veins worthy of examination for gold.

4. *Lower Schists*. These belong to the lower part of the Quebec group. They are chiefly a greenish, unctuous schist, sometimes massive, the same with that usually called "talcose schist." As the unctuous character seems to be derived from the alumina present, we shall often style them aluminous schists. Marked varieties occur over the wide area representing this division, as hornblende and chlorite schist, greenish quartzites, sandstones and conglomerates, white quartz, etc. Within it are beds of dolomite, limestone, buhrstone, the copper belt, and veins of iron pyrites. It would seem as if there was an anticlinal axis in the west part of the area of this group, followed by a synclinal in the east.

5. *Clay Slate.* This rock is abundant in the central part of the series, and carries the gold veins akin to the Dodge lead. That which lies in Bath is often grayish. Its distribution is quite irregular, and there are several patches of it, apparently outliers, in two of which are slate quarries. The dolomite next the conglomerate is frequently imbedded in this dark slate. In the more northern part of the dolomite, the rock is more schistose.

6. *Auriferous Conglomerate.* An immense number of facts of scientific interest in regard to this curious belt have been obtained, but their publication must be deferred. The rock is a clear quartz conglomerate, from ten to one hundred feet wide, extending from the east part of Lyman into Bath. As it can be readily recognized and resists decomposition, it furnishes an excellent landmark by which one can discover the wonderful foldings, overturns and dislocations in the strata. Instead of following a straight course, its line of outcrop is sharply tortuous, and a fault has often thrown the rock out of its line, in one case a distance of eleven hundred feet. These variations are shown in the large manuscript map spoken of above, and on the printed map as well as the scale will permit, by the red line. That this rock overlies the slate is shown by the general synclinal character of the country, but its encirclement by the clay slate which both accommodates itself to the very tortuous course in Bath and dips beneath it on the east, south and west sides. That it overlies the lower schists seems proved by the presence in it of pebbles of quartz containing chlorite, jasper and buhrstone, all of which have been observed exclusively in that member.

7. *Upper Schists.* These are partly very light colored, and partly quite siliceous as well as unctuous. They bound the clay slate on the west side, near the Dodge Mine, while near their eastern limit is the valuable auriferous quartz vein described as the property of the New Hampshire

Mining Company. The color and aspect of this group change in proceeding southerly.

8. *The Copper belt.* This will be described in detail in the following pages.

In the absence of exact information respecting the distribution of the bands of dolomite in this district, it will be useless to refer any of these minor members either to the Levis, Lauzon or Sillery formation. It may be added to this description, that the Quebec group extends westerly only to the line drawn on the map. A narrow belt of clay slate lies next to it, and beyond is the calciferous mica schist, both altogether within the limits of Vermont.

It should be added that in the preparation of this map much assistance was given by Messrs. Vose and Huntington — the former by his facility with the pencil, and the latter by his visits to particular points, in order to determine the limits of several of the subdivisions. To him is due the credit of distinguishing the staurolite rock from the argillaceous division west and the gneissic east.

COPPER ORES.

One of the colors on our map represents a band of rock charged with the yellow sulphuret of copper. It flanks both slopes of Gardner's Mountain, a high range between Bath and Littleton. The rock is generally an aluminous or micaceous schist charged with numerous patches and masses of both copper and iron pyrites. The precise width of the belt, the number of veins, and the irregularities to be expected in their distribution, have not yet been mapped. Numerous openings have been made upon both sides of the mountain, and a brief description of the most important of them will now be attempted, beginning at the southwest limit and proceeding northeasterly.

Near the Bath north line is an excavation several feet

deep, made some time since. It is said there are two veins here, one crossing the other at right angles. The cross vein varies in width from four to eighteen inches at the surface. This is the Lang property.

Next, in the town of Lyman, are two localities of interest. The first is on the Grafton Gold Company's land, from which I have seen many good specimens, and the second adjoins the land of the New Hampshire Silver Lead Company. Several openings have been made, showing two or three veins well charged with copper pyrites, each three or four feet wide.

The New Hampshire Silver Lead Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a nominal capital of \$500,000. Professor Wurtz has made a report upon this property, from which the following information is taken. There are two groups of veins, called the West Lodes and the Orchard Veins, the former cupreous, the latter of lead and silver. The west group consist of three "heavy quartz outcrops," one of them ten feet wide, containing numerous strings and bunches of galena, with copper pyrites, gossans and honey-combed cavities, including "*vugs*," or cavities lined with crystals of quartz, rarely containing indigo copper. It was traced three or four hundred yards in length. The schists adjacent are greatly stained and incrustated with limonite, or iron ore, indicating a highly metalliferous condition for the country.

The second, or Orchard Group of veins, consist of two, each about two feet wide, and apparently true fissure veins, with the compass course N. 50° E. They contain chiefly galena and zincblende. The quartz is "comby," carrying much gossan; and the walls, which near the surface are very rotten, become hard and quartzose several feet down, and well charged with iron pyrites. Several assays of the different galenas have been made by Dr. Torrey, and the results tabulated by Professor Wurtz as follows. He

supposes the galena to contain only 80 per cent. of pure lead, allowing for impurities, and the ton is taken at its full value of 2240 pounds.

In one Ton of Galena from	Ounces of Silver.	Ounces of Gold.	Value of Silver in coin.	Value of Gold in coin.	Total.
West Lode, dark,	55.877		\$72 24		\$180 00
West Lode light,	35.716		46 18		154 00
Mean of West Lode,	45.798		59 21		167 00
Orchard Vein.	51.027	0.9014	65 98	\$18 63	192 50
Mean of the three,	47.540		61 43		175 50

An adit has been driven 300 feet into the hill to drain the west lodes. As soon as work is resumed upon this property it will be carefully examined.

The next is called the Osgood Mine, embracing about 700 acres of the land on the east slope of Gardner's Mountain. I examined four or five openings. The first, near the south line, was ten feet deep, exhibiting five feet width of copper schists. The second shows a width of ten feet of copper schists. The third is a shaft thirty-five feet deep. Eighty feet below is a short tunnel eighty feet long, and designed to cut the vein. A large pile of good specimens of this copper may be seen near the shaft.

The next north is called the Oro Mine. Here is a shaft sixty-five feet deep, a shaft house, easily seen from a great distance on account of its conspicuous position, two drifts fourteen and sixteen feet long, and a vein from four to seven feet wide, carrying more ore near the hanging than the foot wall. Sixty tons, part yielding 10.80 and part 14 per cent. of copper, have been shipped from the mine to Boston. There are one hundred and seventy-five acres of land connected with this property, and the vein is eighty-eight rods long. The mining has been conducted by Capt. Mason of Lisbon.

Not less than three other copper properties were exam-

ined to the north of the Oro in Lyman—the Stevens and Nason, Locke, and Swan and Garland. All show excavations a few feet in depth, a mixture of the usual iron and copper pyrites in the schist several feet wide, but they exhibit no features requiring a detailed description.

The only copper opening on the eastern belt in Littleton is at Mr. Little's, near the town line. A shaft eighteen and a half feet deep has been sunk in the center of a mass of copper-bearing schist forty feet wide. The richest portion of this mass is a vein six or seven inches wide, which at the bottom of the shaft has expanded to nearly three feet in average width. The general appearance of this property reminds one of the rock worked near Lennoxville, P. Q., known as the Clark Mine. On the Little estate the vein must extend for 150 rods, and the surface descends rapidly to the Connecticut river; so that a fine opportunity is here presented for the excavation of an adit along the course of the vein, which will both drain the shaft above and prove the value of the rock for a considerable distance.

A mile or two east from Little's is the White Mountain Copper Mine. No copper property in this region has been so thoroughly explored as this; several buildings have been erected for shaft-house, whim, dressing-sheds, etc., and the main shaft has been sunk to the depth of one hundred feet. It was impossible for me to examine the character of the rock below the surface, as all the excavations were filled with water; but, judging from external appearances, the vein must be from six to eight feet wide, composed of white quartz with copper sulphuret, iron pyrites, chlorite and ankerite disseminated abundantly through it. On account of the contrast in colors, very beautiful hand specimens may be obtained here. The location is a poor one so far as drainage is concerned. I found no one who could say why the mine had been abandoned, or whether

it was the intention to resume work again in the future. The company was organized under the laws of the state of New York.

Returning to the Gardner Mountain region, the first mining locality seen on the western copper belt, beginning at the northern end, is at S. J. Albee's, adjoining the south line of Littleton, less than a mile west of the Little Mine. A comparison of the dips of the strata in the two belts makes it probable that they are the same, upon opposite sides of an anticlinal (possibly synclinal) axis. See the section on our map, which crosses Gardner's Mountain. On Albee's land several openings have been made, in one case twenty feet deep. There seems to be a sprinkling of copper in the schist for a width of thirty feet, and near the lower edge of the cupreous rock is a solid mass of iron and copper pyrites, three feet wide, the former mineral predominating. These features are promising for a good mine. The Cornish miners prefer to see the iron pyrites or "mundic" very abundant at the surface, knowing by experience that the copper pyrites gradually takes its place according to the depth of the excavations. Our observation satisfies us that this rule holds as good in North America as in Cornwall.

There are several small openings along the western belt in Munroe, the most important of which is on the Fairbanks property on the "Bald Ledge" mountain. The best part of the copper schist is six feet wide, containing in addition to the usual minerals, zincblende and obliquely crossing veins of quartz. The shaft-house is very high up, so that the vein could be well drained to a considerable depth.

In Littleton and Dalton are two openings, showing the purple and gray ores of copper. One is on Wheeler Hill, and the other is known as the Dalton Mine, where work has been performed under the direction of J. B. Sumner, Esq. The rock of the country is clay slate, but the gangue

of the vein is a species of talcose schist, containing a little yellow copper and minute particles of magnetic iron. The walls of the Dalton Mine are very distinct, about sixteen feet apart. The gangue is traversed by cross veins of quartz, often carrying fine specimens of the purple ore, or *Bornite*. A shaft has been sunk about twenty-five feet deep upon the vein, and a few openings have been made as far as 200 or 300 feet north of the shaft-house, sufficiently to prove the continuation of the vein. Similar proof exists of the presence of copper—perhaps the same vein—half a mile in the other direction. This property is upon the top of a hill. It is conveniently situated with reference to water-power, being near the Connecticut and one of its tributaries, so that the ore taken from the mine could very easily be concentrated at slight expense. An average sample of the whole vein sent by Mr. Sumner gave to Professor Seely 5.4 per cent. of metallic copper. Should the whole vein yield as well, this mine can be worked to advantage.

In brief, it may be said of the Gardner Mountain range of copper veins, that they consist of schists charged with the sulphurets of iron and copper, averaging less than five per cent. before concentration; that they are conveniently situated with respect to drainage and to water-power. As several mines are contiguous, adits, mills and tramways might be constructed for the mutual benefit of all the proprietors, with a comparatively small proportionate outlay for each. It is understood that some of these proprietors have already arranged for the concentration of the ores at the new mills soon to be constructed in the west corner of Lisbon, and that the work of excavation will be speedily resumed at the mountain. The working of these copper veins, if conducted with prudence and wisdom, will undoubtedly be remunerative; and when the enterprise is fairly inaugurated, a large number of workmen will be employed and a new impetus given to the industry of the whole community.

ZINC MINE AT WARREN.

The Warren Zinc Mine is now under the skillful management of Capt. Edgar. It has been known for twenty years as a copper mine, but as the vein has been followed downwards, the zinc has to a considerable extent increased at the expense of the copper, and it is for the zinc chiefly that the mine is now wrought. The principal vein is of quartz, ten feet wide, crossed by a mass of the mineral tremolite. The hanging wall is a sandstone, the foot wall micaceous slate. To the depth of twenty-five feet, copper ore and galena predominated. Below that point, to the bottom of the excavation, one hundred and fifty feet, the zinc is the most abundant, amounting to one-half. At the bottom the vein is twenty feet wide, and there is a drift one hundred and eighty feet in length. There seems to be a "pipe" or "chimney" of pure ore in the vein, sometimes fifteen feet thick and twenty feet broad, which is the most valuable part of the metallic sheet. It does not proceed on the direct line of the dip, but passes down about ten degrees from it.

At present the ore is sent first to the Lowell Bleaching Company, Mass., where the sulphur is removed and converted into sulphuric acid. The residue then goes to Bethlehem, Pa., where it is smelted into spelter. The sulphur brings \$12 per ton of ore, and the residue \$28 at Bethlehem, while the freight charges amount to \$10.50. Until recently the ore was roasted in piles at the mine, and no profit realized from the sulphur. Recently it has been determined that this zinc ore contains about \$60 to the ton of gold. If this can be saved after the utilization of the sulphur and zinc, it is evident that the value of the ore will be more than doubled. If the means were furnished to separate

the sulphur, zinc and gold at the mines, a large sum would be saved that is now expended for transportation.*

It may be proper to add that superb specimens of zinc and galena have been sent us from the Carroll County Silver Lead Mine, in Madison. It is said that the vein is of large dimensions, and gives promise of abundant success to those who are working it.

SLATE.

The discovery of clay slate in New Hampshire suitable for roofing and marbleizing is quite recent, and to us surprising, as it is not mentioned in any work upon the rocks or minerals of New Hampshire. It is found in considerable amount along Connecticut river, and not less than four quarries of it have been visited. Three of them are in Littleton. Of these, those belonging to Richard Smith and Mr. Bachelder are in the north part of the town, in immediate juxtaposition. The band of rock suitable for being worked is nearly an eighth of a mile wide, and the principal opening has been excavated to the depth of about twenty or twenty-five feet. Mr. Bachelder's quarry lies farther away from the road than Mr. Smith's, and more labor has been expended upon it. Both are well situated for working, as the strata stand upon their edges, and a deep cut on the course of the slate would both drain the quarries and present a surface for working over a hundred feet high. The rock appears to be entirely free from pyrites, but it cannot be split so finely as that quarried in Maine, though it cleaves sufficiently well for practical purposes.

Another quarry has been opened by a company, about two

* Mr. Huntington has just returned from an exploration of this zinc mine and has prepared a large diagram to illustrate the course of the vein, and its relation to other veins of quartz and dikes of trap. It has been received too late for insertion in this report.

miles westerly from Littleton village. It lies upon a high hill facing Connecticut river. A fine opening has been made on the course of the strata, N. 80° E., about two hundred feet long and fifty feet deep, and in a cross-cut leading across the layers there is a tramway. Several houses have been built for occupation by the workmen, and everything has been calculated for substantial work. Much of the rock taken out contains pyrites, but I am assured by some of the proprietors that there is in the opening a broad band of rock entirely free from this impurity. In other respects this slate is excellent. The map shows these quarries to lie in the same geological horizon, though on two different outliers.

Excellent specimens of slate have been shown me from Piermont, and in Hanover and Lebanon a wide area is occupied by the same rock. The Moose Mountain and Lebanon slate companies have been incorporated by legislative enactment, the first in Hanover and the second in Lebanon. The first named company has not yet done any work, but the second has expended over \$25,000 upon its quarry and mill. A visit to this interesting locality, and inquiries of the proprietors in respect to the cost of opening, etc., have resulted in the following statements. The property consists of one hundred acres of land, about one hundred rods in length along the course of the slate, with a fine water-power and mill, adjoining the track of the Northern Railroad. The company was organized July 4, 1866, and has now expended about \$4,000 in opening its quarry, where is presented to view a vertical face about fifty-five feet broad and deep. I saw slabs fully fifteen feet square, and others can be obtained even larger. The bed of valuable slate is not less than thirty feet thick; what its length may be was not determined. The mill is about a quarter of a mile from the quarry, upon Mascomy river, forty-four feet wide, sixty-five feet long, and three stories high. It contains

machinery driven by water-power, put in at an expense of \$8,000, requiring the services of twenty workmen when fully equipped. The slate is very soft and does not split into shingles suitable for roofing, but is used for the manufacture of chimney-pieces, table-tops, shelves, etc., which are marbled by a secret process, the same as that for a long time in successful operation in western Vermont. Without this polish the rock is manufactured into sinks, cisterns, burial cases, flooring, etc., and the waste is ground and bolted into *slate flour*, of which the company have sold about one hundred and fifty tons the past year. The company find ready sale for their goods at a fair profit. Their courage in the face of the many difficulties incident to a new enterprise merits an extensive patronage, and nothing except numerous orders for the articles manufactured is required to establish the business upon a lasting foundation.

It is probable that other excellent opportunities exist in the state for the quarrying of slate for roofing and manufacturing, but it will require further field-work to make them known.

AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF LAND IN COOS COUNTY.

My trip through northern Coös county brought to light an interesting geological reason for the fertility of the soil about Colebrook and its vicinity. In the Report upon the Geology of Vermont, it is stated that the superior agricultural character of certain towns in the eastern part of the state, from Guilford to Derby, is due to a particular rock formation beneath the surface. The ledges are composed of alternations of bluish siliceous limestone, clay slate and mica schist, which, by the action of the air, rain and frost readily decompose, and the lime and other fertile ingredients are leached out and diffused through the soil, where the roots of the growing crops can readily assimilate them

Statistics can be prepared, showing that the farms lying upon this belt of land through Windsor, Windham, Orange, Caledonia and Orleans counties, produce more in proportion to their inhabitants and valuation than the other farms east of the Green Mountain summits, and this solely on account of the character of the ledges beneath the soil.

Not expecting to see this calcareous formation in New Hampshire, I was agreeably surprised to discover in the towns of Columbia, Colebrook, Stewartstown and Clarks-ville the familiar features of this old acquaintance. This region is characterized by the presence of dome-shaped hills, generally covered by soil and by the marked absence of boulders. The ledges are mostly concealed, since their out-crops have rapidly disintegrated and disappeared. The boundaries of this formation will be accurately fixed the present summer, and it is possible they may lead us into the forest region of the northern part of the state.

It may be interesting to compare the agricultural statistics of a county where this calciferous rock predominates with one where gneiss or granite prevails. I have chosen Caledonia in Vermont and Worcester in Massachusetts as representatives of them. The first, according to the last census, produces annually 814,007 bushels of wheat, rye, corn, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, barley and buckwheat, or an average of thirty-seven and a half bushels of these products to every inhabitant. Worcester county produces annually 1,634,012 bushels of the same articles, or an average of ten and a half bushels to each inhabitant. Caledonia shows nine improved acres to every inhabitant, and over two-thirds of the land has been cultivated. Worcester shows three acres of improved land to every inhabitant and nearly one-half its area has been cultivated. The older county of Worcester, therefore, is behind her younger sister in the proportionate amount of the agricultural products of the improved lands, and in the susceptibility of the soil to

improvement,—since the larger population in the greater area has less proportionate cultivated area than the less population in the smaller area. There may be other reasons to explain the difference between the products of these two districts, but the margin is certainly ample to illustrate our position that the country of the calcareous rocks is better adapted for agricultural purposes than the gneissic and granitic. There is reason to believe that our explorations will bring to light other fertile areas of this description in New Hampshire.

PEAT.

A few specimens of peat have been sent to me for examination. On account of the importance of this substance for a fertilizer and its abundance in the state, it seems best that a special examination should be made, both of its value and extent. As practical benefits may result from this examination, the following statement and proposal are commended to the consideration of the farmers.

Peat is the vegetable soil of bogs and swamps, and consists of the debris of decomposed aquatic or marsh plants. That formed from moss is of the best quality, and is most abundant in granitic and siliceous regions like New Hampshire. Muck is peaty matter mixed with soil, and is consequently less valuable than true peat. Peat *ripens* with age or advancement in decomposition, and is then comparatively heavy and dense, and appears pitchy. When ripest it is most valuable.

Peat often makes a good fuel and a valuable fertilizer. It absorbs and retains water and ammonia, promotes the disintegration of the rocks, renders light soils more productive by its application, and acts as a direct fertilizer.

Professor S. W. Johnson, who has paid great attention to the subject of peat, and has compared its fertilizing

properties with those of ordinary stable manures, finds that "peat contains, in a given quantity, about one-third more organic matter, an equal amount of lime and nitrogen, but is deficient in potash, magnesia, phosphoric and sulphuric acids."

These deficiencies may be remedied by adding to one hundred pounds of fresh peat one pound of commercial potash, or five pounds of unleached wood ashes, one pound of good superphosphate, or one pound each of bone-dust and plaster-of-Paris.

In view of the small amount and the cheapness of the materials to be added to peat to make it equal to stable-manure, it seems as if the farms of New Hampshire might be greatly enriched at a very small expense. But as the peat of various localities will require different degrees of amendment, there should be a chemical examination before it can be said what additions ought to be made. I have, therefore, made special arrangements with Professor Dimond to furnish such analyses at a small price, for all who may send on about a cubic foot of the peat to be examined, with statements as to its extent and thickness. The general results of these examinations will be stated in future reports. Those who may choose to avail themselves of this opportunity will receive, upon application to Professor Dimond or myself, a circular giving more particular directions. A few dozen analyses of peat from all parts of the state would probably enable us to form generalizations of great value to the community, while these results could not be obtained without help from individuals in the way indicated.

LIMESTONE.

Many persons have inquired if it is not possible to find beds of limestone, particularly in the northern part of the state, suitable for the manufacture of a first quality of quicklime. Several localities have been visited. That

capable of producing the finest quality is in Columbia, at Lime pond. Here is a deposit of white marl, made by the slow accumulation of the shells of molluscos animals, apparently underlying about half the area of the pond. Some crude attempts were made formerly to burn it. It would be necessary to drain the pond, in order to get ready access to the marl. This would not be difficult. I have seen very fine lime manufactured from a similar marl in Vermont.

There are several quarries of limestone in East Lisbon and East Haverhill, and not less than two kilns in active operation. We have examined Orrin Brownson's kiln only. He manufactures annually about 2,200 casks. Mr. Mason, of Haverhill, does a large business in the same direction. A specimen from his quarry resembles the limestone at Thomaston, in Maine. That from Mr. Brownson's and three or four other localities in the east part of Lisbon holds the same geological position,—all are in the gneiss. It is generally represented that the lime from these quarries is equally strong with that imported from Maine and Vermont, while the mortar made from it is not pure white. Other beds of importance are in Littleton, near Parker brook and near a buhrstone. The East Haverhill bed is said to be four hundred feet wide. We find limestone mentioned as occurring at Lyme, Orford, Amherst, Warner, Plainfield and Cornish. There is no doubt that the state will furnish an abundance of lime suitable for common and agricultural purposes. Whether any can be found equal to the best brought in from other states cannot be determined without further examination.

OTHER FACTS.

I have collected facts about the production of the Francestown soapstone,—one of the finest quarries in the United States,—the mica of Grafton, the quartz of Lyndeborough,

feldspar, etc. ; but reserve their presentation to you until I can visit the localities. There is a great abundance of mineral wealth in New Hampshire, sufficient to surprise any one who had never considered the subject.

For building materials, there are, first of all, the granite, for which the state is justly celebrated ; also slate, flagstones, soapstone, limestone, and immense deposits of clay suitable for making bricks.

The substances useful in the arts are enamelled slate, quartz and feldspar for glass, mica, soapstone, fluorspar, plumbago, precious stones, polishing powder, moulding sand, and ochres for paints. For agricultural uses there are peat, marl, phosphate of lime, limestone and scythe-stones. For chemical and metallurgical uses there are the metals gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, arsenic, and zinc ; copperas, alum, and sulphurets for the extraction of sulphur.

It will be our aim fully to illustrate in the two collections ordered by the Legislature, these natural resources, as well as all the rocks and minerals interesting in a scientific point of view. Some suggestions in regard to one of these collections have been addressed to the President of the Agricultural College, and are presented to the Legislature in the report from that institution.

INTEREST IN THE SURVEY.

The interest felt by the people of the state in our survey has manifested itself very pleasantly in acts tending to forward our researches. Some hotel proprietors have refused to accept of compensation for accommodation received ; others have reduced the ordinary rates for our benefit ; many occupants of private houses have freely tendered their hospitalities ; some have gone with us to point out localities of interest, and for six weeks so many carriages were placed at our disposal that there was no occasion to

hire a team. Every one with whom we have come in contact, from highest to lowest, has expressed an interest in our work, and no one has spoken of it disparagingly. These many favors have greatly stimulated us in our work.

We cannot refrain from acknowledging publicly the important aid furnished by the newspapers. They promptly circulated our original appeal for aid, and have always been ready to help us subsequently.

The authorities of Dartmouth College have generously provided rooms to serve as an office and working apartment, as well as for the exhibition and storage of specimens till a building is erected for their accommodation.

Very material aid might be furnished us if the proprietors of large tracts of land would afford the means of exploring, more thoroughly than our funds will permit, the lands in which they are interested. An example worthy of imitation in this regard has been set by J. B. Sumner, Esq., of Dalton, who has kindly offered us everything needful for a minute examination of the township in which he resides. Such surveys are of the greatest importance in the unsettled districts, and where the presence of valuable minerals is suspected.

Last but not least is the assistance furnished by the railroads. Free passes have been courteously tendered by the superintendents of the C. & P. R.R., Vt. C. R.R., Vt. V., Vt. & Mass., N. L. N. R.R., Cheshire and Ashuelot R.R.'s, B. C. & M., N. R.R. and branches, Concord R.R., M. and L. R.R., and the Boston, Lowell and Nashua, the latter by the manager. In three instances my assistants have received the same favor.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. HITCHCOCK.

Hanover, June 3, 1869.

REPORT

OF

THE FISH COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

LEGISLATURE, JUNE SESSION, 1869.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :—

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed originally under Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of this State, passed June 30, 1865, beg leave to make their Fourth Annual Report.

The Resolutions contemplated an inquiry into the subject of the restoration of sea-fish, and the introduction of new varieties of fresh-water fish into the waters of the state, and a report upon the subject to the Legislature ; and also authorized the commissioners to introduce the spawn of the black bass, land-locked salmon, and other varieties, at an expense not exceeding \$100.

Upon their report to the Legislature in June, 1866, showing that Massachusetts had appointed commissioners and made appropriations to provide suitable passages for sea-fish in the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, the Legislature at the same June session passed resolutions authorizing the appointment of two commissioners to ascertain the best mode of constructing fish-ways in our own state, and to take measures to stock with suitable sea-fish the head waters of the Connecticut, Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers and their tributaries, and to introduce varieties of fresh-water fish into all our waters that cannot otherwise be provided for, and generally to take suitable measures to promote the objects of these resolutions. The resolutions

also appropriated \$3,000 to defray the expenses incurred in performing the duties contemplated by their provisions. Under the resolutions, the undersigned were appointed commissioners, and have ever since acted.

RESTORATION OF SEA-FISH.

So far as the restoration of sea-fish is concerned, the great obstacles to be encountered were the high dams in Massachusetts on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Those dams had been maintained many years, and had excluded entirely, for nearly twenty years, all sea-fish from these rivers in this state; and it was justly considered a matter of doubt whether Massachusetts could be induced to adopt the policy, and incur the expense, of making passages over their dams on these rivers.

MASSACHUSETTS FISHWAYS.

Before the creation of this commission a resolution had been passed by our Legislature, in June, 1864, and also by the Legislature of Vermont, calling upon Massachusetts to provide suitable fishways over their dams on these rivers, and in March, 1865, one of the undersigned, by authority of the Governor of this state, appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, when an elaborate hearing was had, and the claims of New Hampshire strenuously urged. The result was the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the subject, at the next session of their Legislature. Upon the coming in of that report, in the winter following, much time and labor was expended by the undersigned in the endeavor to procure favorable legislation upon the subject, and a law was passed in May, 1866, by which the necessary authority was given to a very efficient board of commissioners, to provide for the con-

struction of suitable fishways on these rivers, with an appropriation of \$7000 for that object, and in the course of that season, and before October 15, 1866, fishways were completed at Lowell and Lawrence over the dams there.

The building of a fishway over the high dam at Holyoke, on the Connecticut river, was delayed for several reasons, and among them was the desire to test the one at Lawrence, which was of a similar height; but in the summer of 1868, the Legislature of Massachusetts having appropriated \$12,000 for a fishway at Holyoke, the commissioners entered upon the work of building it, procured the necessary timber, and other materials, and the hands, and when about to put up the structure it was discovered that the dam itself was undermined and in a most critical condition, and that the most prompt and decided measures were necessary to save the dam from total destruction. Under those circumstances the commissioners sold the materials prepared for the fishway to the owners of the dam, to be used in supporting the dam until it could be repaired, and an apron or inclined plane raised against the face of the dam to prevent the recurrence of similar injury. But this could not be done that season, and the building of the fishway was postponed, the company proposing to give the commissioners better facilities in consideration of their giving up to them the timber at a critical moment. We are informed, however, by the Massachusetts commissioners, that they propose to construct the fishway there this season.

The whole amount appropriated by Massachusetts for building these fishways and stocking their waters, since 1866, exclusive of what they may have appropriated this last session, is \$30,000. This review shows, we think, that Massachusetts has responded fairly and in good spirit, to the call of New Hampshire and Vermont, and that she is heartily engaged in affording passages for the sea-fish into these rivers.

It was felt by the undersigned that the great obstacles to the restoration of sea-fish to our waters were the high dams at Lawrence and Holyoke, and that the great point to be gained was to induce Massachusetts to respond to our call and enter upon the policy of restoring the fish to these rivers. That, fortunately, has been done, and, under the management of their very efficient commissioners, we think there is good reason to feel assured that the work will be done.

In respect to the fishway at Lawrence, we learn from the Massachusetts commissioners that the improvements contemplated have been made, and that the fish ascend this spring freely. That they do ascend seems to be confirmed by the fact that a salmon weighing two or three pounds was caught on the second day of June instant, at Manchester, by Mr. Kidder, an old and experienced fisherman, who is well acquainted with that variety of fish.

RE-STOCKING THE RIVERS WITH SEA-FISH.

In anticipation of the opening of these passages for sea-fish, measures were taken in the autumn of 1866 to obtain from the British Provinces a supply of salmon eggs to stock the rivers, and Dr. Fletcher was sent to the Mirimachi river for that purpose, and although the experiment was now in this country, he succeeded in obtaining and depositing in the Pemigewasset river, in good condition, 15,000 or 20,000 salmon eggs, retaining a few which were hatched in tanks at Concord and Rumney, and afterwards, to the amount of a few hundred, the young fish were deposited in the waters of that river. The next year he obtained more eggs from the same river, and they were deposited in the hatching-houses of Messrs. Robinson & Hoyt, of Meredith, and Mr. Livingston Stone, of Charlestown. Owing to some accident, and the unusual heat of

the season, those in Mr. Stone's care were all lost. Of those left with Messrs. Robinson & Hoyt, about 5,000 were hatched and were kept in excellent condition, until this spring, when they were deposited in the waters of the Pemigewasset river, being something more than one year old.

In 1868 Mr. Livingston Stone, having obtained a license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the British Provinces, obtained from the Mirimachi River, where he in connection with a gentleman residing there has an extensive breeding establishment, a quantity of salmon eggs which he sold to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and which were deposited at the breeding establishment of Messrs. Robinson & Hoyt, from which have been hatched nearly 50,000 salmon, all in excellent condition, and will be ready to put into the waters of the Pemigewasset next spring. The expense of these eggs and the rearing of the young fish is to be shared by the two states jointly.

It will thus been seen that without previous experience in this country, the commissioners have been able to do much towards stocking the Pemigewasset and Merrimack rivers with this excellent variety of fish.

It doubtless will be expedient to obtain more of these eggs, and the undersigned are gratified to learn that breeding establishments have recently been formed in the British Provinces with the view of providing salmon eggs for sale.

SHAD.

From actual experiment made at Holyoke in 1867, by Seth Green of New York, under the auspices of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire, it is demonstrated that these eggs may be obtained and hatched in enormous numbers and at trifling expense; that the eggs may be transported readily and safely, long distances and

and at small expense, affording the most satisfactory proof that the rivers may be easily stocked with those fish at a very little cost. Considerable numbers have already been hatched in the Merrimack river and Winnipiseogee lake, and Robinson & Hoyt have obtained this season a considerable number by way of experiment, which they now have in their hatching-houses.

In respect to sea-fish, it should be borne in mind that they return from the sea to the rivers where they are bred, and that in respect to the salmon they could not be expected, as a general thing, to return until after they were something more than two years old; that is, they may be expected to descend to the sea in the spring after they are two years old and return again in the summer or autumn of the same year. Occasionally, some may go down the spring after they are one year old and return the same season, but generally they are not supposed to go down to the sea until after they are two years old.

The first that were put into the Pemigewasset river would now be a little more than two years old, and in the ordinary course, would not, to any considerable extent, be expected to go to the sea until this spring, and therefore not many would be expected to return until this autumn.

FRESH-WATER FISH.

In June, 1866, the undersigned obtained through Mr. N. S. Batchelder, of Concord, about thirty yearling, land-locked salmon, which were put into Newfound lake; and in 1867 he obtained about two hundred more, as it was understood, though hatched out only the spring before. These were placed in Lake Winnipiseogee, Squam Lake and Sunapee Lake, and will be sufficient, we expect, to stock those waters. This excellent variety of fish was obtained from Grand Lake, in the neighborhood of Calais, Maine.

BLACK BASS.

After several ineffectual attempts to obtain this excellent and prolific variety of fish, through parties who had engaged to obtain them, we succeeded last summer, through Dr. Fletcher, in stocking with those fish eight different lakes and ponds, viz.: Enfield Pond, Webster Lake, Pennacook Lake in Concord, Massabesic Lake, Cocheco Pond, Sunapee Lake, Wilson's Pond in Keene, and Echo Lake in Franconia; besides which, Mr. Goodwin, of Wolfeborough, has stocked with the same fish, Rust's Pond, as early as 1864 or 1865.

We have also been able to stock Pennacook Lake with the Pike Perch, another excellent variety of fish from Lake Champlain. Both of the varieties are of the perch family, are very prolific, large and excellent for the table, and will, we think, multiply so rapidly as to enable us soon to stock with them all the waters in the state that are suitable.

There are many other varieties of fresh-water fish that are very desirable to introduce into our waters, and we are more and more impressed with the importance of devoting attention to this subject.

The extent of lakes, ponds and rivers, in this state, is much greater than is generally supposed, — to be estimated, indeed, by the hundreds of thousands of acres; and these waters are of a character to produce the best quality of fish; and we feel sure that with proper and patient attention, these waters may be made to produce, in proportion to the expense, more food, acre for acre, than the cultivated lands of the state; and besides, it may safely be affirmed, that from the variety of food so introduced, useful sanitary effects are to be expected.

Since the commencement of this enterprise in New

Hampshire, many of the neighboring states have entered upon it with a degree of interest and vigor that promises useful results. Already, all the New England states have appointed commissioners to take the subject in charge, as also have New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, from most of which states we have reports made by their commissioners.

Upon the Winnepiseogee river, we regret to say that the Franklin Falls Company have not constructed fish-ways over their four dams, notwithstanding they gave us assurances, through their agent, in the autumn of 1867, that they would build them; and again in the spring of 1868, the agent informed us, they would build them by the middle of May of that year. They however have not done so, although around two of them they constructed passages which were wholly insufficient, as we think, and over the others none at all; in consequence of which, informations have been filed by the Attorney-General, to recover the penalties by law imposed for the neglect. A decision may be expected in August, at the Law Term.

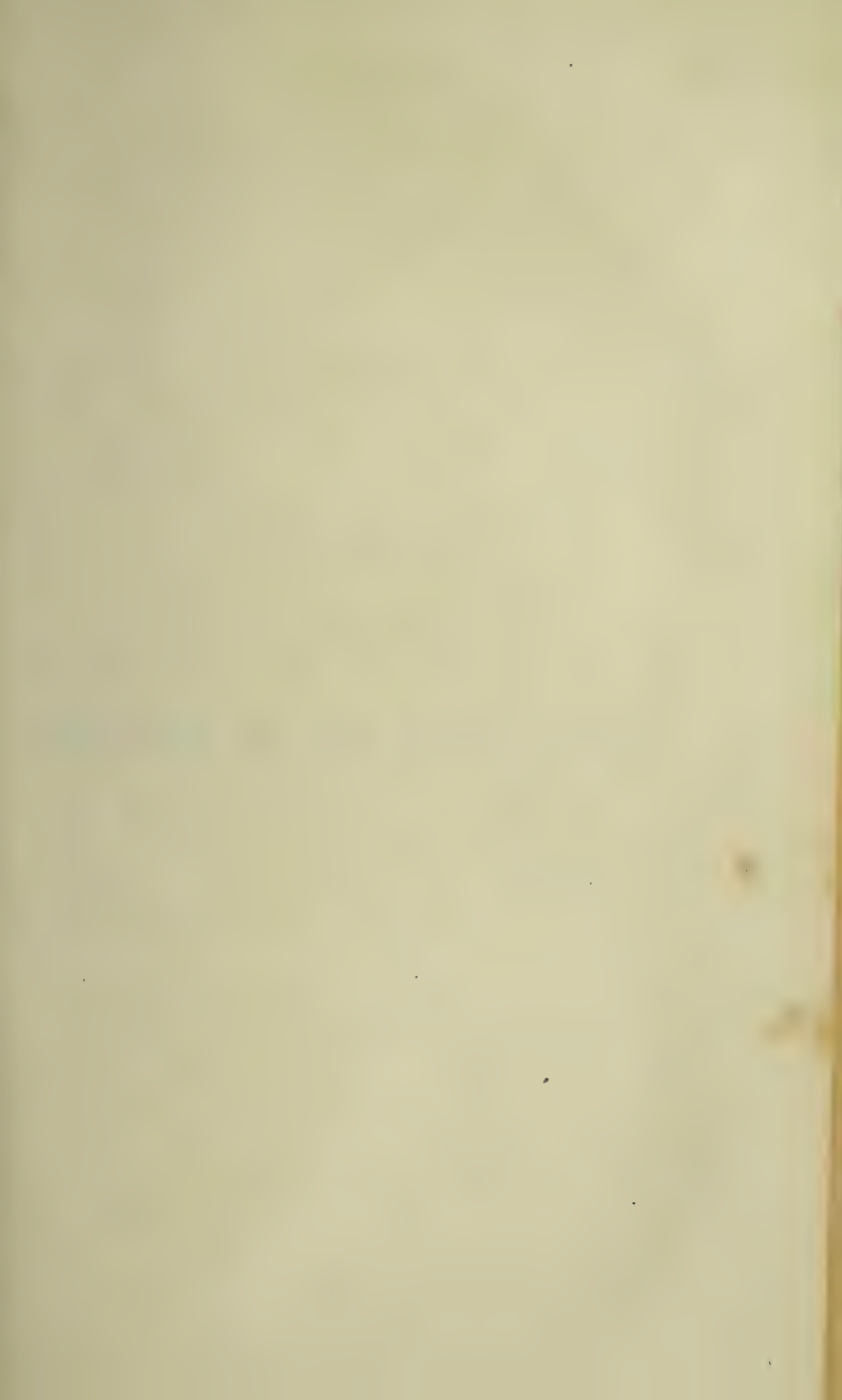
The undersigned are much gratified with the increased interest given to the subject of breeding trout, and other fishes, at private breeding-places. Several of them are large and very successful, and will probably not only be remunerative to the proprietors, but aid materially in stocking our waters.

Altogether, we think the results so far afford great encouragement for the ultimate success of the enterprise. At first, the experiment of introducing sea-fish was new in this country. It is now clear that with patience and perseverance, it may be accomplished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. BELLOWS,
W. A. SANBORN.

June 21, 1869.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE STATE PRISON.

REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE STATE PRISON.

The committee on the State Prison, to whom was referred the reports of the Warden, Physician and Chaplain of the State Prison, having attended to the duty assigned them, report : —

That they have had under consideration, examined, compared and cast, so far as is deemed practicable and necessary, the receipts and disbursements of the warden, and are of the opinion that the report is full and satisfactory, and the vouchers for the disbursements are on file in the office of the Secretary of State as the law provides.

Your committee do not feel called upon to make a detailed report upon the management of the finances of the prison, inasmuch as a special committee was created for that express purpose. But in view of the difficulties under which the warden labored last year, and in order thereafter to facilitate the management of this important branch of the institution, the committee recommend that the act hereunto annexed, providing that the State Treasurer shall perform the duties of treasurer for the state prison, be adopted ; and are further of the opinion that the present

debt, amounting to ten thousand four hundred seventy-nine dollars and thirty-six cents, should be paid, and recommend the passage of the following resolution :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June Session, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards paying the liabilities now outstanding against the State Prison.

And that the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Your committee have likewise examined the prison buildings in order to determine what appropriations, if any, are required. We find the south wing of the prison requiring immediate repairs ; the roof is in a very leaky and dilapidated condition, and the interior needs remodeling. By referring to the reports of the Council Committee, Committee of the House last year and the Warden's report, it will be observed that they all agree in recommending more room.

But on examination, the committee find a large amount of room in this wing of the building now unavailable and of no practical use, which can be made to supply the wants demanded, and afford accommodations for many years, by making alterations in the interior and building a new roof. A new roof is indispensable, the old one having been patched from time to time until justice demands a better shelter for the inmates, and economy requires the preservation of the structure.

After having examined carefully the premises, in com-

pany with distinguished gentlemen who have long been interested in the public, charitable and benevolent institutions of the state, whose suggestions are entitled to great consideration, we arrive at the following conclusions.

1st. That by remodeling the interior of the south wing of the prison building, and building a French roof so-called, on the same, it will afford all the room for cells and other purposes that will be required for many years.

2d. That the remodeling of the inside is not absolutely necessary to be accomplished throughout at the present time, but may be done by the convicts from time to time, under the direction of a competent overseer, so as to meet the wants of the prison.

3d. That by the adoption of this plan most of the reasons assigned by the committee of last year for a general remodeling and rebuilding of the whole institution are substantially met.

In consideration of the forgoing facts, your committee offer the following joint resolution and recommend its passage :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$4000) four thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated to build a roof on the south wing of the prison building, and for other immediate necessary repairs and alterations, and that the Governor be authorized to draw his warrant from time to time for said sum, or any part thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The grateful acknowledgments of the state are due to the Physician for his skillful and judicious management of

the convicts. The facts contained in his report, showing the state of health that exists in the prison, is the highest compliment that could be offered.

The moral and religious government of the institution is managed with marked ability by the Chaplain, and great good is accomplished in the faithful performance of his duties to the highest interests of the unfortunate under his special guidance.

The Warden and his Deputy also manifest a deep concern in all the varied interests of the institution, and are making commendable efforts to bring the establishment up to a higher standard of perfection.

The committee also recommend the passage of the following joint resolution :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JUNE SESSION, 1869.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

That the sum of (\$600) six hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for chaplain and teachers of the State Prison for the ensuing year, and that the Governor be authorized to draw his warrant therefor from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. S. NESMITH,

Chairman of Committee.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

AN ACT to regulate the accounts of the State Prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The State Treasurer shall hereafter perform the duties of treasurer of the State Prison. All moneys appropriated for the use of the prison, or otherwise due and belonging to it, shall be received and kept in charge by him, and all payments in any way on account of the prison shall be made by him, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, relative thereto. And he shall keep regular and true accounts of all receipts and expenditures on account of the prison, in proper books for that purpose.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the House of Representatives of New Hampshire.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the affairs of the State Prison, having attended to their duties, submit the following report.

1st. We find, on examination, that there are no *deficiencies* in the Warden's accounts, and that they are in the main, satisfactory ; still, there appear to have been serious embarrassments. For instance : Notes given to a large amount were not paid till sometime after maturing, for which he is not altogether responsible, it being evident that adequate means had not been provided to carry on the amount of business imposed upon him, which ought not to be in the case of any state officer, as it prevents him from giving that attention to his legitimate business that his situation demands. As a remedy for this evil, your committee would recommend that in future all moneys received by the Warden be paid to the State Treasurer and by him disbursed, as occasion requires.

2d. It appears that the men have, at times, been encouraged to perform more than an ordinary day's labor for the especial accommodation of the contractor, and afterward an equal amount claimed by the instructors, which

we consider unjust, and opposed to the spirit of the contract. And further, —

We cannot express ourselves too strongly against the entire contract system as connected with our State Prison, and submit that it must be evident to all who will investigate the matter, that two sets of men, representing two distinct parties, or interests, cannot be brought as closely in contact as is necessary under this system without occasioning much difficulty, especially when there is an inclination on the part of either to ignore the other. Such a state of things must neutralize, to a greater or less degree, the efforts of the Warden in enforcing a proper discipline. Still, he having the power to enforce discipline and rules of labor, it is the opinion of your committee that he should have exercised it in a greater degree.

3d. It also appeared in evidence, that those employed, by both contractor and Warden, have been in the habit of using profane and improper language to, and in the presence of, prisoners, which we consider highly reprehensible and detrimental to good discipline as well as subversive of the best interests of the state, which demands that none but men of good moral character shall be employed by either party. And further, it appears that one of the overseers has been in the habit of losing himself on his post, which renders any one unfit to hold such a position. These facts having been brought to the attention of the Warden, we are of the opinion that such men should have been discharged.

4th. Concessions have been made to one of the contractors, in regard to men's working together in order to facilitate labor, which, in our opinion, ought not to be allowed, except in the immediate presence of an overseer.

5th. We think greater attention ought to be paid to policing the grounds. Not only does the credit of the state demand it, but the health of the inmates. Sufficient labor

should be used for this purpose, even though it deprives both state and contractor of the labor of a number of men, the grounds appearing in a very unsatisfactory condition in and about the prison yard.

6th. The food, so far as we are able to learn, is sufficient and satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, and there is an evident desire on the part of the Warden to render the condition of the prisoners as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

7th. The discipline, though not what it might be, is nevertheless good, when we take into consideration the position in which the warden is placed.

8th. It appeared that a discharged prisoner has been employed as watchman and overseer, which we consider unjustifiable.

And finally, your committee believe the Warden to be an honest man, and desirous of promoting the highest interests of the State, which we believe appreciates and cordially acknowledges his efforts, in coöperation with the Chaplain and others, in behalf of the unfortunate ones placed under his charge for the purpose of their *moral* and Christian elevation, thereby enabling them to realize more correctly their relations to the community and State, thus laying a foundation for future good citizenship.

H. ABBOTT,
C. O. BALLOU,
WM. S. ROLFE.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

IN RELATION TO THE

INCREASE OF FARES AND FREIGHTS

UPON THE

CONCORD AND PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

R E P O R T .

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution directing inquiry into the increase of fares and freights upon the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, ask leave to make the following Report :

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was originally laid out and built directly from Concord to Candia, and thence to Portsmouth, having no connection with the Concord Railroad except at Concord. In 1861 an Act was obtained from the Legislature authorizing the discontinuance of that part of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad lying between Suncook Village and Candia ; its connection with the Concord Railroad by the construction of a branch from Suncook Village to Hooksett, and by the construction of a branch from Manchester to Candia, so that the trains from Concord to Portsmouth should run over the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad to Suncook Village, thence over the new branch to Hooksett, thence over the Concord Railroad to Manchester, thence over the new branch to Candia, and thence over the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad to Portsmouth. A part of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad was discontinued, and said new branches were constructed in accordance with the provisions of said Act. The distance from Concord to Ports-

mouth over the old route was forty-eight miles, — over the new route it was sixty miles.

In the Act authorizing these changes, was the following provision :

“Trains for the accommodation of passengers shall be run daily between Concord and Portsmouth, without detention at Manchester ; and there shall be no advance on the published freight and passenger tariffs, as now established between Concord and Portsmouth and intermediate stations.”

At the time of the passage of that Act the passenger fare from Concord to Portsmouth was \$1.50 or \$1.55, and it now is and for some years has been, \$1.80.

The price of transporting freight from Concord to Portsmouth at the time of the passage of said Act was \$15.00 per car-load, and \$2.00 more was charged for loading. The price per car-load for such transportation is now \$20.00 per car-load without charge for loading.

The advance in the freight and passenger tariffs has been occasioned by the establishment of a uniform rate per mile. There has been no advance anywhere between Candia and Portsmouth.

The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad is leased to, and operated by the Concord Railroad, and the Concord Railroad justifies such advance by the depreciation of the currency — the increased cost of transportation and the increased business facilities, which have been furnished to those doing business over said route.

Your Committee have not deemed it their duty to report by bill, but report the facts to the House for its action.

B. WADLEIGH,

For the Committee.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

AND

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION;

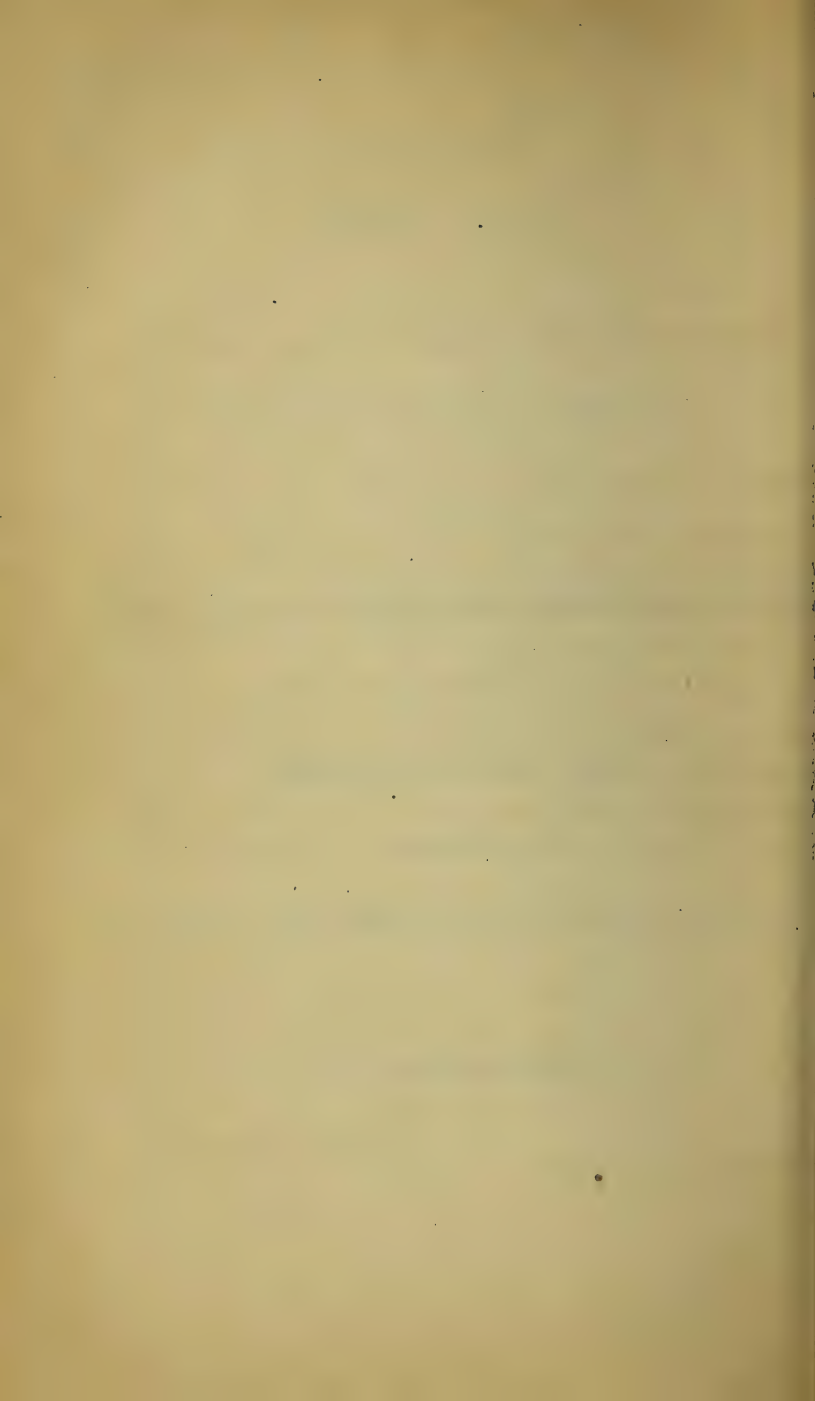
BEING THE

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JUNE SESSION, 1869.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

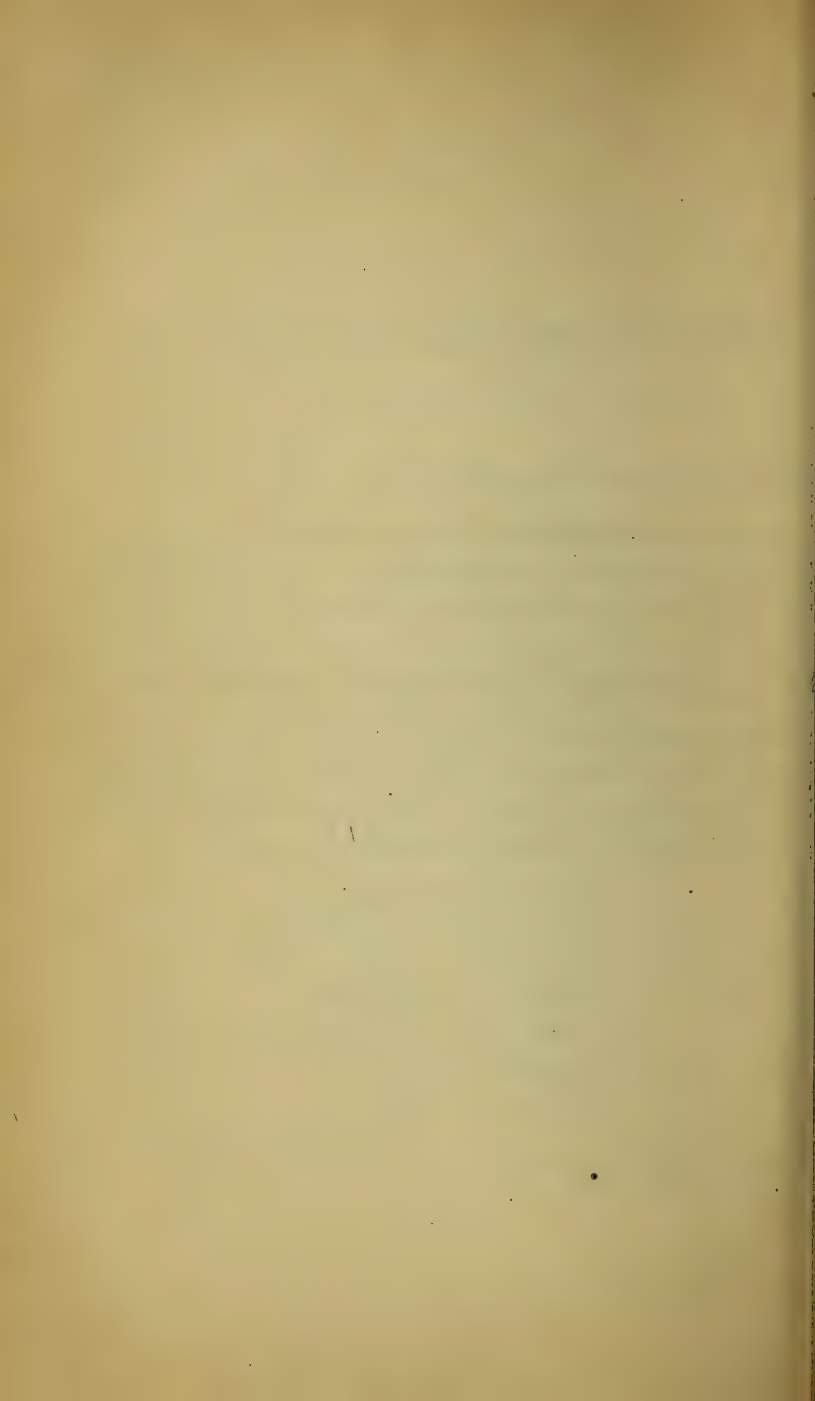
To the Legislature of New Hampshire :

Herewith is submitted the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, accompanied by the statistics required by law to be collected, and abstracts of the reports of school committees. In this report and its accompaniments, are contained information and suggestions which will be found worthy of the serious consideration of all who desire the promotion of the best interests of popular education in our state. We deem it unnecessary to add anything here to the report of the Superintendent, which is hereby adopted as that of the Board of Education.

WALTER HARRIMAN,
WILLIAM C. PATTEN,
CHARLES JONES,
MOSES A. HODGDON,
WILLIAM E. TUTHERLY,
HAZEN BEDEL,
AMOS HADLEY,

Board of Education.

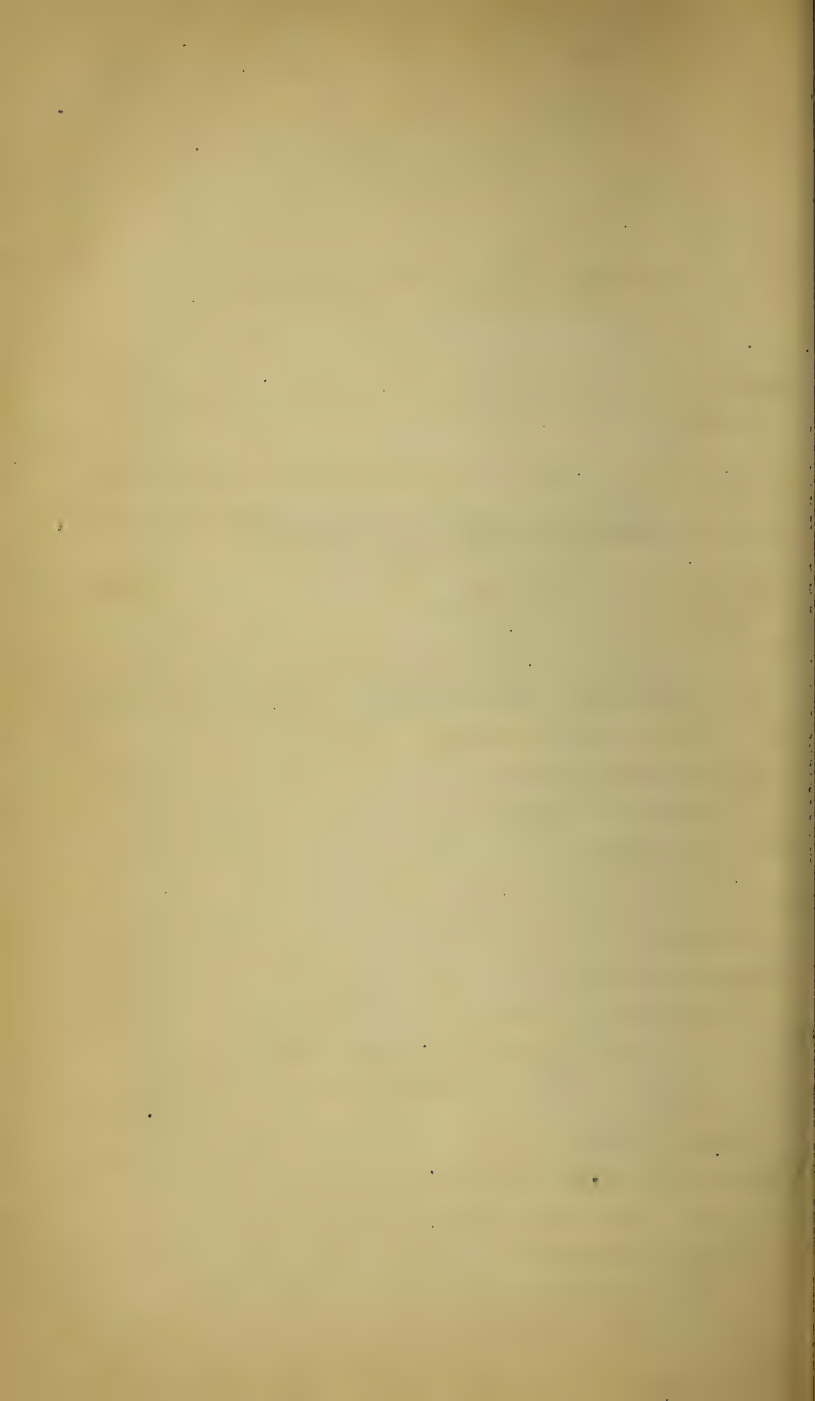
CONCORD, June 1, 1869.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education for the State of New Hampshire:—

I commence this report with a summary of the statistics, derived from the returns of the school committees, and compared with those of last year:

Number of towns and cities	231
Increase for the year	1
Number of towns and cities making returns	226

The delinquents are Chatham, Gorham, Grantham, Hart's Location and Randolph.

Number of school districts	2,257
Decrease for the year	30
Number of schools	2,480
Decrease for the year	7
Number of scholars attending	74,913
Decrease for the year	2,225
Average attendance	52,190
Decrease for the year	286
Ratio of average attendance to the whole number of different scholars (in deci- mals)	0.70
Increase for the year	0.02
Number of children between four and four- teen years not attending school (im- perfectly reported)	3,917

Increase for the year	689
Number of male teachers	521
Increase for the year	44
Number of female teachers	2,432
Decrease for the year	33
Number of different persons employed as teachers	3,799
Increase for the year	77
Average wages of male teachers per month .	\$36.09
Increase for the year	\$1.45
Average wages of female teachers per month	\$20.71
Increase for the year . . . . .	.93
Number of teachers teaching for the first time	595
Increase for the year	198
Number teaching the same school two or more successive terms	965
Increase for the year	342
Number of teachers who have attended teach- ers' institutes (imperfectly reported) .	1,169
Increase for the year	151
Whole length of summer schools (in weeks and decimals of a week)	23,126.79
Increase for the year	833.99
Whole length of winter schools (in weeks and decimals of a week)	24,818.42
Increase for the year	2,577.09
Average length of schools for the year (in weeks and decimals of a week)	18.29
Increase for the year	1.46
Estimated value of school-houses and lots .	\$1,388,117.00
Increase for the year	\$254,252.00
Estimated value of school apparatus, &c. .	\$23,513.51
Increase for the year	\$10,186.34
Number of unfit houses	422
Decrease for the year	5

Expenditures in building and repairing school-	
houses	\$66,014.83
Decrease for the year	\$20,176.90
Compensation of school committee	\$11,270.33
Increase for the year	\$1,024.25
Number of volumes in libraries reported	92,652
Increase for the year	37,573
Amount raised by tax for support of schools	\$315,738.86
Increase for the year	\$33,132.28
Amount raised by tax beyond what the law	
requires	\$66,331.82
Decrease for the year	\$196.19
Amount contributed in board, &c., to prolong	
the schools	\$18,525.55
Decrease for the year	\$6,073.86
Amount of income from the surplus rev-	
enue money reported as used for the	
the schools	\$1,271.51
Decrease for the year	\$569.17
Amount of the literary fund, as reported	\$13,127.19
Increase for the year	\$2,303.12
Amount of railroad tax reported as used for	
schools	\$7,296.00
Decrease for the year	\$439.00
Amount of income from local funds, includ-	
ing dog tax	\$16,259.66
Increase for the year	\$10,390.08
Total amount expended for schools, exclusive	
of school committees' compensation	\$372,218.77
Increase for the year	\$38,753.15
Average amount to each scholar	\$4.96
Increase for the year . . . . .	.64
Number of visits of school committees	13,805
Increase for the year	2,001

Number of visits of prudential committees .	2,710
Increase for the year	192
Number of visits of others	69,307
Increase for the year	458
Number of academies and other permanent schools	50

THOUGHTS ON THE STATISTICS.

The foregoing figures are suggestive, and deserve some special consideration. Though absolute correctness in all particulars may not be claimed for them, yet, on the whole, they probably come near enough to the standard of those that "do not lie," to render fair deductions from them valuable.

At the outset, they give us the pleasant assurance that the number of school-districts is gradually decreasing. They assert what my own personal observation confirms,—that there is a growing disposition in the popular mind in many parts of the state, to adapt policy to change of circumstances in the matter of districting for school purposes; a disposition to dispense with the present excessive minuteness of districting; to stand less for territory, and more for schools; to husband resources better; to gather the children into fewer school-houses, and to give them, albeit at the expense of somewhat more travel, a more ample supply of the bread of knowledge. The people are conservative, and will not be hurried into innovation; but it must be that they will ere long, as far as in any way practicable, do away with the present wasteful policy, which gives, in so many cases, but burlesque apologies for

schools, without requisite time or attendance ; which perpetuates poor instruction ; which, from lack of ammunition, can only maintain, with clubbed musket, an unequal conflict with ignorance ; and which stunts by starvation, and distorts by perversion, the intellectual growth of the rising generation.

Concentration of educational strength and resources is the lesson of the hour. Fewer districts and better schools should be the aim. This may be reached by uniting districts, redistricting towns, or, what might be a still better course, by making of each town one grand district, with power, under appropriate legislation, to sustain schools of such number and location as may be needed, and, generally, to control and regulate directly in the matter of schools, as in that of highways and other important interests. This last is the policy of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and some of the most progressive Western states. Some of its immediate benefits would be the following, as presented by an able Western educator :

“To secure in each town as many schools as may be found best, and all of them so organized as to be parts of a system adapted to the special wants of the community ; to diminish the aggregate expenses of the schools ; to secure an efficient system of school supervision for each town ; to promote gradation ; to secure for the schools better teachers, and for the teachers better compensation ; and to improve school-houses, and to provide them with what is needed for the schools.”

The example of adopting this beneficial system has already been set in our state by some of our cities, as Manchester and Nashua. It is about to be adopted by Dover ; while Claremont and some other large places cannot long remain without it. The universal adoption of this unified town system in our state may be somewhat remote,

yet that it will ultimately prevail, when its superior wisdom, economy and efficiency shall have been made manifest to the popular mind, as they will be in the experiments of it tried by one city and town after another, hardly admits of doubt. Probably a general law enabling towns and cities to adopt this system would be found both convenient and beneficial.

The figures reveal the fact that the number of pupils in attendance upon our schools is still decreasing. In proportion to the whole number of children of school age in the state, it is probably, however, as large as ever. This fact, then, suggests these important questions, which are engaging the attention of many thoughtful minds:—"Where are the children? What means this decrease of their number? What shall be its minimum, and when reached? What are the causes and what the remedies for the sad falling off?" The Superintendent of Maine, in noticing a similar condition of things in that state, says: "Have we ceased to be a producing people? Formerly large families were common. Have habits of living, diet, want of ventilation, increased family expenses, fashion, tight-lacing, intemperance or lewdness influenced to this result? Are the vital forces expended in brain labor, and lost to physical reproduction? Are the modern fashionable criminalities of infanticide and feticide creeping into our state community? It is not within the scope of this report to investigate the causes of this great loss in number of scholars, but rather to startle the statistician and sociologist to inquiries and remedies."

But this decrease of the number of pupils enforces the suggestions already made in favor of lessening the number of school districts, and thus increasing the number of pupils in each school. For a school, to be worth anything or comparatively anything, should have a proper number of pupils. It were well, in view of the greatest profit to

be derived, if the number were never short of twenty. The real advantage and essential interest generally decline in direct proportion as the number falls below this minimum of the score.

The number of "persons between four and fourteen years of age not attending school" is imperfectly reported. Committees allege that they cannot obtain this item, especially in the large places. It may be difficult, but certainly it is not impossible. If it were correctly reported, we could, by adding it to the number attending school, ascertain the whole number of children of school age in the state. But as it is, we have no exact information on that point, and none so approximative as to render calculations upon it of much value. It would be well to know definitely how many children of school age there are in the state, so that we might ascertain precisely what percentage of them are brought under instruction in the public school. From the best information at present attainable, I am confident that this percentage is quite as large in New Hampshire as in any other state. Perhaps legislation providing that the selectmen or assessors shall annually in the month of April take a census of all persons in the several towns and cities between four and twenty-one years of age, may be expedient.

We find an upward tendency in the *average* attendance of registered pupils. The percentage upon the whole attendance is 70. Here is too much discount; 30 per cent. is too much to throw away on so pestiferous a thing as irregular attendance. While those who have charge of the children at home should bear their due share of blame for the prevalence of the evils of absenteeism and irregular attendance, yet let us look at the school itself and see whether it is made duly and alluringly pleasant by right instruction and right management. It is possible so to teach and manage a school that attendance upon it shall be

felt by the child to be a delight as well as a duty, and that an interest shall be created and kept alive in the community which shall cause absence from it to be deemed by the parent a deprivation of "good things," to which he may never, without sin against a sacred name and relation, subject his children. This is possible, but not with the untrained, unskillful teacher. To remedy the evils of which we are speaking, legal compulsion is resorted to in some states and countries, and it is strongly advocated by many prominent educators in states where it does not exist. There is, certainly, strong logic upon the side of those who advocate it. If it is the duty of the state to sustain a system of public instruction, then is there strong reason in the position that it is its duty to bring all the children — its future citizens — under the formative and directive power of that system. In its defensive warfare against Ignorance and its host of evils, the state cannot afford to furnish its children as recruits for the ranks of its foe, through neglect to enforce the timely enrollment of them all under its own banner of intelligence. We have a truant law, but, practically, there is but little compulsion in it. It is pretty nearly a dead letter. Merely permitting towns by by-law to execute its provisions is virtually nullifying it. The state should show a strong hand in such a case, or none at all.

Female instruction is, as it will and should be, strongly predominant, though the returns show a slight increase in the number of male teachers, and a corresponding decrease in that of female teachers.

The wages of teachers show a "rise," and the disparity between those of males and of females has been diminished. Both of these facts signify progress, — advance in the right direction. They denote that there is a "good time coming," when the men and women who toil to fashion the minds and hearts of the rising generation may be held

as workmen worthy of their hire, and when a woman who does the same work as a man, just as well, if not better, shall have somewhat more than five-ninths as much compensation. Teachers themselves may do much to hasten the coming of the time of adequate compensation, by dignifying their profession in careful preparation for its practice, and in the consequent more excellent performance of its duties. A holy enthusiasm should be theirs, warming the whole community into generous appreciation of their great work and office, till low esteem shall be transformed to high consideration, and eminent service shall command its fit pecuniary reward. For some years, until recently, the teachers of New Hampshire have been nearly devoid of means of professional culture and advancement. But now this want is partially supplied by a regular system of voluntary associated effort, and by Institutes; while there is reason to hope that the Normal School will be speedily added, as the crowning instrumentality for the elevation of teachers, and through them the elevation of the public school, to the high position which it rightfully claims.

Any indication of an increasing tendency to secure continuous uniformity of instruction and discipline, by the permanent retention of the same teacher in a school, is a gratifying sign of improvement; and this indication is given by some of the figures of the returns before us. A fourth part of those who have been engaged in teaching during the past year taught the same school two or more successive terms. The year previous, this fraction was only one-sixth. The more rapidly and the more closely it approximates unity, the better. But notwithstanding this favorable indication, the shifting of teachers, as revealed in the fact, that while only two thousand five hundred teachers are needed for our schools, three thousand eight hundred different persons have been employed as teachers in them, is quite startling. This evil will always exist as

long as the mistaken impression prevails that a teacher really fit to teach a summer school is not fit to teach a winter one; as long as there is the necessity of taking teachers without any professional training; as long as prices are kept down to starving point; as long as parents are willing to entrust their children to the first comer who offers to teach for the least pecuniary compensation, and who, in five cases out of six, will make a failure necessitating change; as long, in fine, as a needless multitude of school districts in a sparsely populated country are permitted to devour hungrily the school appropriation, cut up into insufficient morsels, which swallowed, still leave the eater starved.

One-sixth of those who have taught during the past year are classed as "teaching for the first time,"—were beginners. At least ten thousand young minds and hearts were brought under the training of these novices in the profession of teaching. Who can estimate the consequences, good or bad, immediate or remote, of these first efforts at instruction? Did these inexperienced teachers understand the complex nature of the ten thousand beings placed under their charge and direction? Did they know how to develop aright and harmoniously, and how to cultivate advantageously, the God-given faculties of that complex nature? Was theirs mere hap-hazard work—crude experimenting—or regular, philosophic effort, carrying out the results of thorough professional training? If any of them had such training, they must have obtained it abroad, for no adequate means of obtaining it here have yet been provided. Many of them may have shown an aptitude for teaching, may have been "successful,"—giving this term no very exacting sense; but, undoubtedly, every one of them fell into errors in instruction and government which previous professional training might have enabled them to avoid. And erroneous instruction, erroneous direction of

the young and tender mind is a fearful thing, the distorting, perverting consequences of which may not be outgrown, either in this life or in that which is to come. Six hundred new teachers! What an advent, and with what risks, responsibilities and possibilities for good or evil. And each year has its similar advent. If those risks, responsibilities and possibilities were but half realized by the community, would our state long stand almost alone among her sisters without a Normal School?

The estimated value of school-houses shows a good footing, and probably somewhat nearer the truth than that of last year. In a few instances, however, committees have shown carelessness in making their estimates; and, in some cases, have entirely neglected this duty. The increase in value for the year is partially apparent, and comes from the fact that committees; this year, have, to a considerable extent, revised former incorrect estimates. The real increase in value from new erections and repairs is, as reported, some \$66,000, though from information additional to that given by the returns, I feel safe in estimating it at quite \$80,000. In most of our cities and villages the school-houses are fit symbols of the high intelligence, enterprise and thrift of the communities that have reared them, — in some cases at princely cost; while the neat and handsome structures that strike the observer's eye, with more or less frequency, in almost all the smaller towns, attest that the qualities similarly symbolized in the more populous and wealthy places are not monopolized by them. Among the reported contributions made to the list of excellent school-houses during the past year, there may be mentioned as perhaps the most notable, one in Laconia, one in Danville, and one in a union district comprising portions of Moultonborough, Meredith and Center Harbor, and located in the last named town.

The number of "unfit houses" shows a tendency to de-

crease ; though “ descent ” in the figures under this item is not so easy and rapid as one might wish it to be. Can we not trust that enlightened intelligence, increase of educational interest, town pride, good taste, regard for the best welfare of the young, and even the sense of pecuniary advantage, shall all conspire to hasten that process of renovation which shall remove from the face of our state, that nature made so fair, the four hundred ugly, unwholesome, disgraceful blotches, termed “ school-houses unfit for their purposes ? ” On the whole, however, our school-house record is a very good one, and will stand pretty well the test of comparison, in most respects, with that of other states. Take, for instance, the matter of the condition of school-houses, and embrace in the comparison, Maine, Vermont and Connecticut. In New Hampshire the percentage of “ unfit houses ” is short of 19 ; in Maine, that of houses “ not in good condition ” is 47 ; in Vermont, that of houses “ unfit for their purpose ” is 35 ; Connecticut has a little advantage of us, her percentage of houses “ in bad condition ” being only about 17.

In the matter of illustrative apparatus and other means of rendering “ real the verbal knowledge of the text-books ” the figures show some increase in value. But this increase is largely *apparent*, I think, arising from a revision of last year’s estimates. The schools of our state are, as a whole, badly deficient in this respect. Any approach to an adequate supply of the helps indispensable to the perfection of instruction is only, with the rarest of rare exceptions, to be found in a few of the schools in the cities and larger towns.

The amount returned as “ raised by tax for the support of schools ” shows a general increase. But this *returned* amount is doubtless somewhat less than the real ; for some committees have shown an inexcusable carelessness in giving this item, while a few have quite as inexcusably neg-

lected to give it at all. The direct results of the increase of school appropriations may be seen in the increased compensation of teachers, and in the greater length of the schools, which has now reached the average of a little more than *eighteen and one fourth weeks* for the year. The average school year for 1868 was one week and a half longer than that for 1867. But here is bad brevity of school time yet. A fair minimum is thirty weeks. The school year in our cities and large villages is long enough; averaging, as it does, thirty-five weeks. The trouble lies in the sparsely populated towns, with their minute districting and their general neglect to raise any school money beyond the amount required by law to be raised. Only let the number of districts in those towns be judiciously diminished, and a voluntary addition, involving no burdensome increase of taxation, be made to the legally required amount of school money, and the advantages of a school year of proper length might be attained. Though many of the children and youth whose advantages are unduly limited through the curtailment of time allowed to the common school may and do make up their loss, partially at least, in the fifty academies and numerous private schools existing in the state, yet is it right or expedient to compel them to do this? No; they should not be shut out of the public school eight or nine months of the twelve and driven to the academy or private school to obtain at the expense of tuition what public taxation should *give* them. Besides, injustice is done and inequality is wrought, for there are many whom poverty will not permit thus to wrest to themselves advantages withheld. The function of the public school is to give a sound elementary education to *all* the children of the community alike, and it is the duty of the people to see to it that the due performance of that function be in no wise thwarted.

The total amount expended upon the public schools,

though as yet insufficient, is large, and, coming as it does, in great measure, directly from taxation, unaided by plethoric funds, speaks well for the general educational liberality of our people. In all comparisons of the condition of public education in New Hampshire with that of other states which have large funds upon which to draw in aid of taxation, the fact that our state has no such fund should be allowed much weight in her favor. We have merely the nucleus of a school fund, and we must, for some time yet, be content to live in hope that the small shall by accretion become great, dispensing abundant profits. But with our school finances as they are, the amount expended upon each scholar has reached figures of which we need not be ashamed. It now stands at \$4.96, showing a liberal increase for the year.

In leaving the special consideration of our school statistics, it is safe and fitting to say that there is in them much to gratify and encourage the friend of education; there are in them unmistakable indications of sure and steady progress.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Voluntary associated effort is doing much to promote educational progress in the state. Eleven county Educational Associations exist—there being two in Grafton county. Many meetings of these associations were held last fall and winter, and were occasions of much interest. The exercises consisted of exemplifications of the best modes of teaching, essays, discussions and lectures upon educational topics; the effort having been to combine in them the professional and the popular, so that both teachers and the general community might be interested and profited.

These meetings have enabled the Superintendent to feel the educational pulse of the communities and counties

wherein they were held, to confer conveniently with the leading friends of education in the state, and to derive much valuable information upon the condition of the public schools. These associations, each meeting two or three times a year in its county, cannot but accomplish much good in strengthening and stimulating teachers in their work, and in arousing the public interest and leading aright the public sentiment. To the officers, and to others, who have so earnestly and efficiently labored with me in these associations to accomplish these desirable results my most sincere thanks are tendered.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association was held at Nashua on the 10th and 11th of December. The attendance was large, comprising teachers of all grades and classes of schools, from primary school to college, and many other active friends of education. In course of the two days' session, lectures were delivered by James O. Adams, Esq., of Manchester, on "The Teacher's Authority and Influence;" Rev. Dr. Barrows, of the N. H. Conference Seminary, on "The Moral Element in School Education;" Prof. John S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College, on "Drawing, Art and Taste;" and the State Superintendent, on the "Life and Example of Horace Mann." Papers were read by Mrs. M. J. Warren, of Philadelphia, on "Reading," and Rev. Hiram Meade, of Nashua, on "Ideas versus Words." There were practical exemplifications of modes of teaching, by Prof. David Crosby, of the Nashua Literary Institute, in Intellectual Arithmetic; Prof. Ephraim Knight, of New London Institution, in Written Arithmetic; Prof. Woodman, in Drawing; and Prof. J. W. Webster, in Penmanship, illustrated by a class of ten lads trained by him in his school. Select evening Readings were given by Mrs. Warren and Prof. J. W. Churchill, of Andover, Mass. The discussions arising upon some of the lectures were participated in by

Rev. William Clark of Amherst, D. E. Adams of Wilton, Rev. Mr. Bryant of Newmarket, and others. The exercises were interspersed with recitations and declamations by the pupils of the Nashua Literary Institute and the Nashua and Milford High Schools, and by music by a select choir of pupils of the Nashua High School, under the conduct of Prof. Phillips.

The close attention given by the intelligent audience with which the capacious City Hall was well filled during most of the time of the session, attested the superior merit and interest of the exercises. The formal welcome of the people of Nashua, extended to the Association at the opening of its session by Dr. E. B. Hammond, Chairman of the School Committee, was not mere form—it had heart in it. The most liberal hospitality was manifested in entertaining those attending the meeting—the ladies free of expense, and the gentlemen at greatly reduced rates—generously offered by the proprietors of the Indian Head Hotel. The warm interest shown by Nashua on this occasion was a manifestation of the right spirit, which has placed her fully abreast with her sister cities in the generous rivalry of educational progress.

The State Teachers' Association has accomplished much good, but its capabilities have never been fully tested. If our teachers, and others who take a special interest in education, would, more generally than they have done, connect themselves with it in active membership—a membership of will and work—it might become the great educational power in New Hampshire that the State Association is in New York, leading the people and impelling the Legislature ever onward in the right ways of improvement.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Under the act passed last year, Teachers' Institutes have been held in the several counties. The older shire towns were selected as the places of session. Four were held in

the fall, and six in the spring. In the Fall Institutes, held at Lancaster, Ossipee, Dover and Laconia, the instructors were Prof. George A. Walton, of Westfield, Mass., and Prof. Abel Wood, of Meriden Academy, Plainfield, in Arithmetic; Prof. W. D. Ewer, of Farmington, and Prof. S. L. French, of Concord, in Geography; Mrs. M. Josephine Warren, of Philadelphia, in Reading; Prof. John S. Woodman, of the Chandler Scientific Department in Dartmouth College, in Drawing; Prof. S. L. French, of Concord, in Penmanship; and the State Superintendent in Grammar. Prof. Wood, of Meriden, was present only at the Laconia Institute. Evening lectures were delivered by Profs. Woodman and Walton, and by the State Superintendent; and select readings were given by Mrs. Warren. The Laconia Institute was favored with a lecture by Rev. Dr. Barrows, of the N. H. Conference Seminary, on "School Discipline."

The attendance at the Fall Institutes, with the exception of that for Carroll County, was sufficient to warrant the outlay of the money allowed by law. In the exceptional case, it was deemed best to suspend the session, and retain a portion of the appropriation, to be expended when the call to the teachers of the county to assemble for professional instruction might be responded to by the presence of a larger number. The average enrolled attendance in each of the three other counties was eighty.

The Spring Institutes were held at Exeter, Keene, Newport, Haverhill, Concord and Manchester. The average enrolled attendance of each of these was one hundred and three. The following persons did service as instructors and lecturers: — Profs. Ephraim Knight, of New London, J. E. Sinclair, of Dartmouth College, James Jhonnot and D. H. Cruttenden, of New York, and S. L. French, of Concord, in Arithmetic; Profs. Jhonnot and Cruttenden in Geography; Prof. Cruttenden and the State Superintendent in

Language and Grammar; Prof. E. H. Barlow, of Amherst, Mass., in Reading; Miss Ellen B. Burke, of Burlington, Vt., in Methods of Object Teaching; Prof. John S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College, in Drawing; Prof. S. L. French, of Concord, in Penmanship; Prof. Hiram Orcutt, of the Tilden Ladies' Seminary, West Lebanon, and Prof. Johonnot, in School Management; and Prof. Cruttenden, in the Science of Teaching. Evening lectures were delivered by Profs. Woodman, Johonnot, Orcutt, Cruttenden and the State Superintendent. Select readings were given by Prof. Barlow. At Manchester, Mr. W. W. Colburn, Principal of the High School, gave a lecture on Natural History, and Prof. S. E. Sloane, of Boston, an elocutionary entertainment.

Prof. Johonnot attended the Institutes in Rockingham, Cheshire, Sullivan and Grafton counties; Prof. Cruttenden, those in Merrimack and Hillsborough counties; Miss Burke, those in Rockingham and Cheshire; Prof. Knight those in Rockingham, Merrimack and Hillsborough counties; Prof. Sinclair was present at Keene. The other instructors were present at all the Institutes.

The effort was to secure for the instruction of these ten Institutes the very best talent that could be found within the state or out of it. That the effort was successful, I am confident the unanimous testimony of the recipients of the instruction, and of all other competent observers, will sustain me in affirming. Each and every member of the corps of instructors employed (and here I count myself out) was master of his subject, and master, too, of the difficult art of institute teaching. A remarkable homogeneity in the principles and modes of instruction gave to the combined teachings of all a symmetrical wholeness. In the management of the Institutes, the steady purpose was to make them strictly practical; to illustrate and enforce in them, the best modes of common school instruction and management; in a word, to answer as fully as

limited time might allow, the question "How shall I teach school?" I feel assured that this purpose has had such measure of accomplishment as reasonable expectation could demand.

It is a pleasant duty to record the generous hospitality accorded in most of the towns and cities in which the Institutes were held. In all of them, a steadily increasing interest was manifested by the mass of the people, affording in some cases in this regard, a striking practical verification of the parable of the mustard seed. Great credit is due to school committees and to public-spirited individuals, who assisted in making due preliminary arrangements, and whose aid and countenance during the sessions contributed much to their pleasantness and success.

The reëstablishment of Teachers' Institutes is the retrieval of a backward and downward step — a step that, it is to be hoped, will never be taken again. In this restoration New Hampshire stands again upon an equality in a very important and essential matter, with her sister states, into whose educational systems, almost without exception, Teachers' Institutes are permanently incorporated. As to their utility, the convictions of every educator in the land are well expressed in the recent declaration of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, "that they are an indispensable instrumentality in sustaining and elevating the character of our public school system."

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the close of his twelve years' heroic service in the cause of education in Massachusetts, Horace Mann said:—"On a careful review and inspection of all that has been done within the last twelve years to improve the Common Schools of Massachusetts, and of the special instrumentalities by which these improvements have been effected, I

cannot refrain from assigning the first place in adaptedness and in efficiency to our State Normal Schools. Without these, all other labors and expenditures would have yielded but a meagre harvest of success. In the school, an accomplished teacher is the one thing needful. Absent, the presence of every other requisite is nugatory. Present, he supplements all deficiencies. Common schools will never prosper without Normal schools. As well might we expect to have coats without a tailor, and hats without a hatter, and watches without a watchmaker, and houses without carpenter or mason, as to have an adequate supply of competent teachers without Normal Schools." This is the strong testimony of an unimpeachable witness to the utility and necessity of schools established and supported by the state for the professional training of teachers. Such schools have been appropriately termed *Normal*, since their methods of instruction are to serve as *normæ* or models, to be imitated by those who have been trained in them.

Normal schools have existed in Europe for more than one hundred and sixty years, and in this country for more than thirty. They are no longer an experiment; that they are a success is attested by the concurrent testimony of clouds of competent witnesses on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as by the fact that they have steadily grown in favor and in number, and are multiplying faster to-day than ever before. Throughout Europe "they have become an essential part of every system of public instruction. In Great Britain they are regarded as one of the two corner-stones upon which the system rests." How they are regarded in France is well told by the eminent scholar and statesman, Guizot, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, when he says:—"Primary instruction depends altogether upon the corresponding Normal schools. The prosperity of these establishments is the measure of the progress of primary elementary instruction. Normal schools, where-

ever they exist, form in each department a vast force of light, scattering its rays in all directions among the people. The Normal school has rendered immense service to this country ; it has given us our best instructors ; it has raised, to a considerable extent, the love of popular education. The teachers that come from Normal schools are infinitely superior to others."

In Prussia, Normal schools have for one hundred and thirty-five years been liberally supported by the government, and to this fact may be largely attributed the world-acknowledged superiority of her schools. She has to-day some forty thousand teachers engaged in primary instruction, who are Normal graduates.

In the United States there are fifty-one Normal schools recognized in some form as state institutions ; and every year swells the number. Each new state of the West has its Normal school almost as soon as its star is placed upon the flag of the Republic. The Southern states are signaling reconstruction by the establishment of regular systems of public education, of which *Normal* instruction is a prominent feature. Twelve Normal schools are already established in that section. All the older states of the North and West, excepting Ohio and New Hampshire, have one or more of these schools. Is it for the honor or the interest of New Hampshire to be thus in exception, with only one other state to keep her in countenance, and that one casting about how to bring herself within the general rule of progress and join the company of the other sisters gone ahead ? No ; New Hampshire cannot afford to stand in such a position, virtually saying to all the rest of the world except Ohio, "Your experience is naught. Your Normal instruction is only a delusion."

The success of the American system of Normal schools is as decided as that of the European. I could cite hundreds of pages of testimony given by Superintendents of

Public Instruction and other competent observers in support of this assertion. The popular conviction of the utility of Normal schools is deepening and widening. Some of the states are not content with one or even two of them. Massachusetts has four supported by the state, besides one supported by the city of Boston; Wisconsin has six; New York, nine. There is no instance of the permanent abandonment of a State Normal School. The case of the Connecticut school is a temporary suspension merely, the result of peculiar local causes, not existing, nor likely to exist, anywhere else. And even this case, which is sometimes unfairly cited to disprove the success of the American Normal School system, as well as the feasibility and utility of establishing one in this state, will probably soon become obsolete in the early re-opening of the school.

Teaching is a profession, having its science and art. Its science is an important and difficult one. For it deals with the highest and most intricate subjects of philosophic investigation. It deals with the various faculties, physical, moral and intellectual, making up the complex human being, and their true mutual relations and dependence; with the laws of mental growth and action; with the will and its motives; with the conscience and its healthy training; indeed, with all subjects that pertain to the great process of "developing, in due order and proportion, whatever is good and desirable in human nature," which is a recent writer's definition of Education. The art is the practical application of the principles of the science, in the work of the school by methods which are the result of scientific experience. It is the function of the Normal School to supply the candidate for the profession of teaching with its theoretic principles and practical methods. These cannot be supplied by other institutions of learning as they generally exist, for they have as much as they can do to fit their graduates in general culture and discipline, to enter upon a course of

professional training of any kind, without attempting to give any such training themselves. For professional training there must be special professional schools; and this truth has always been admitted and practically acted upon in respect to all professions, save this difficult and important one of teaching. Nor can it be safely left to natural aptitude and the chance teachings of experience to supply the deficiency of Normal training. The work of "awakening, guiding and enlightening the human soul" is too great and too sacred to be thus left to the risk of botching. As the stalwart and valiant soldier, who means to fight the good fight, does not go into the battle without his arms and equipments, trusting to pick up the requisite supply upon the field, so the teacher, who would do the best service, should not enter upon his experience in instruction unequipped with professional knowledge and unarmed with scientific methods, and hoping that he may find them by and by. He may — but what is he doing meanwhile? He may "get learnt;" but, in the process what injury may not be done to the young minds and hearts upon which he is experimenting! Our children — Cornelia's jewels — are too precious for empiric handling. Untrained aptitude cannot, at the outset of experience in teaching, accomplish the most advantageous results; at best those results will be a series of mistakes and corrections. It is at the outset of professional practice that the rub and risk come, against which Normal training should provide.

Some idea of the process of giving this training may be derived from the following succinct statement of the aims of the Normal School, by Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, who has had excellent opportunity from extensive observation to obtain correct knowledge upon the subject. He says: —

"The course of instruction in most of the Normal schools of this country is two years, with a one year's course in a few of them for teachers of primary schools.

While the one single object is to increase the teaching power of the student, the exercises have practically a four-fold aim:—

“1. To impart to the student a thorough *teaching* knowledge of all the branches ordinarily taught in common schools. This includes not only a mastery of the subjects *as knowledge*, which is the first requisite for successful teaching, but also a mastery of them *as subjects to be taught to others*. This is the one distinctive idea which runs through every lesson and exercise.

“2. To impart to the prospective teacher a practical knowledge of the *guiding principles* of his art, and to enable him to reduce such principles to something like a philosophical system. In other words, the second aim is to teach the *science* of education. This is usually sought to be accomplished by lectures.

“3. To impart to the teacher a knowledge of the best methods of instruction and government, including the methods specially applicable to each stage of the child's progress, and to each branch of knowledge. This part of the course is sometimes united with the first, each recitation being conducted with a view of unfolding the true method of teaching the topic. But in all Normal schools where instruction in methods of teaching is made duly prominent, separate exercises are also devoted to the subject.

“4. To impart to the student *skill* in the art of teaching by an application of his knowledge of principles and methods in *actual practice*. For this purpose most Normal schools have a Model or Experimental Department in which the students practice under the supervision and criticism of a skillful teacher. In the best training schools these model-lessons, as they are called, are made the basis of instruction in methods. In some Normal schools the practice of the students is obtained by giving model-lessons to their own classes.”

I have already alluded to the beneficial practical results of Normal training in this country. The proof of this is so abundant in the testimony of all educational reports in states where Normal schools exist, and of all educators who have observed their working, that one is only at a loss to select brief citation. The general tenor of the evidence may, however, be seen in the following testimony of Hon. B. G. Northrop, for eleven years Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and now Superintendent of Public Instruction in Connecticut, and of whom it has been said that he "has seen more Normal teachers at work in the school-room than any other man in America." He says:—"The more I visit schools and observe their methods and results, the stronger is my conviction of the necessity and usefulness of Normal schools. My observations in schools and among the people assure me that our Normal schools have widely diffused better ideas of education, and awakened increased popular interest in the cause of public instruction. They have greatly elevated the standard of qualification for teaching, both among teachers and in the popular estimate. The Normal graduates, as a general fact, have shown greater thoroughness and skill in teaching, more system in the arrangement of studies and in the programme of daily duties, more enthusiasm in their work, and devotion to their profession."

But it may be asked, "Why should the *State* establish and support such professional schools?" The question should rather be, "Why should it not?" For surely no one will deny that the state is bound to provide for the maintenance of the common school at the public expense, or that it is also bound to provide the means for best effectuating the purpose of such maintenance, which is the thorough elementary education of all its children. To effectuate best this purpose, the best teaching is requisite; and for procuring this, the experience of nearly two cen-

turies and of two hemispheres has attested the best means to be professional training in the Normal School. This being so, the plain duty of the state is to provide such training for the teachers of its public schools. Victor Cousin, the eminent French thinker and educationist, well expressed the truth on this point, as well as a valuable opinion on the merits of Normal schools, when he said: "The best plans of instruction can not be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers, and the state has done *nothing* for popular education, if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared. I attach the greatest importance to Normal schools, and I consider that all future success in the education of the people depends upon them."

The obvious inference from what has already been said of Normal schools is, that *our* state should at once make adequate provision for the regular, thorough professional training of those who are to teach in her common schools, — in a word, to establish immediately a Normal School. We are not exempt from the conditions that render such institutions a necessity elsewhere. Poor instruction is prevalent. This the complaints in almost every school committee's report attest. There is but little scientific system or uniformity in methods. Many teachers merely teach *as they happen to*; while some do not teach at all. There is no standard of authority to which appeal may be made as to questions pertaining to the science and art of the profession. Teachers' Institutes will in time partially remedy these defects; but an instrumentality for a more thorough and systematic training is needed, with which Institutes may powerfully coöperate in the work of improvement. We need a Normal School. *One* will answer the purpose for the present. From a somewhat careful consideration of the matter in all its aspects, I am convinced that it should be an independent institution, and not

connected with, or attached to, any other. This partnership or attachment plan has been tried in some other states, and has not worked well. As might naturally be supposed, the Normal School, under such an arrangement, becomes a "second class affair," — a mere "teachers' class." This is not its normal position, — it should be, in its rank, as well as in the ability of its instruction and management, first among the schools. I am happy to be supported in this opinion by many of the teachers and trustees of existing institutions of learning in the state.

Within the past two years the public sentiment has been rapidly ripening in favor of the immediate establishment of a Normal School. In meetings of Educational Associations, in Teachers' Institutes, in many popular assemblages which it has been my privilege to address, the earnest and unanimous expression has been, "Give us a Normal School." This is encouraging, and gives hope that soon, if not this very year, the hearts of the most active and intelligent friends of education in our state will be made to rejoice in a legislative enactment fulfilling their wishes.

Such an enactment should, as it doubtless would, provide for giving opportunity to towns, cities, corporations of existing institutions, or individuals, to furnish land or buildings, or both, gratuitously, for the use of the school, or to contribute liberally towards the same, in consideration of its location in a given place, and the great local advantages sure to accrue therefrom. There can hardly be a doubt that liberal offers would be made, and that among them would be found *the one*, the acceptance of which would duly subserve the interests both of the state and the institution. Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Exeter could hardly fail to bid, and possibly some of our smaller towns, favorably located, might compete for the prize. The experience of many other states renders not unreasonable the belief that land and buildings adapted to

the wants of a Normal school would not make a heavy, if any, draft upon the treasury of the state.

With land and buildings supplied, the annual expense of properly supporting the school would not exceed \$7000. This is the expense of each of the Massachusetts schools. At the present rate of taxation, each tax-payer would contribute annually the sum of *five cents* on each \$1000 of taxed property, towards the support of this institution. This certainly would not be burdensome. In view of the liberal appropriations annually made to the Asylum for the Insane and to the Reform School, it is not to be believed that the people of the state will be unwilling to contribute to the Normal School *half* as much as to each of those institutions. They are curative; this would be preventive; for the better the instruction of the rising generation, the stronger will be its tendency to that "complete living" whereby insanity, vice and crime are avoided.

With an appropriation so small when compared with the great benefits sure to spring from its judicious use, a Normal school could be established which might annually send out its fifty graduates,—and in five years, at least, one for every town,—to be earnest and irresistible reformers, conquering and to conquer, for the holy cause of public education, in the sign of Normal Training. Nor would the reformation be long in finding accomplishment; for the Normal example is contagious, and would soon possess resistlessly the whole body of teachers in the state.

Too long have we permitted New Hampshire to stand at educational disadvantage with other states, by neglecting to provide fit means of preparation for doing well the teacher's great and difficult work. To be sure, there are good teachers in the state; but there are too few of them. Too long have we compelled talent to seek professional training in other states, where, having found it, it is bound in due return to labor. This is a loss which we cannot

well afford. Too long have we annually squandered the half of our money upon poor "school-keeping." Too long have we been paying incompetent teachers to deface, with bungling hands, the divinely fashioned natures of our children; to distort their characters; and to train them in ways of thought and action in which they should *not* go. It is high time that we had shown better economy, and that an act to establish a Normal school were upon the statute-book,—which act, to adapt the language of the State Superintendent of Ohio, might properly be entitled, "An act appropriating seven thousand dollars to keep the half of three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars from being squandered upon incompetent teachers." We *must* have a Normal school. It must be set in our educational system, as its always warming, always enlightening sun. And now, in concluding the present consideration of this subject, we may well ponder these glowing words of Horace Mann:—"I believe Normal schools to be a new instrumentality in the advancement of the race. I believe that, without them, free schools themselves would be shorn of their strength and their healing power, and would at length become mere charity schools, and thus die out in fact and in form. Neither the art of printing, nor the trial by jury, nor a free press, nor free suffrage, can long exist, to any beneficial and salutary purpose, without schools for the training of teachers; for if the character and qualifications of teachers be allowed to degenerate, the free schools will become pauper schools, and the pauper schools will produce pauper souls, and the free press will become a false and licentious press, and ignorant voters will become venal voters, and through the medium and guise of republican forms, an oligarchy of profligate and flagitious men will govern the land; nay, the universal diffusion and ultimate triumph of all-glorious Christianity itself must await the time when knowledge shall be diffused among men

through the instrumentality of good schools. Coiled up in this institution, as in a spring, there is a vigor whose uncoiling may wheel the spheres."

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

School Studies. Reading and Spelling have received the attention of nearly all the registered pupils in our schools, the past year. In Reading, the thorough analysis of what is read, by which the pupil is brought into full understanding of it, so that he can *talk* from the book, is rarely practiced. It makes work both for teacher and pupil, and requires much preparation. It throws a wonderful charm of interest over the reading lesson. It is a process in which the pupil not only learns *to read*, but *to love to read*; and this latter acquisition is one worth making. Enunciation is too generally dealt with in a careless manner. In too many schools, whatever drill there may be in the elemental sounds is confined to the vowels; the more difficult, but quite as essential consonants are ignored as having no part nor lot in any such exercise. In a word, Reading, though not neglected in our schools, is pretty generally rather badly treated. It might get somewhat better treatment, perhaps, if, in many instances, teachers themselves would learn to read.

In Spelling, the mode of combining the written exercise with the oral recitation is getting quite prevalent, and must be productive of excellent results. Had some school committees, to say nothing of teachers, been trained by this combined method, their orthography might have been better.

Arithmetic holds a prominent place in the school course. It is a branch upon which much more time is spent than would be necessary if there were more scientific skill in teaching it, and if the number of books in a series of the

works most in use were less. Intellectual Arithmetic, as it is usually taught, is so encumbered with wordy formulation, that it is rather a burden to the memory than a means of cultivating the reasoning faculty, or promoting rapid and correct calculation.

It must be said of Grammar, that generally it is but indifferently taught. There is too much of arbitrary rote; too little deduction of principles from the student's own observation and experience in the use of his mother tongue; and too little constant practical application of grammatical rules in Composition. Grammar, taught aright, becomes a living, practical reality to the student, showing the "*cui bono*" at every step, instead of the dry, lifeless abstraction it is wont to be with unskillful instruction.

There has been a marked improvement within a year in many of our schools, in the methods of teaching Geography; and improvement is still the word. Map-drawing is somewhat extensively practiced, and should be universally. The tendency in respect to this branch is, not to let the memory get clogged with a mass of minute and minor particulars which it cannot long retain, but to give the pupil a general outline of geographical truth, in its leading, characteristic features, which he may fill up as he has opportunity, in after life.

Improved scientific methods of teaching Penmanship are fast becoming prevalent. Teaching by a regular system, presented in scientifically graded writing-books, must soon, I think, become the general rule. I almost wish that it might be made a penal offence for a teacher to set a copy. Committees should introduce some regular system of penmanship into all the schools within their jurisdiction, and should insist that instruction be strictly and continuously in accordance with it. With the universal adoption of such a course, a fair, scientific hand-writing could be acquired by every pupil in the common schools of our state.

The beautiful and useful art of Drawing is receiving increased attention, especially in the schools of our cities and large towns. Much prominence has been given it in the Institutes, and we may reasonably expect to see it gradually taking its place as a regular branch of instruction in all our elementary schools. This place it has long held in similar schools in Europe. Art-culture is one of the great needs of the American people.

History and Physiology are still among the neglected branches. Where one pupil may be found in either of these studies, fifty may be found in Algebra. The value of x seems practically to be deemed of more importance to be known than the value of republican institutions as revealed in the history of our country; the laws of the equation, than those of life and health. A better sense of the fitness of things than is denoted by the fact here stated should exist in those who have special educational charge and supervision in our state.

Town Associations. I would strongly urge the formation of Town Educational Associations. These, by frequent meetings held in the several districts, might assist much in awakening and keeping awake a local public interest. They would also give teachers and other friends of education an opportunity to confer together, to form, mature and agitate plans of improvement, and to strengthen one another in good purposes and good works. Only a few of these exist at present. One in Walpole was in active operation last winter, and decidedly benefited the cause of education in that beautiful town.

In Manchester, a city foremost in every good educational work and movement, frequent meetings of the teachers are held, in which the branches taught in the schools are discussed, and other matters of educational interest are considered. One tendency of this must be to promote a desirable uniformity of methods in the schools. This is an example worthy to be followed.

A somewhat novel and very interesting educational meeting was held in the town of Webster, last winter. It was composed of the teachers and scholars of the several schools, and a large number of parents and others interested in education. The Town Hall was well filled. The meeting continued through the day, which was spent in class recitations in school studies, conducted by the teachers, and addresses by the State Superintendent and others. A collation was served at the noon recess. The school committee, at whose suggestion the meeting was held, report that its effects were beneficial. The purpose is to hold a similar one next winter. These annual conventions of school-children and their friends should become a custom, and one, too, that should not be confined to a single town.

Dedication of School-houses. It is fitting that the new school-house should have formal dedication. To dedicate means to set apart for a sacred purpose; and such a purpose education certainly is. Two commodious structures have, within the year, thus been set apart with becoming services, — one in Centre Harbor, the other in Laconia. Others may have been, but if so, the fact has not come to my knowledge. Such occasions serve to direct public attention to the interests of education, and to dignify in the popular mind the great work to be done in the school-house thus consecrated.

Hiring Teachers. The power of hiring teachers is now invested in a prudential committee of the district, and that of deciding upon their qualifications in the school committee of the town. Why not confer these two powers upon the school committee? It certainly would be more convenient; and would it not be quite as safe for the schools to have this matter wholly entrusted to a committee selected to supervise the educational interests of the town, as to let share in it ten or a dozen persons chosen at random in thinly attended school-meetings, and who, in many instances, care little whether "school keeps or not?"

Contributions of Books, &c. The law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to collect and keep in his office such books, charts, apparatus, &c., as may be procured without expense to the state. The names of the publishers to whose liberality the state is thus far indebted for donations of books, &c., are the following:—D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Phinney & Co., Harper & Brothers, J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Clark & Maynard, Charles Scribner & Co., New York; Oliver Ellsworth, Lee & Shepard, Brewer & Tileston, Taggard & Thompson, John L. Shorey, Woolworth & Ainsworth, Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

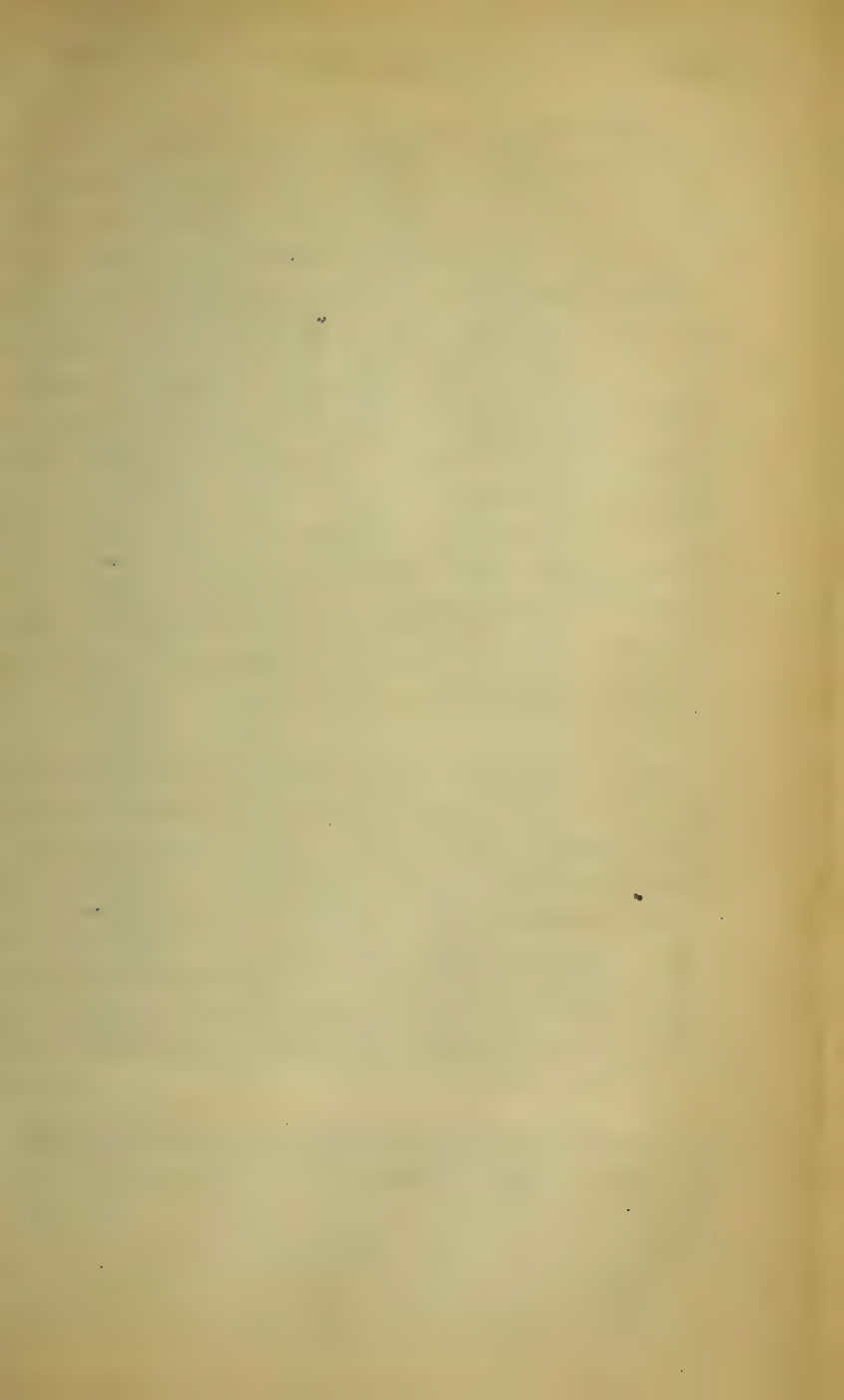
Railroad Liberality. The thanks of the friends of education are due to the Superintendents of the Boston, Concord & Montreal, Northern, Concord, Boston & Maine, and Cheshire Railroads, for the favor of free return tickets, granted, on sundry occasions, to members of Educational Associations and Teachers' Institutes.

I will trust that, in the facts and suggestions presented in the foregoing report, something may be found both encouraging and stimulative to the friends of education in our state. I shall be sorry if the inference be not drawn from them that a great work of improvement yet remains to be done—a work in which the very honor and well-being of the state are involved. And as we work we may well ponder the beautiful and profound proverb of the Jewish Talmud, which says: "The world is kept in health only by the breath of children at school."

AMOS HADLEY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Board of Education.

CONCORD, June 1, 1869.



Abstract of Statistical Report of the School Committees of the

COUNTY OF

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of schools.	Whole number of different scholars, 4 years of age and upward, attending school not less than two weeks.	Average attendance of scholars during the year.	No. of children between 4 and 14 years of age, not attending school.	No. male teachers em. during the y'r.	No. female teachers em. during the y'r.	No. different persons em. as teachers.	Average wages of male teachers a month, including board.	Average wages of female teachers a month, including board.	No. of teachers teaching for first time	No. teachers teaching same school two or more successive terms.	No. of teachers employed who have attended Teachers' Institutes.	Whole length of summer schools, in weeks and decimals of a week.	Whole length of winter schools, in weeks and decimals of a week.	Average length of schools, for the year, in weeks and decimals of a week.	Estimated value of school-houses and lots, with appurtenances.
Atkinson.....	6	6	111	77	3	6	7	.....	18.83	..	5	6	102.90	.....	17.15	.....	.....
Auburn.....	8	8	217	156	21	1	8	11	48.00	20.00	4	5	..	80.00	81.00	20.00	2,525
Brentwood.....	4	5	155	96	12	1	5	6	28.00	21.50	3	4	3	90.00	26.00	23.20	2,250
Candia.....	14	14	370	276	7	..	14	22	.....	22.11	1	5	10	113.00	135.50	17.75	12,200
Chester.....	10	10	262	224	..	..	10	12	.....	19.00	..	6	5	89.50	73.50	16.30	8,000
Danville.....	4	4	116	86	..	1	4	6	35.00	20.50	1	2	..	35.00	39.50	18.62	3,300
Deerfield.....	15	15	456	314	24	3	15	21	37.00	20.64	4	4	11	120.50	126.75	17.66	2,525
Derry.....	12	12	445	279	19	3	12	16	35.00	22.73	4	4	8	165.00	70.00	19.58	8,100
East Kingston..	1	4	154	110	13	1	5	6	49.00	22.75	1	4	5	78.00	47.50	31.37	1,800
Epping.....	8	8	286	187	14	..	8	10	.....	25.00	1	7	3	74.00	104.00	22.25	8,600
†Exeter.....	5	14	776	652	..	4	12	16	74.00	23.33	..	12	3	300.00	163.00	34.14	9,100
Fremont.....	4	4	124	76	8	..	4	4	.....	17.50	1	1	1	47.00	53.00	25.00	880
Gosport.....	1	1	46	30	..	..	1	1	.....	30.00	..	1	1	12.00	12.00	24.00	500
Greenland.....	3	3	135	111	16	..	3	4	.....	33.33	..	2	2	48.00	46.00	31.33	5,000
Hampstead.....	8	8	222	166	..	..	8	8	.....	25.40	1	7	4	127.00	45.00	21.50	6,150
Hampton.....	6	7	242	168	..	3	7	11	31.00	17.57	4	3	1	95.40	97.00	27.50	2,600
Hampton Falls..	3	3	107	79	..	..	3	4	.....	28.00	2	3	4	59.50	32.00	30.50	2,300
Kensington.....	2	2	114	70	9	1	2	3	40.00	27.50	..	2	1	42.00	25.00	33.50	1,100
Kingston.....	6	6	223	177	10	..	6	9	.....	24.00	..	..	4	147.00	.....	29.40	5,200
Londonderry...	11	11	407	242	..	4	10	18	49.00	23.30	2	2	7	113.00	105.50	21.85	8,100
Newcastle.....	1	3	137	111	7	1	3	4	50.00	23.50	1	2	3	32.00	36.00	22.66	1,500
Newington.....	1	1	103	53	..	1	1	3	53.00	30.00	1	1	..	19.00	12.00	31.00	500
Newmarket.....	5	8	385	253	..	2	7	12	37.50	24.00	3	6	1	125.00	77.00	28.85	6,000
Newton.....	6	6	184	148	4	1	6	8	.....	21.20	4	5	..	55.00	70.00	20.83	975
North Hampton.	3	3	155	120	15	2	1	5	37.50	25.50	1	1	5	43.00	41.00	28.00	3,000
Northwood.....	8	9	331	217	2	3	7	14	35.00	21.85	2	2	2	138.50	32.50	21.37	5,500
Nottingham.....	12	12	317	205	10	5	12	18	31.40	18.46	5	4	2	166.50	72.00	19.87	2,585
Plaistow.....	4	5	160	120	..	1	3	4	36.00	23.34	1	3	2	30.00	43.00	18.25	3,800
†Portsmouth.....	1	22	2,137	1274	..	9	25	34	84.57	29.54	4	27	..	506.00	506.00	44.00	70,000
Raymond.....	10	11	261	178	5	3	10	17	33.34	18.35	2	2	11	82.00	81.00	16.32	3,400
Rye.....	4	4	177	141	..	1	4	7	40.00	25.37	..	..	7	51.00	63.50	28.62	2,400
Salem.....	10	11	413	319	..	2	11	17	49.50	24.62	..	..	7	125.90	141.10	24.27	8,120
Sandown.....	4	4	135	79	3	2	4	6	31.00	18.37	1	3	1	26.00	55.50	20.37	825
Seabrook.....	5	5	358	226	36	4	4	8	36.75	23.81	1	4	2	59.60	63.20	24.56	2,500
South Hampton.	3	3	79	58	7	..	3	3	.....	22.00	..	3	1	32.00	58.90	30.30	1,650
So. Newmarket.	2	4	191	124	..	1	4	5	48.00	26.25	2	4	3	79.00	34.00	28.25	3,100
Stratham.....	4	4	179	114	15	3	4	7	40.67	25.80	..	1	1	59.40	58.00	29.35	1,600
Windham.....	7	7	202	160	..	1	7	10	50.00	24.71	..	..	..	83.00	88.00	24.43	7,100

COUNTY OF

Barrington.....	15	15	531	339	20	2	15	24	31.00	19.08	..	..	6	102.00	113.50	14.37	8,500
Dover.....	12	33	2,000	1507	..	7	36	53	67.00	27.58	6	36	48	351.50	712.00	32.23	72,250
Durham.....	10	10	323	231	12	..	10	11	.....	25.20	4	9	5	93.00	134.00	22.70	6,800
Farmington.....	15	19	595	388	..	7	16	27	38.50	21.27	7	5	12	149.00	229.00	19.89	7,000
Lee.....	7	7	190	137	3	3	7	11	30.00	24.00	4	2	4	35.00	66.50	14.50	675
Madbury.....	4	4	101	68	7	..	4	5	.....	23.62	..	2	3	27.00	53.60	22.65	2,050
Middleton.....	4	4	138	107	4	..	4	4	.....	22.75	1	2	3	18.00	37.00	13.75	675
Milton.....	13	14	456	306	3	3	19	21	37.67	20.15	2	6	4	142.00	127.00	19.21	7,500
†New-Durham...	14	14	335	273	..	3	14	20	27.34	18.93	2	..	5	51.00	198.50	17.82	5,725
Rochester.....	20	26	1,021	728	89	10	26	48	41.23	21.42	4	14	15	322.00	321.50	24.75	18,300
Rollinsford.....	6	8	385	280	..	6	7	15	47.08	24.00	5	6	8	148.00	107.00	31.87	6,750
Somersworth.....	3	15	960	495	..	4	17	21	71.55	22.83	3	11	20	260.00	248.00	33.86	18,150
Stratford.....	19	17	502	371	32	4	16	28	40.75	19.65	4	5	13	115.00	146.20	15.36	4,070

several Towns and Cities in the State, for the School Year 1863-9.

ROCKINGHAM.

Estimated value of maps, charts, reference books, blackboards, globes, and other school apparatus.	No. of school-houses unfit for use.	Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year.	Compensation of school committees.	No. of volumes in school, district, social, or town library.	Amount of money raised by tax for support of schools.	Amount of money raised by tax beyond what the law requires.	Amount contributed by districts or individuals, in board, fuel, and money, to prolong the schools.	Amount of income from the surplus revenue money.	Amount of the Literary Fund.	Amount of railroad tax for support of schools.	Amount of income from local funds for the schools.	Average amount appropriated for each scholar.	Visits by school committees.	Visits by prudential committees.	Visits by citizens.	No. of academies, or other schools.
.....	25.00	12.00	40	465.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.46	15.00	.....	4.39	21	2	194	1
56.00	.....	35.00	.....	770.24	.....	.....	112.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	4.24	32	12	151	.....
25.00	3	16.00	125	657.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	4.53	19	5	98	.....
325.00	2	35.00	.....	1,500.00	567.00	.....	.....	.....	76.14	.....	.....	4.26	55	12	455	.....
35.00	.....	40.00	300	767.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	3.31	32	8	517	1
85.00	1	1600.00	15.00	420.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.98	.....	.....	3.80	15	4	96	.....
74.00	1	.....	98.50	40	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	67.20	.....	.....	3.65	57	11	331	1
84.00	.....	134.00	40.00	400	1,305.00	.....	140.00	.....	99.20	.....	.....	3.47	57	17	296	2
25.00	1	.....	10.00	.....	557.50	.....	.....	.....	29.88	25.10	156.09	4.98	28	3	151	.....
46.50	2	.....	25.00	.....	967.09	.....	.....	.....	64.80	154.09	6.00	4.17	52	9	207	.....
1155.00	.....	.....	65.00	3000	5,858.00	2,300.00	.....	.....	124.38	.....	.....	7.71	126	.....	174	2
20.00	1	.....	14.50	174	427.67	.....	.....	.....	20.08	.....	.....	3.59	12	2	71	.....
30.00	.....	.....	.....	500	200.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	50	.....
170.00	.....	12.00	197	895.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.32	0.48	.....	6.88	20	6	267	1
37.00	.....	303.00	25.00	.....	1,078.70	400.00	30.00	.....	38.56	.....	120.80	5.71	43	7	281	.....
32.00	4	.....	30.00	579	1,055.00	.....	.....	.....	51.48	58.52	.....	4.81	37	31	121	1
26.00	.....	15.00	.....	752.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.02	19	5	146	1
47.00	2	.....	14.00	450	522.50	.....	.....	.....	20.34	21.76	109.00	5.91	12	.....	25	.....
120.00	.....	160.00	28.00	.....	1,025.18	.....	.....	.....	61.00	59.40	80.00	5.50	20	8	210	1
108.00	2	.....	40.00	.....	1,282.00	.....	201.00	100.00	200.00	.....	.....	4.38	54	16	686	.....
.....	.....	96.00	5.00	.....	500.00	300.00	.....	.....	23.52	.....	.....	6.01	12	8	100	.....
5.00	.....	10.00	.....	382.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	18.00	1.78	.....	4.09	5	.....	35	.....
50.00	.....	300.00	45.00	1000	1,730.00	100.00	15.85	.....	50.00	46.00	.....	4.78	41	8	250	.....
31.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	552.50	84.00	45.00	.....	31.10	36.90	.....	4.07	37	11	182	.....
20.00	.....	12.00	650	722.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.49	.....	.....	4.86	21	12	105	.....
32.00	.....	30.00	550	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.65	34.50	81.00	3.28	28	8	240	2
18.50	2	100.00	40.00	742.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.16	.....	58.08	3.73	38	7	326	.....
128.00	.....	15.00	.....	552.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	41.76	.....	.....	3.71	12	.....	59	.....
500.00	.....	6400.00	.....	652	18,700.00	6,167.50	.....	.....	419.40	.....	.....	8.94	131	.....	172	.....
20.00	3	.....	20.00	259	817.50	225.00	.....	.....	47.34	57.51	75.72	4.11	35	9	229	.....
.....	2	.....	10.00	800	900.00	.....	.....	.....	41.22	.....	.....	5.31	24	8	446	.....
107.00	2	.....	65.00	.....	984.80	.....	.....	.....	153.80	559.60	80.00	4.31	50	4	242	.....
8.00	1	.....	15.00	100	462.50	.....	2.33	.....	22.04	.....	.....	4.44	14	2	103	.....
.....	1	.....	20.00	.....	850.00	250.00	.....	.....	76.86	73.14	.....	2.79	15	1	29	1
75.00	1	.....	15.00	20	535.00	.....	.....	.....	21.42	.....	.....	7.04	18	3	123	1
102.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	1,016.00	500.00	.....	.....	33.48	.....	.....	5.49	35	4	65	.....
5.00	3	800.00	28.00	281	1,053.00	200.00	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	6.03	21	6	270	.....
68.00	.....	41.00	.....	700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.40	.....	75.40	4.02	35	8	.....	.....

STRAFFORD.

15.00	.....	50.00	200	1,065.84	.....	75.00	.....	81.45	.....	2	32	41	15	332	.....	1
900.00	.....	165.00	6000	7,480.00	1,351.00	5176.50	.....	326.52	148.00	350.00	6.57	854	76	731	.....	1
201.00	1	40.00	598	1,362.50	300.00	.....	.....	93.24	.....	.....	4.50	75	11	232	.....	.....
40.00	3	160.00	500	2,392.50	800.00	.....	180.00	108.90	305.00	40.00	5.08	78	35	459	.....	.....
10.00	6	30.00	.....	550.00	.....	.....	.....	28.05	109.45	.....	3.62	24	5	140	.....	.....
16.00	.....	1000.00	14.00	407.50	.....	.....	.....	18.90	48.42	12.42	4.82	18	9	112	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	12.00	315.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	2.50	18	1	41	.....	.....
34.00	1	.....	26.00	875.00	.....	.....	.....	62.00	23.00	30.00	2.17	42	5	132	.....	1
55.00	4	.....	40.00	655.00	.....	.....	.....	43.20	56.54	180.00	2.79	32	15	184	.....	.....
290.00	6	900.00	125.00	3100	3,056.54	500.00	500.00	.....	150.40	500.00	492.00	4.60	109	47	412	1
376.50	3	30.00	30.00	1200	3,220.00	1,530.00	.....	49.50	.....	.....	8.49	40	17	152	.....	.....
396.00	.....	350.00	.....	4876	5,500.00	2,978.00	.....	179.10	.....	.....	5.92	189	169	470	.....	.....
40.00	7	800.00	60.00	.....	1,357.57	200.00	.....	70.35	.....	.....	2.84	73	4	691	.....	1

COUNTY OF

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of schools.	Whole number of <i>different</i> scholars 4 years of age and upward, attending school not less than two weeks.	Average attendance of scholars during the year.	No. of children between 4 and 14 years of age not attending school.	No. male teachers em. during year.	No. female teachers em. during year.	No. different persons em. as teachers.	Average wages of male teachers a month, including board.	Average wages of female teachers a month, including board.	No. of teachers teaching for first time.	No. of teachers teaching the same school two or more successive terms.	No. of teachers employed who have attended teachers' institutes.	Whole length of summer schools in weeks and decimals of a week.	Whole length of winter schools in weeks and decimals of a week.	Average length of schools for the year in weeks and decimals of a week.	Estimated value of school-houses and lots, with appurtenances.
Amherst.....	12	12	337	226	33	4	12	22	36.50	23.15	1	4	16	143.50	128.00	22.62	8,000
Antrim.....	13	13	290	170	2	2	12	15	46.00	21.45	3	10	..	134.00	55.00	15.75	3,900
Bedford.....	13	13	275	187	18	1	13	24	35.00	22.38	5	5	12	125.00	142.00	20.54	3,825
Bennington.....	6	6	104	79	..	1	6	9	37.00	22.58	2	3	2	37.00	40.00	12.83	520
Brookline.....	7	7	184	131	..	1	6	10	43.00	25.00	2	3	7	48.00	69.80	16.82	3,000
Deering.....	11	11	215	142	17	3	11	18	36.44	19.71	2	5	9	94.50	82.50	16.09	4,150
Francestown.....	10	12	223	145	13	3	11	18	37.66	20.00	3	3	11	94.00	114.50	17.37	4,650
Goffstown.....	15	14	418	281	26	3	14	27	38.66	23.93	4	1	13	119.50	136.00	18.25	3,020
Greenfield.....	9	9	161	117	1	..	9	13	..	19.33	1	4	3	45.00	92.00	15.92	2,820
Hancock.....	9	9	166	118	..	..	9	17	..	22.22	..	..	2	72.00	90.00	18.00	5,000
Hillsborough.....	18	19	422	296	41	6	19	33	33.63	21.68	7	5	9	161.00	202.00	19.10	4,250
Hollis.....	14	14	291	208	14	2	14	19	40.00	21.86	6	6	9	90.00	177.00	19.07	6,300
Hudson.....	10	10	280	175	23	2	10	14	36.50	21.50	3	2	2	71.00	74.00	14.50	4,500
Litchfield.....	4	4	90	77	..	2	4	6	37.00	22.00	..	..	6	36.00	38.00	18.50	1,900
Lyndeborough...	10	10	244	157	28	3	10	19	36.00	20.63	5	..	3	72.00	98.00	17.00	3,300
Manchester.....	145	4,371	2428	..	653	71	100.	34.00	4	61	..	900.00	900.00	40.00	133,000		
Mason.....	9	10	384	271	12	6	10	19	42.33	23.45	6	2	8	108.50	106.00	21.45	4,300
Merrimack.....	12	12	316	237	3	..	12	19	..	22.93	1	5	13	83.60	135.00	18.16	5,500
Milford.....	8	11	506	345	88	4	11	21	65.97	25.58	3	8	14	151.00	141.00	26.54	18,250
Mont-Vernon...	5	5	129	85	2	1	5	8	37.00	20.40	1	2	..	63.00	43.00	21.30	3,000
Nashua.....	11	25	1,841	1152	685	3	28	48	95.51	25.00	7	38	13	380.00	382.00	30.50	59,200
New Boston.....	17	18	291	250	36	1	18	31	22.00	22.20	7	3	..	140.00	167.00	17.06	8,025
New Ipswich.....	13	12	303	179	25	4	12	25	36.00	22.83	2	3	10	103.00	110.00	17.75	6,750
Pelham.....	6	6	221	149	4	1	6	8	40.00	27.66	..	..	4	85.00	60.50	24.25	3,400
Peterborough.....	11	13	526	398	..	5	13	26	40.40	21.81	7	6	9	152.00	130.00	21.70	11,200
Sharon.....	3	3	68	40	1	..	3	5	..	16.50	3	..	..	25.00	21.00	15.33	700
Temple.....	6	6	108	78	..	1	6	10	52.50	20.00	2	1	3	42.00	55.00	16.17	2,900
Weare.....	16	16	547	370	27	8	16	26	40.31	23.11	6	12	9	149.50	149.00	18.67	11,100
† Wilton.....	10	12	384	332	..	1	12	20	37.00	23.40	2	..	..	139.00	106.00	20.41	5,036
Windsor.....	2	2	22	19	1	..	2	2	..	17.00	..	1	..	21.00	15.00	18.00	100

COUNTY OF

Alstead.....	12	12	303	287	29	4	12	23	36.50	18.67	..	..	..	95.00	116.00	17.58	.....	
Chesterfield.....	15	15	286	238	6	2	15	30	30.00	19.13	6	1	19	115.00	122.00	16.93	4,000		
Dublin.....	10	10	280	178	19	5	10	18	46.00	24.83	4	1	6	89.00	93.00	18.20	7,000		
Fitzwilliam.....	11	12	336	262	..	..	12	16	..	26.40	3	..	..	96.80	105.50	16.86	6,950
Gilsun.....	7	7	154	100	4	7	12	26	12.16	19.14	4	1	1	45.00	68.00	16.14	1,550		
Hinsdale.....	8	10	319	228	..	..	10	11	36.00	25.62	..	..	9	118.00	87.00	20.50	8,720
Jaffrey.....	13	14	399	269	76	1	14	18	32.00	23.54	3	7	2	93.00	151.00	17.43	15,250		
Keene.....	11	25	1,071	798	87	2	25	34	71.00	24.00	6	14	11	358.00	296.00	26.16	24,200		
Marlborough.....	8	9	278	137	11	1	9	14	45.00	24.25	4	1	1	63.00	85.50	16.50	3,275		
Marlow.....	8	9	193	133	..	1	9	15	44.00	21.65	..	3	..	72.00	61.00	14.78	3,500		
Nelson.....	8	8	188	122	6	2	8	15	36.50	23.46	5	1	4	74.00	56.00	16.25	2,500		
†Richmond.....	14	14	248	198	4	..	14	19	..	12.32	..	..	4	79.00	88.00	11.93	2,650
Rindge.....	11	11	285	189	1	3	11	18	43.00	24.27	1	4	8	91.00	117.00	18.90	7,250		
†Roxbury.....	3	3	52	41	..	..	3	4	..	20.60	..	..	..	23.00	21.00	14.34	365
Stoddard.....	9	7	217	128	30	2	7	11	42.67	22.85	4	2	1	41.00	80.00	17.28	1,175		
Sullivan.....	5	5	91	59	..	1	5	8	34.00	20.20	..	1	1	32.00	52.50	16.90	3,900		
Surrey.....	4	4	74	51	..	4	5	..	24.50	..	..	2	..	41.00	20.00	15.25	1,170
Swansey.....	13	13	450	289	..	1	13	20	60.00	25.08	2	6	12	115.30	127.80	18.70	8,039		
Troy.....	6	6	168	108	2	1	6	7	60.00	22.67	1	5	3	72.00	57.60	21.60	3,900		
Walpole.....	14	16	477	267	37	9	15	33	41	73	26	29	5	5	14	247.00	168.00	25.94	8,100
Westmoreland.....	13	13	302	230	..	2	12	24	41.00	21.00	1	2	1	108.00	121.00	17.51	1,920		
Winchester.....	21	24	586	414	28	..	24	32	..	19.27	5	13	11	189.00	164.50	14.73	5,000		

HILLSBOROUGH.

Estimated value of maps, charts, reference books, blackboards, globes, and other school apparatus.	No. of school-houses unfit for use.	Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year.	Compensation of school committees.	No. of volumes in school, district social, or town library.	Amount of money raised by tax for support of schools.	Amount of money raised <i>beyond</i> what the law requires.	Amount contributed by districts or individuals in board, fuel, and money, to prolong the schools.	Amount of income from the surplus revenue money.	Amount of the Literary Fund.	Amount of railroad tax for support of schools.	Amount of income from local funds for the schools.	Average am't exp'd for each scholar.	Visits by school committees.	Visits by prudential committees.	Visits by other citizens.	Academies or other parn't schools.
175.00	1	25.00	75.00	339	2,000.00	722.53	66.00	59.40	.....	.....	216.00	6.94	62	35	667	.
.....	1	1125.00	50.00	400	1,000.00	159.00	450.00	48.96	.....	.....	5.15	48	18	526	.	.
36.00	1	90.43	50.00	.....	1,015.00	200.00	310.59	49.05	110.49	26.00	5.50	58	9	304	.	.
34.00	2	.....	10.00	200	362.50	.....	.....	16.38	40.56	.....	4.03	19	6	117	.	.
17.00	2	20.00	35.00	430	810.00	200.00	.....	34.84	.....	.....	4.59	29	4	199	.	.
31.50	2	30.00	36.00	.....	692.43	.....	99.00	32.00	.....	100.00	4.30	43	18	279	.	.
35.00	2	200.00	60.00	300	1,013.52	100.00	80.00	42.48	75.95	60.00	5.43	44	24	602	.	1
107.00	4	315.00	65.00	.....	1,250.00	.....	532.00	75.96	53.67	18.00	4.76	50	12	425	.	.
10.00	2	.....	25.00	.....	647.52	150.00	90.00	30.00	34.52	.....	4.43	26	.....	172	.	.
25.00	1	.....	47.95	500	1,000.00	200.00	.....	35.28	.....	.....	5.67	33	17	192	.	.
88.00	2	.....	100.00	.....	1,660.00	300.00	.....	67.20	.....	456.00	5.17	71	10	854	.	.
47.00	.....	.....	60.00	1300	1,460.00	.....	.....	54.72	4.00	336.00	6.73	62	17	542	.	.
18.00	.....	.....	40.00	20	887.45	.....	50.00	24.00	51.80	.....	3.44	35	12	340	.	.
13.00	.....	.....	.....	110	482.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.44	19	2	81	.	.
40.00	.....	.....	65.50	328	889.87	200.00	113.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50	30	8	326	.	.
1000.00	5	10,000	1300.00	14000	38,000.00	16,932.50	.....	.....	.....	47.60	8.70	1514	.....	5269	.	.
132.00	.....	.....	105.32	.....	1,249.68	35.00	.....	64.20	.....	599.24	5.07	46	14	436	.	.
67.00	3	.....	50.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	217.00	44.00	131.05	.....	4.41	47	18	452	.	.
156.00	1	70.00	195.00	801	3,588.50	588.50	985.27	89.10	.....	.....	8.05	190	128	2761	.	1
40.00	.....	60.00	29.00	150	563.00	.....	20.00	24.00	.....	.....	4.70	24	8	155	.	1
809.00	.....	1200.00	190.00	3749	11,612.76	2,600.00	.....	313.08	.....	1145.00	7.11	199	99	581	.	1
135.00	5	.....	100.00	200	1,442.95	.....	.....	65.00	.....	15.00	5.23	78	12	301	.	.
81.00	1	150.0	75.00	606	1,850.22	800.00	.....	59.22	.....	81.13	6.57	54	25	503	.	1
70.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	1,145.00	.....	.....	37.62	.....	.....	5.35	55	18	128	.	.
70.00	5	300.00	30.00	2440	2,095.00	.....	.....	97.56	.....	42.00	4.23	64	55	1074	.	.
20.00	2	.....	8.00	.....	215.00	.....	.....	10.36	.....	.....	3.88	16	2	82	.	.
69.00	1	825.00	25.00	60	500.00	.....	4.00	21.42	.....	30.00	5.14	24	10	194	.	.
100.00	3	2500.00	90.00	.....	1,477.50	.....	362.00	94.95	.....	250.00	4.00	63	25	664	.	.
130.00	1	.....	28.00	150	1,500.00	.....	.....	56.52	.....	.....	3.74	75	40	720	.	.
8.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	115.00	.....	33.50	5.22	4.85	30.00	8.58	5	.....	35	.	.

CHESHIRE.

7.00	7	.....	60.00	.....	1,400.00	400.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	4.65	56	10	439	.....
75.00	5	.....	40.00	.....	1,077.00	.....	66.00	.....	52.92	.....	138.00	4.66	56	2	295
145.00	1	.....	60.00	1830	710.83	.....	.....	.....	45.00	1.84	704.33	5.22	80	19	703
82.00	.....	.....	50.00	550	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	68.94	.....	.....	4.63	64	34	570
10.00	2	76.90	15.50	.....	600.00	349.50	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	4.05	25	8	274
76.00	3	1903.81	30.00	1867	1,115.00	250.00	.....	.....	64.44	.....	171.00	4.23	43	19	697
80.00	1	.....	50.00	500	1,350.00	.....	.....	.....	72.90	19.38	156.05	4.00	47	.....	857
040.00	.....	225.00	100.00	2574	5,240.00	.....	.....	.....	142.95	.....	463.50	5.46	918	12	2487
54.00	.....	.....	40.00	2000	925.00	250.00	.....	.....	145.22	.....	59.01	4.06	40	14	340
25.00	.....	500.00	20.00	.....	640.00	.....	100.00	60.30	26.05	.....	76.85	4.68	18	6	163
100.00	3	.....	40.00	.....	600.00	208.00	.....	.....	37.00	6.60	.....	4.30	26	13	301
25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	715.25	.....	96.00	75.25	74.25	.....	.....	3.87	38	18	508
100.00	.....	.....	55.00	.....	1,375.00	483.00	.....	.....	50.10	.....	.....	5.00	39	39	752
5.00	.....	.....	8.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	8.70	.....	.....	4.02	9	3	139
6.50	2	175.00	33.50	.....	700.39	.....	.....	.....	38.70	.....	.....	3.41	29	2	284
17.00	.....	135.00	20.00	.....	500.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.50	6.09	19	4	127
.....	1	.....	12.00	.....	375.00	.....	.....	.....	24.88	.....	.....	5.33	14	1	65
50.00	2	.....	50.00	.....	1,500.00	445.00	.....	.....	72.90	.....	161.83	3.85	53	29	799
43.00	1	.....	50.00	324	800.00	.....	.....	.....	35.28	10.00	148.00	5.91	30	8	239
115.00	.....	60.00	160.00	1400	3,000.00	1,475.00	.....	.....	90.90	.....	356.00	7.95	142	11	822
11.00	.....	.....	47.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	61.02	21.12	.....	4.24	58	13	275
20.00	4	.....	86.00	900	2,000.00	372.50	100.00	.....	93.15	.....	.....	3.75	89	15	782

COUNTY OF

TOWNS.

Towns.	Number of Districts.	Number of Schools.	Whole number of <i>different</i> scholars 4 years of age and upward, attending school not less than two weeks.	Average attendance of scholars during the year.	Number of children between 4 and 14 years of age not attending school.	No. male teachers em. during year.	No. female teach'rs em. during year.	No. different persons em. as teachers.	Average wages of male teachers a month, including board.	Average wages of female teachers a month, including board.	No. of teachers teaching for first time.	No. teachers teaching same school two or more successive terms.	No. teachers employed who have attended Teachers' Institutes.	Whole length of summer schools in weeks and decimals of a week.	Whole length of winter schools, in weeks and decimals of a week.	<i>Average</i> length of schools <i>for the year</i> , in weeks and decimals of a week.	Estimated value of school-houses and lots, with appurtenances.
Alton	22	19	435	357	8	4	19	28	29.80	17.94	14	6	13	172.90	112.40	15.02	4,395
Barnstead	16	14	354	262	57	8	13	22	31.87	17.92	2	6	6	126.00	134.00	18.57	5,115
Centre-Harbor...	8	8	117	100	4		8	10	18.50				2		94.00	11.88	2,550
Gilford.....	14	16	465	294	31		16	22	24.12	1	6	12	65.00	73.00	14.87	5,550	
Gilmanston.....	18	18	421	292	16	6	15	27	30.80	17.56	8	5	4	128.50	139.50	14.88	6,190
Laconia.....	5	7	499	220			7	11	25.53				5	89.00	78.00	26.71	17,300
Meredith.....	17	17	390	312	30	1	17	24	32.00	21.95	1	3	12	96.66	137.60	13.78	5,700
New Hampton...	16	13	278	235	13	1	13	17	20.00	18.63	5	6	9	63.00	146.00	16.08	4,325
Saunderston.....	21	21	470	289	36		21	25	21.43			10	10	160.50	168.50	15.67	7,115
Upper Gilmanston	12	12	293	231	12	2	12	20	26.00	17.71	5	10	11	99.50	127.33	18.90	4,250

COUNTY OF

Albany.....	10	6	83	61	5	3	4	6	26.00	16.75	1	5	1	32.00	16.00	8.00	460
Bartlett.....	6	6	233	174	8	2	5	9	28.50	21.00	2	2		38.00	42.50	13.42	500
Brookfield.....	5	5	107	78			5	7	18.80			2	2	33.00	36.00	13.80	
*Chatham.....	7	7	164	128		1	7	8	20.00	12.00			3	63.00	77.00	20.00	
Conway.....	18	16	346	270	30	1	15	17	26.00	17.50	1	1		93.50	94.50	12.37	2,075
Eaton.....	12	12	268	145	5	6	7	13	28.00	20.34	2	5	1	51.00	83.00	14.88	1,000
Effingham.....	10	10	317	217	10	5	10	14	30.96	18.27	2	9	5	72.00	83.00	15.50	1,945
Freedom.....	9	9	209	137		2	7	14	25.00	19.70			7	59.00	68.00	14.11	1,375
*Hart's Location.	1	1	6	6		1			20.00					7.00		7.00	100
†Jackson.....	5	5	105	71			5	5	20.00					17.00	41.00	11.60	1,080
Madison.....	9	9	278	181	8	2	9	12	30.00	17.65	2	1		59.00	75.00	14.88	1,350
Moultonborough.	17	16	384	249	32	6	16	25	28.16	20.05	3	7	5	99.50	155.50	17.00	
Ossipee.....	22	20	485	402	14	7	14	25	27.83	19.80			7	38.00	141.00	8.95	3,425
Sandwich.....	20	20	508	403		5	20	31	30.88	18.78	2	3		140.00	178.50	15.92	4,425
Tamworth.....	17	16	413	321	46	1	18	17	20.00	24.76	4	3	4	133.66	53.50	11.70	3,675
Tuftsborough...	11	11	301	191	5	2	10	15	32.50	19.35		1	4	36.40	119.83	14.20	3,950
Wakefield.....	11	11	296	209	26	5	10	19	30.40	20.40	3	4	3	84.00	86.00	15.45	4,175
Wolfeborough...	17	17	554	350	20	5	17	26	31.20	21.00	3	3	8	125.00	168.00	17.23	6,000

COUNTY OF

Alienston.....	4	4	118	81	5	1	4	5	25.00	23.00			3	39.00	42.50	20.37	650
Andover.....	13	13	281	229	18	4	12	19	33.00	18.00	3	1	1	116.00	100.00	16.61	2,200
Boscawen.....	8	9	303	175	16	1	9	12	34.00	20.37	5	6	8	90.00	99.50	21.05	3,500
Bow.....	14	14	169	126		2	13	15	23.50	19.07	2	5	5	89.00	119.00	14.86	1,425
Bradford.....	12	13	232	186	15	5	12	18	38.20	15.90	2	4	6	126.00	129.00	19.61	3,000
Canterbury.....	12	12	282	181	24	2	12	19	28.00	20.00	4	5	3	84.00	120.00	17.17	4,040
Chichester.....	9	9	249	167	11		9	13		19.38	4	2	4	65.50	79.50	20.71	2,325
Concord.....	20	47	2,478	1,587		4	54	69	55.00	29.08	2	35	49	729.40	731.20	31.08	69,100
Dunbarton.....	11	11	230	172	23	3	11	19	33.67	20.31	5	7	7	102.50	107.00	19.04	4,250
Epsom.....	11	11	246	169		3	11	14	27.21	15.17	5	4	5	77.00	165.80	22.07	1,725
Franklin.....	12	15	495	330	63	3	13	16	60.66	23.50	2	12	7	146.00	174.50	21.36	7,615
Henniker.....	12	12	366	229	39	3	12	25	33.33	20.87	5	1	5	130.00	138.50	22.37	6,275
Hill.....	10	10	202	150	3	2	10	14	27.00	18.79			9	75.66	42.00	11.77	2,500
Hooksett.....	7	8	289	198	12	1	8	11	31.00	24.00	4	4	4	88.00	86.00	21.12	9,497
Hookinton.....	21	21	497	334	37	8	20	54	32.28	18.17	7	18	19	176.00	223.00	19.00	5,935
Loudon.....	13	14	369	263	15	4	13	25	27.40	18.00	5	8	13	109.00	144.00	19.46	7,350
Newbury.....	12	12	156	122	17	3	11	22	37.33	16.52	4	1	4	97.00	103.00	16.66	2,885
New London.....	7	7	219	128	20	3	7	12	32.00	21.58	3	2		46.50	72.00	17.00	5,200
Northfield.....	11	10	184	119	6	1	10	14	23.00	18.00	3	6	2	86.25	80.50	16.50	1,200
Pembroke.....	10	12	383	294	57	1	12	18	28.00	20.50	2	4	11	139.00	142.50	23.46	5,300
Pittsfield.....	10	10	390	280		6	9	17	29.10	22.26	2	3	2	92.00	78.60	17.00	5,700
Salisbury.....	11	11	480	190	15	3	10	11	29.33	19.20	2	5	3	86.00	100.00	17.00	1,300
Sutton.....	14	13	256	166	30	3	13	21	35.00	16.64	4	2	5	92.00	140.50	17.88	2,700
Warner.....	22	23	411	308	18	4	23	34	36.50	17.94	10	9	12	152.00	228.00	16.51	7,200
Webster.....	9	9	403	141	16	2	9	14	26.00	19.39	6	5	5	72.00	65.50	15.27	3,550
Wilmot.....	14	14	252	184	22	2	14	22	28.50	16.93	9	2	1	97.00	101.00	14.14	4,800

BELKNAP.

Estimated value of maps, reference books, blackboards, globes, and other school apparatus.	No. school-houses unfit for use.	Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year.	Compensation of school committee.	No. of volumes in school, district, social, or town library.	Amount of money raised by tax for support of schools.	Amount of money raised by tax, beyond what the law requires.	Amount contributed by districts or individuals, in board, fuel, and money, to prolong the schools.	Amount of income from the surplus revenue money.	Amount of the Literary Fund.	Amount of railroad tax for support of schools.	Amount of income from local funds for the schools.	Average amount expended for each scholar.	No. visits by school committees.	No. visits by prudential committees.	No. visits by citizens.	Academics or other permanent schools.
20.00	6		80.00		1,200.50				82.20	100.00		3.18	69	31	122	
13.50	1		55.00		1,048.00				74.27		495.29	4.57	60	7	111	
	2	1,600	10.60		275.00		42.00	25.83	16.00		.74	3.07	12	2	78	
48.00	7		115.00		1,590.00	230.13			40.25	30.00	159.88	3.91	69	16	187	1
67.00	5		75.00	300	1,000.00		50.00		75.00			2.67	59	14	454	1
	2	10,000	55.00		1,225.00	203.92			63.72			3.12	20	13	115	
	7		100.00		1,220.00	150.00			70.56	59.95		3.85	50	8	282	
15.00	11	78	60.00	5000	701.22	400.00			55.08	39.68		2.86	39	8	186	1
111.00		400	214.00		1.90	300.00			86.40	91.50		4.41	56	5	261	1
	3	50	46.00		966.00	300.00	202.00		42.60	60.00		4.33	38	10	305	

CARROLL.

2.50	2	.....	12.00	.....	237.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.26	.....	.....	3.09	82	..	13	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.09	82	..	13	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	10.00	.....	260.00	.....	154.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	1.96	8	..	10	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.96	8	..	10	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	10.00	.....	283.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.28	.....	.....	3.26	10	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.26	10	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	50.00	.....	400.00	.....	300.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.26	18	1	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.26	18	1	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.00	3	.....	50.00	.....	714.00	.....	82.00	.....	.....	67.86	.....	.....	2.49	27	1	56	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.49	27	1	56	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	25.00	.....	462.50	200.00	180.00	.....	.....	44.10	.....	.....	2.56	28	6	76	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.56	28	6	76	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.00	.....	185.00	47.00	.....	954.15	300.00	25.00	.....	.....	57.96	.....	.....	3.27	33	9	164	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27	33	9	164	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11.00	2	.....	25.00	.....	696.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	26	..	34	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	26	..	34	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	2.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26.00	1	250 00	16.00	.....	450.00	250.00	66.00	.....	.....	50.94	.....	.....	2.04	25	..	111	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.04	25	..	111	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	49.75	.....	1,000.12	333.37	100.00	.....	.....	62.40	7.00	115.00	4.12	48	10	188	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.12	48	10	188	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.75	.....	.....	2.53	43	8	131	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.53	43	8	131	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25.00	1	.....	80.50	.....	1,558.23	521.25	.....	.....	.....	96.45	.....	.....	3.52	64	7	537	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.52	64	7	537	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	255.00	50.25	.....	584.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	1.94	36	3	124	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.94	36	3	124	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.00	2	491.00	33.75	.....	641.07	.....	120.00	.....	.....	45.60	.....	.....	2.93	28	4	75	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	28	4	75	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	500.00	26.00	.....	712.50	.....	96.00	28.74	53.82	.....	.....	.....	3.52	36	4	169	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.52	36	4	169	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00	2	700.00	130.00	1000	1,922.01	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.88	70	18	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.88	70	18	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

MERRIMACK.

2 00		18.00		403.69				23.14		100.00	4.46	12	4	91	
	2	50.00		870.00				65.70			3.33	44	9	81	1
20.00		38.00		1,127.50				34.75	137.55		4.28	33	6	280	
	2	34.00		910.49		174.00		34.92			6.62	42	8	291	
100.00		60.00		882.50	300.00			43.20	241.61		3.51	49	6	568	
		7.00		1,268.75				75.00			4.76	34	23	416	
200.00	1	24.00		640.00		32.00		52.00		15.00	2.96	22	6	257	
28.50	1	440.00	8600	19,379.50	7,379.50	86.00		453.16	700.00	60.00	8.34	374	24	1442	
28.50	4	50.00		950.00		269.00		44.46	557.54		5.73	54	6	453	
182.00	4	50.00	25.00	800	822.80	50.00		46.12			3.73	33	8	163	1
44.00	1	650.00	53.62	200	1,950.00	350.00		96.12	500.00		5.14	63	23	717	1
	4		49.50		1,287.50			59.39		358.00	4.70	55	18	502	1
26.00	6		40.00		575.00	100.00		42.30			3.18	30		105	
131.50	2	5,847.43	85.00		1,199.20		134.75	58.80			4.82	30	5	83	
63.00	4	925.00	91.00		1,442.50	287.00	72.00	43.60	59.82	200.00	4.09	89	30	922	2
14.00			80.00		1,223.44			157.37			6.01	57	22	539	
	3		45.25		500.00	15.65	215.00	29.40		274.40	6.53	37	12	340	
40.00			30.00	1000	790.00			20.00		24.00	4.00	28	8		1
520.00	2		32.00		777.20			33.84			4.40	30	8	203	4
			40.00	80	1,397.50			76.14	23.86	264.50	4.60	32	26	349	1
42.00		4.25	2000	1,200.00				81.00			3.30	31	11	290	1
36.00	6		48.00		962.00	129.00		41.00	41.00		4.18	37	8	153	
	5	100.00	51.00		937.36	20.00		32.53		244.96	4.43	41	15	375	
50.00	4		75.00		1,335.00	68.00		44.28	363.18	61.71	4.39	77	13	624	
40.00	3	475.00	50.00		666.00			34.00			3.44	42	6	324	
71.00	1		50.00		605.00			45.72			2.54	45	8	185	

TOWNS.

Towns.	Number of districts.		Number of schools.		Whole number of <i>different</i> scholars 4 years of age and upward, attending school not less than two weeks.		Average attendance of scholars during the year.		No. of children between 4 and 14 years of age, not attending school.		No. of male teachers em. during y'r.		No. of female teachers em. during y'r.		No. different persons em. as teachers.		Average wages of male teachers a month, including board.		Average wages of female teachers a month, including board.		No. of teachers teaching for first time.		No. of teachers teaching same school two or more successive terms.		No. of teachers employed who have attended Teachers' Institutes.		Whole length of summer schools in weeks and decimals of a week.		Whole length of winter schools in weeks and decimals of a week.		Average length of schools for the year in weeks and decimals of a week.		Estimated value of school-houses and lots, with appurtenances.		
Berlin.....	5	5	146	115	3	..	5	8	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	19.00	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	42.00	21.00	12.60	..	1,125	..	..	..	..
Cambridge.....	1	1	12	10	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	18.00	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	12.00	8.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carroll.....	4	4	60	48	6	..	4	6	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	16.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29.00	14.66	10.91	..	1,700	..	..	..	..
Clarksville.....	4	4	61	56	14	..	4	5	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	16.12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.00	27.00	8.00	..	575	..	..	..	..	..
Colebrook.....	11	11	328	191	68	4	11	20	38.00	18.47	4	2	8	103.00	108.00	19.18	4,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	60.00	108.00	19.18	4,150	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	10	10	224	147	11	1	10	16	34.00	22.50	1	4	4	60.00	102.00	16.20	1,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	75.00	82.00	19.62	1,675	..	..	..	..	..
Dalton.....	8	8	214	116	26	2	8	15	30.00	20.94	4	2	8	75.00	82.00	19.62	1,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42.00	..	7.00	1,650	..	..	..	..	..
Dummer.....	7	6	90	71	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30.00	51.00	20.25	550	..	..	..	..	..
Erroll.....	4	4	62	46	5	..	4	9	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40.00	40.00	20.00	1,550	..	..	..	..	..
*Gorham.....	3	4	228	174	..	..	1	4	5	40.00	20.62	..	..	..	..	..	20.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40.00	40.00	20.00	1,550	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	8	8	226	152	16	1	8	6	20.00	16.14	2	1	4	40.00	49.00	12.71	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40.00	49.00	12.71	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
Lancaster.....	13	14	505	398	67	4	13	26	35.25	23.50	6	..	9	123.00	162.00	20.36	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	63.00	27.00	10.00	1,695	..	..	..	..	..
Milan.....	7	7	205	146	..	..	1	7	9	35.00	20.14	..	..	..	..	..	20.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.00	48.00	14.28	1,700	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	9	9	276	176	45	2	9	14	42.00	24.00	1	2	5	63.00	27.00	10.00	1,695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22.00	61.00	11.85	1,400	..	..	..	..	..
Pittsburg.....	9	7	97	64	20	2	7	12	27.00	17.28	2	1	4	28.50	47.00	10.80	1,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	41.00	9.80	750	..	..	..	..	..
*Randolph.....	3	3	20	15	..	..	1	3	4	20.00	10.66	..	..	..	..	..	10.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.50	13.00	9.83	300	..	..	..	..	..
Shelburne.....	5	5	74	56	12	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	19.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	41.00	9.80	750	..	..	..	..	..
Stark.....	7	7	117	97	..	..	7	8	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	21.42	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	22.00	61.00	11.85	1,400	..	..	..	..	..
Stewartstown....	9	9	182	124	34	4	9	10	35.09	16.40	3	1	4	67.00	81.00	16.44	1,600	1	4	67.00	81.00	16.44	1,600
Stratford.....	9	9	198	155	4	1	9	14	32.00	15.00	2	2	4	80.00	64.00	16.00	1,950	2	4	80.00	64.00	16.00	1,950
Whitefield.....	9	10	275	182	25	3	10	16	30.00	22.67	1	5	13	62.00	99.00	16.10	5,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	62.00	99.00	16.10	5,900	..	..	..	..	..

Estimated value of maps, charts, reference books, black-boards, globes, and other school apparatus.	No. of school-houses unit for use.	Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year.	Compensation of school committee.	No. of volumes in school, district, social, or town library.	Amount of money raised by town for support of schools.	Amount of money raised by tax, beyond what the law requires.	Amount contributed by districts or individuals in board, fuel, and money to prolong the schools.	Amount of income from the surplus revenue money.	Amount of the Literary Fund.	Amount of railroad tax for support of schools.	Amount of income from local funds for the schools.	Average amount appropriated for each scholar.	Visits by school committees.	Visits by prudential committees.	Visits by citizens.	Academies and permanent schools.
.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	336.50	.....	12.00	.....	18.90	.....	.....	2.52	10	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	4.32	2	1	17	.....
.....	.....	75.00	.....	.....	201.00	25.00	.....	.....	9.15	.....	.....	3.92	11	.....	49	.....
25.00	5	545.00	55.00	325	80.00	.....	14.00	.....	8.28	.....	116.00	3.58	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137.50	500.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	3.62	44	15	187	1
.....	2	.....	35.00	.....	600.00	150.00	348.00	.....	41.00	.....	129.90	5.00	32	2	110	.....
15.00	.....	.....	29.00	75	500.00	167.50	360.50	.....	34.92	.....	96.00	4.63	29	3	177	.....
.....	1	.....	3.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	29.40	2.74	9	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	282.50	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.56	7	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	406.00	.....	.....	.....	19.80	.....	.....	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	528.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.34	14	1	23	.....
100.00	2	75.00	66.00	675	1,425.00	.....	769.00	.....	176.19	.....	39.00	4.77	49	12	92	1
.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	600.00	280.00	.....	.....	33.30	.....	.....	3.08	24	.....	.....	.....
4.75	4	90.00	28.00	.....	356.26	.....	37.00	.....	32.00	8.05	12.00	1.61	22	5	20	.....
4.25	1	.....	8.00	.....	300.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.61	7	5	62	.....
.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	108.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	50.00	2.50	.....	270.00	50.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	4.00	6	2	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335.00	.....	39.00	.....	18.18	.....	13.80	3.47	8	4	41	.....
.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	643.02	200.00	.....	.....	44.88	.....	.....	3.78	24	.....	.....	.....
2 00	2	.....	23.00	.....	505.00	200.00	365.00	.....	34.56	.....	42.00	1.80	24	2	41	.....
.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	1,000.00	500.00	.....	27.00	49.00	.....	17.10	3.97	29	.....	.....	.....

*Last year's return.

†Partially made up from last year's return.

COUNTY OF

TOWNS.	Number of districts.	Number of schools.	Whole number of <i>different</i> scholars 4 years of age and upward, attending school not less than two weeks.	Average attendance of scholars during the year.	No. of children between 4 and 14 years of age not attending school.	No. male teachers em. during year.	No. female teachers em. during year.	No. different persons em. as teachers.	Average wages of male teachers a month, including board.	Average wages of female teachers a month, including board.	No. of teachers teaching for first time.	No. of teachers teaching the same school two or more successive terms.	No. of teachers employed who have attended Teachers' Institutes.	Whole length of summer schools, in weeks and decimals of a week.	Whole length of winter schools in weeks and decimals of a week.	<i>Average</i> length of schools <i>for the year</i> in weeks and decimals of a week.	Estimated value of school-houses and lots with appurtenances.		
Acworth.....	13 14	292	215	14	6 1	18	34.83	21.11	4	6	7	74.13	124.75	14.22	4.875				
Charlestown.....	13 15	400	281	9	2 15	25	31.75	22.13	4	6	11	22	359.00	283.00	25.68	19,040	7,050		
Claremont.....	19 25	826	513	100	3 26	46	37.34	22.37	4	11	6	205.00	149.00	22.12	5,275				
Cornish.....	16 16	350	234	11	4 16	29	42.00	19.50	1	4	2	46.00	61.00	17.83	1,950				
Croydon.....	6 6	193	140	4	1 6	12	50.00	17.84	3	1	4	48.00	58.00	21.20	1,750				
Goshen.....	5 5	113	70	15	2 5	10	24.00	15.70	3	1	1	62.00	67.00	16.12	1,525				
*Grantham.....	8 8	154	104	5	8	19.56	1	51.00	50.00	16.83	2,050			
Langdon.....	6 6	104	70	1	2 5	11	26.50	21.07	4	...	3	3	64.00	99.00	18.11	5,600			
Lempster.....	9 9	188	103	17	1 9	15	34.00	18.17	5	3	3	8	137.50	147.50	17.81	5,300			
Newport.....	16 16	461	306	35	3 16	25	44.33	19.87	3	3	3	3	170.00	164.00	20.62	7,000			
Plainfield.....	16 16	366	334	56	3 16	27	30.66	21.78	2	3	2	...	89.00	101.50	15.87	2,000			
Springfield.....	12 12	246	161	44	2 12	20	34.00	18.20	2	2	...	3	48.00	98.00	16.22	4,800			
Sunapee.....	9 9	220	153	...	4 9	17	23.50	19.44	3	...	3	4	1	67.00	72.00	15.44	1,560		
Unity.....	9 9	212	138	7	3 8	15	29.00	16.50	3	3	1	63.00	76.00	14.10	2,500				
Washington.....	10 10	193	158	9	3 10	15	38.83	17.75	3	3	1	63.00	76.00	14.10	2,500				

COUNTY OF

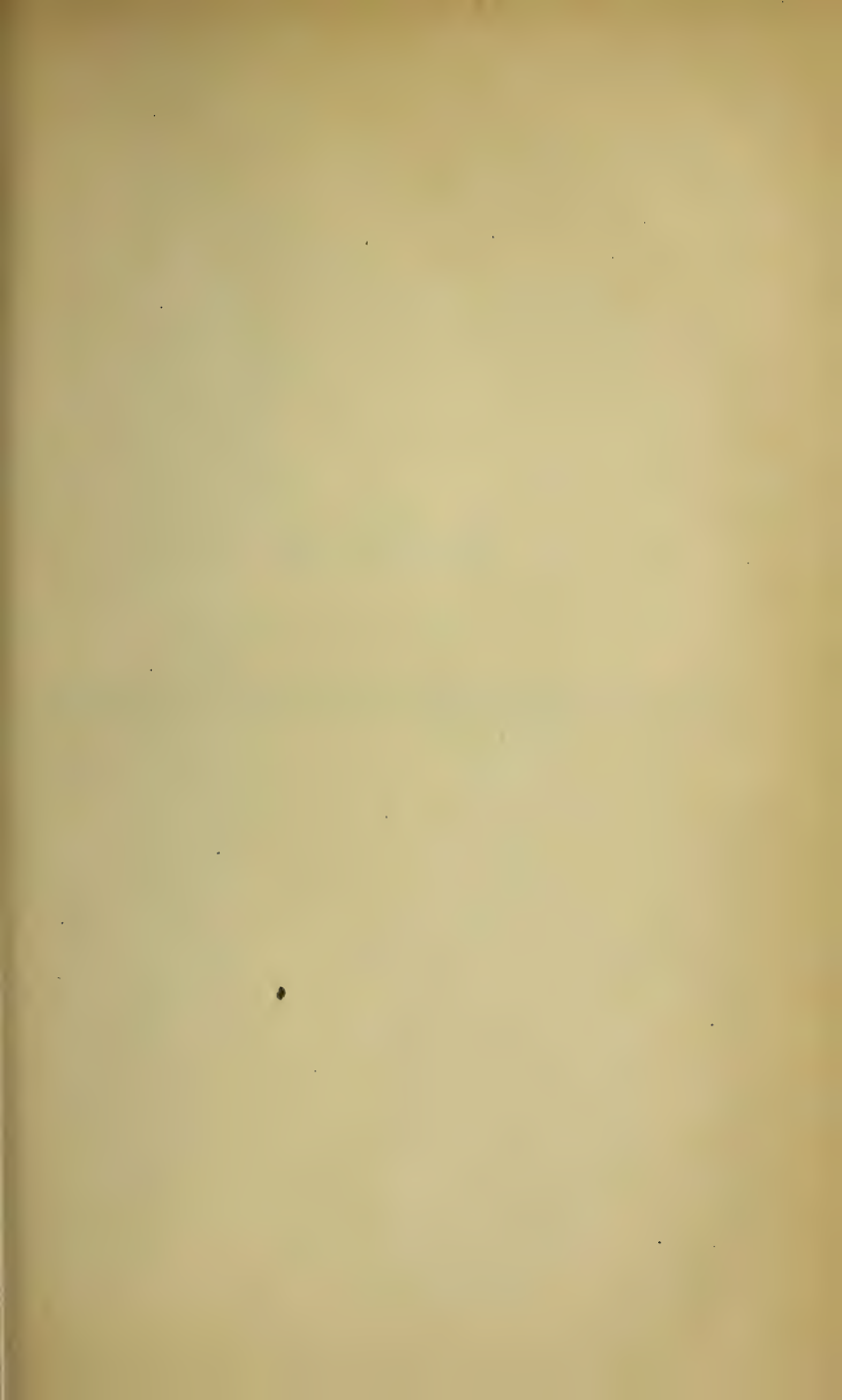
Alexandria.....	14 14	266	217	10	...	14	16	...	18.13	2	2	5	89.00	89.00	12.71	3,825
Ashland.....	5 7	185	174	5	3 6	10	31.00	21.33	...	2	1	1	31.00	72.00	14.71	2,525
Bath.....	12 13	358	201	17	4 13	21	36.75	21.50	5	3	6	120.00	142.50	21.90	4,775	
Benton.....	6 6	128	62	4	...	6	8	...	18.40	...	1	2	54.00	42.00	16.00	2,085
Bethlehem.....	11 10	259	170	9	1 10	18	25.00	19.72	6	1	5	95.00	81.50	17.65	4,475	
Bridgewater.....	11 11	128	86	7	2 9	10	20.50	18.34	3	2	4	24.00	85.00	12.10	1,800	
Bristol.....	9 12	293	218	12	1 11	14	20.00	18.48	3	6	3	148.33	63.00	17.61	16,900	
Campton.....	14 14	372	242	11	5 13	23	31.94	21.30	5	5	3	95.00	141.00	16.80	5,575	
Canaan.....	21 22	421	300	47	2 22	35	27.50	20.50	5	5	7	189.00	188.00	18.00	4,755	
Danbury.....	10 10	195	120	...	3 10	17	25.33	16.60	...	2	...	74.00	93.00	16.90	3,100	
Dorchester.....	12 12	236	196	9	1 12	15	18.00	16.83	5	...	2	59.40	43.90	10.30	990	
Ellsworth.....	2 2	68	50	5	...	2	4	...	19.00	1	12.00	18.00	15.00	520
Enfield.....	16 17	414	338	27	3 17	28	28.33	22.00	5	8	3	163.00	178.00	20.06	4,750	
Franconia.....	7 5	119	102	5	2 5	10	42.00	19.80	2	1	1	41.00	44.00	17.00	2,050	
Grafton.....	13 11	255	169	12	5 11	20	30.40	17.54	2	7	2	106.50	128.00	21.32	3,325	
Groton.....	10 7	175	110	2	1 7	11	16.00	21.57	2	2	6	73.00	50.00	17.57	1,375	
Hanover.....	18 19	392	276	22	2 18	38	36.50	17.22	10	14	1	198.00	206.00	21.26	7,375	
Haverhill.....	19 19	516	388	...	4 19	33	40.25	20.16	4	5	5	199.00	198.00	20.90	10,650	
Hebron.....	6 5	123	93	7	...	5	6	...	12.90	2	1	3	29.00	28.00	11.40	80
Holderness.....	11 11	213	186	10	3 10	17	25.33	18.70	4	2	6	69.00	111.00	16.36	4,300	
Landaff.....	9 9	228	156	...	5 8	15	30.80	16.71	7	...	3	47.00	84.00	14.55	5,200	
Lebanon.....	15 19	546	393	27	4 16	31	36.33	23.82	5	6	...	225.00	256.00	25.31	8,000	
Lincoln.....	2 2	20	14	2	2	...	16.00	24.50	...	12.25	200
Lisbon.....	12 14	557	364	46	4 14	27	43.00	28.18	4	3	5	115.00	119.00	16.70	6,200	
Littleton.....	16 21	667	351	28	1 21	29	83.33	25.87	7	9	19	248.00	199.00	21.28	40,100	
Lyman.....	7 7	180	129	16	...	7	12	...	21.91	...	5	5	70.00	81.00	21.57	1,700
Lyme.....	14 15	371	206	28	2 15	23	35.00	19.84	2	7	5	183.00	153.00	22.40	5,700	
Monroe.....	6 6	141	85	5	1 5	9	24.00	18.90	3	1	...	42.00	65.00	17.83	1,700	
Orange.....	7 7	101	69	7	2 7	13	20.33	14.66	3	2	...	57.00	58.50	16.50	92	
Orford.....	15 14	268	198	50	3 13	18	33.89	20.60	3	6	4	120.00	158.50	19.90	3,550	
Piermont.....	14 13	197	123	13	21	...	17.60	3	7	...	125.00	127.00	19.40	2,500
Plymouth.....	10 11	315	185	28	1 11	18	48.00	20.37	2	1	4	68.00	129.00	18.00	3,600	
Rumney.....	10 10	282	200	5	...	10	16	...	18.05	2	61.00	95.50	15.65	10,200
Thornton.....	11 11	230	169	11	...	11	13	...	17.71	2	8	3	37.00	106.00	13.00	2,600
Warren.....	10 11	245	186	20	1 11	17	44.00	18.00	...	5	...	83.00	84.00	15.20	2,200	
Waterville.....	1 1	10	8	1	1	...	18.00	11.00	11.00	30
Wentworth.....	12 12	219	163	7	1 11	16	18.76	20.00	3	9	5	93.00	108.00	16.75	3,100	
Woodstock.....	4 4	159	116	9	...	4	6	...	19.25	1	2	1	22.50	34.00	14.12	1,120

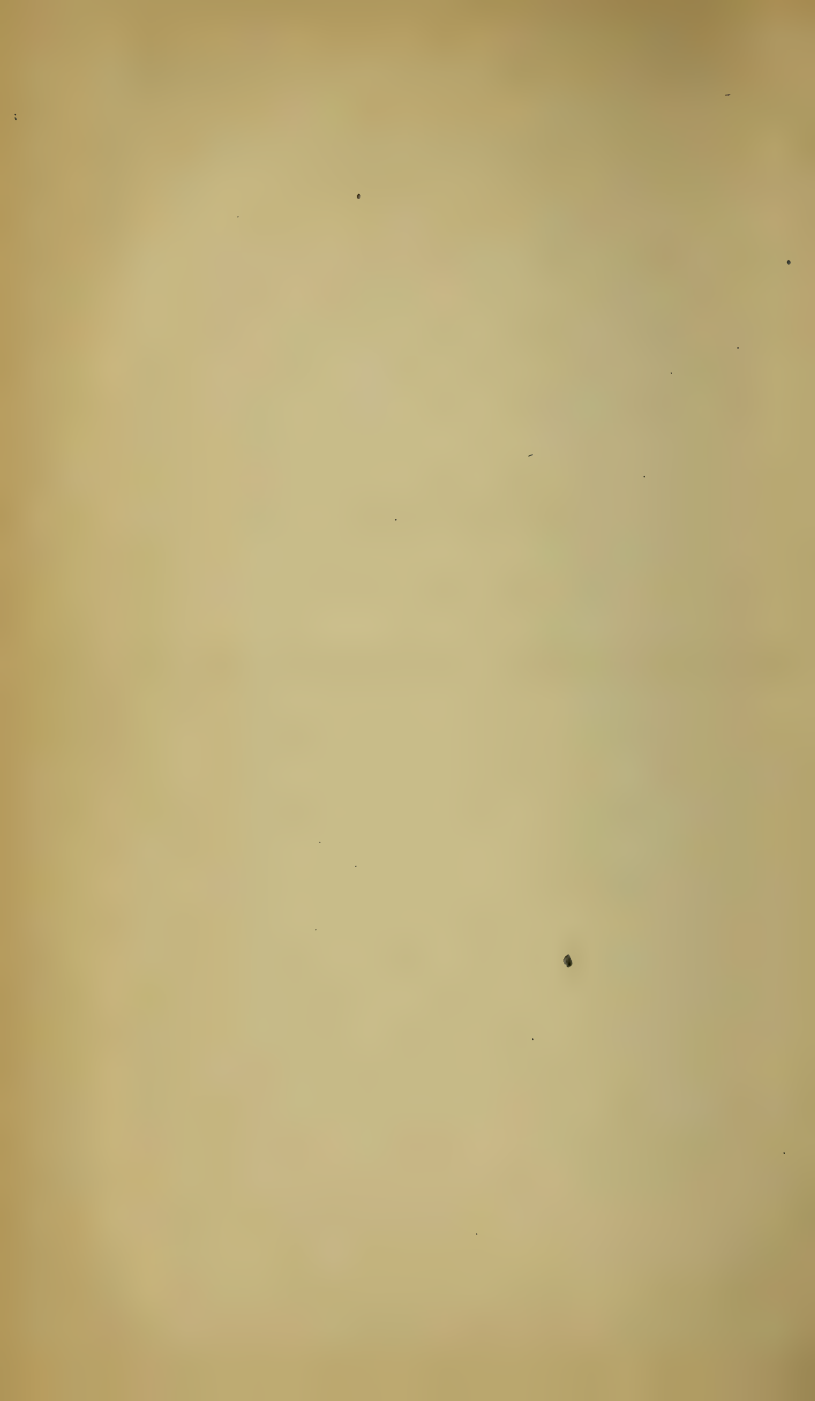
SULLIVAN.

Estimated value of maps, charts, reference books, blackboards, globes, and other school-apparatus.	No. of school-houses unfit for use.	Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year.	Compensation of school committee.	No. of volumes in school, district, social or town library.	Amount of money raised by tax for support of schools.	Amount of money raised by tax, beyond what is required by law.	Amount contributed by districts or individuals, in board, fuel, and money, to prolong the schools.	Amount of income from the surplus revenue money.	Amount of the Literary Fund.	Amount of railroad tax for support of schools.	Amount of income from local funds for the schools.	Average amount expended for each scholar.	No. visits by school committees.	No. visits by prudential committees.	No. visits by other citizens.	No. academies or permanent schools.
25.00	4	4,020.00	50.00	...	939.00	...	373.00	...	55.00	...	60.00	4.92	41	14	385	...
76.00	2	...	85.00	2579	2,070.00	300.00	25.00	...	...	...	20.00	5.29	99	16	503	...
137.00	9	325.00	115.00	...	4,022.50	...	...	...	189.72	7.71	50.57	5.17	171	58	812	...
53.00	3	...	50.00	...	1,367.50	...	...	23.24	62.10	66.37	121.69	4.70	46	8	389	...
4.50	...	...	15.00	500	433.55	...	81.00	...	33.66	...	61.88	3.16	23	6	223	...
31.00	...	...	20.00	...	388.58	...	44.00	119.00	19.65	...	...	5.01	10	4	241	...
...	...	...	17.50	...	471.00	...	89.35	...	...	...	...	3.63	25	15	133	...
29.75	2	500.00	31.50	...	600.00	...	...	...	16.00	9.20	...	6.01	25	2	114	...
10.00	...	...	36.00	...	687.81	...	...	55.98	25.00	...	...	4.09	35	13	340	...
32.00	5	105.00	65.00	271	1,819.78	...	125.00	90.00	81.18	...	3.60	4.00	56	11	508	1
50.00	...	...	45.00	...	1,298.28	...	198.00	...	61.56	...	243.52	4.90	38	8	387	...
10.00	3	...	26.90	...	731.34	...	...	...	46.80	...	...	3.16	31	4	167	...
...	2	800.00	37.00	...	465.00	...	205.00	...	31.20	...	112.00	3.70	...	...	...	...
39.00	5	...	35.00	...	677.50	...	70.00	...	30.90	...	5.00	3.70	29	7	273	...
75.00	1	202.16	48.00	...	810.23	...	...	...	30.60	...	60.00	4.67	35	11	311	1

GRAFTON.

30.00	3	7.00	35.00	...	530.85	...	...	49.92	...	341.32	3.46	31	12	255	...
10.00	2	...	27.00	...	542.90	...	25.00	40.61	14.29	240.46	4.66	20	1	47	...	
26.00	1	...	62.75	...	1,026.85	...	252.00	52.20	163.31	315.75	5.06	42	14	237	...	
17.50	2	16.00	...	...	450.00	200.00	30.00	29.96	...	...	4.00	13	3	50	...
42.00	...	...	28.50	...	600.00	90.00	165.00	40.60	...	203.60	4.00	34	6	229	...
2.00	5	...	30.00	60	270.00	162.04	20.40	2.00	...	3.55	20	11	90	...
51.00	...	110.00	35.00	...	781.50	500.00	165.00	64.70	58.41	51.00	4.00	91	3	182	...	
61.00	3	10.00	50.00	75	1,200.00	570.00	188.00	65.34	...	369.09	4.89	55	7	263	...	
53.50	3	300.00	50.00	40	42.95	90.00	1001.83	...	2.69	69	12	446	...
...	...	...	32.00	...	525.00	...	52.50	266.90	...	...	4.33	37	6	104	...
...	5	60.00	42.50	...	346.24	...	29.50	40.24	...	20.00	1.85	32	5	112	...	
...	1	...	9.00	...	150.00	68.00	...	14.22	...	...	2.41	11	1	52	...
75.00	2	...	75.00	...	1,240.00	...	...	82.22	77.42	257.00	4.11	74	18	651	...
19.00	1	600.00	20.00	...	480.00	200.00	...	23.94	...	9.00	4.31	19	18	51	...	
73.00	6	170.00	...	...	691.50	...	...	40.68	143.66	250.91	4.29	52	4	111	...
48.00	...	...	32.94	350	420.00	100.00	150.00	43.02	...	7.19	4.11	33	12	248	...
40.00	3	...	57.00	...	1,525.00	...	567.00	77.94	66.78	104.35	5.85	88	5	262	...	
...	3	...	125.00	...	2,000.00	600.00	125.00	112.86	80.11	291.15	4.81	76	17	202	1	
1.85	4	...	12.50	150	247.77	...	...	22.32	...	90.00	3.00	14	3	86	...
...	2	...	47.00	...	429.00	...	...	45.10	...	197.54	3.15	34	...	140	...
...	3	450.00	31.75	...	641.47	...	55.00	44.64	25.30	41.95	3.50	27	2	83	...	
200.00	3	...	55.00	...	2,445.00	...	200.00	98.46	...	430.00	5.81	82	12	549	1	
...	...	...	...	...	75.00	33.00	...	1.82	...	...	3.84	2	...	3	...
124.00	6	...	91.00	700	1,762.00	500.00	...	103.36	123.67	9.50	3.60	49	11	332	...	
200.00	...	...	100.00	...	3,500.00	2,097.50	...	122.93	...	...	5.43	147	141	254	...
24.00	1	...	35.00	...	400.00	39.00	50.00	...	...	...	3.30	28	14	145	...
50.00	4	...	47.75	1700	1,360.70	...	...	154.61	...	203.00	4.63	53	17	181	...
21.00	...	...	510.00	17.00	419.89	...	142.00	25.38	...	...	4.16	19	4	57	...
1.41	2	255.00	15.00	...	378.90	...	50.00	24.79	...	...	4.49	20	4	118	...
30.00	...	...	56.00	200	1,332.50	...	...	48.78	...	111.66	5.94	37	2	227	1
10.00	...	...	45.00	...	688.00	...	156.00	39.79	...	384.00	6.43	53	1	124	...
...	8	...	55.00	...	1,155.06	300.00	...	264.00	...	...	4.59	38	7	251	...
5.00	...	...	50.00	...	665.00	200.00	...	44.00	44.00	30.00	2.42	40	12	302	...
19.00	5	...	30.00	...	585.93	...	...	44.10	...	78.75	3.08	29	2	104	...
40.00	1	200.00	25.00	500	484.00	...	...	45.72	...	15.00	2.22	40	2	132	...
...	...	...	2.00	...	56.00	...	...	1.80	...	...	5.78	2	...	2	...
45.00	5	1,000.00	55.00	970	400.00	...	...	34.02	21.98	27.00	4.81	50	4	232	1
...	...	...	15.00	...	154.00	75.00	12.00	17.10	...	34.86	1.37	7	1	55	...





APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

ABSTRACTS.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ATKINSON.

The education of the child is threefold, physical, intellectual and moral, the body, the mind and the heart. The body is the casket of the mind through which it works. Many a gifted intellect has proved a failure, through early abuses of the body, and many a gifted mind has been a scourge through a corrupt heart. In such circumstances, science is a sword in the hand of a maniac, learning a jewel in a swine's snout.

A teacher should be competent to give instruction in all these departments. He should care for the health of his pupils and for their moral tendencies. Our fathers with great wisdom made a law that all teachers should endeavor to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country and humanity, universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is

founded ; and it should be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices. The teacher who is not prepared to carry out these suggestions, is not competent in the eye of the law and sound judgment to be a teacher of our youth. We want teachers to coöperate with parents to raise up a generation of youth, intelligent, manly, cultivated and pure, an ornament to the town, and a blessing to the world. This is our mission—none higher, none holier.

JESSE PAGE, *Committee.*

AUBURN.

Much has been written and spoken of late years on the subject of school discipline, and many of the practices of former times have disappeared before the advance of a humanitarian age. It may, we think, safely be said to teachers, that no method of punishment which is likely injuriously to effect the health of the scholars, or destroy permanently the contentment and happiness which should dwell in the school-room, will be looked upon with much favor at the present day. Much, no doubt, may be accomplished in this direction by moral influences, kindly and in the right spirit brought to bear on the mind of the pupil ; by a system of merits and demerits, and by various other expedients which the ingenuity of the teacher can often devise ; and sometimes it may be necessary to inflict mere physical pain, where “the evil ends in itself ;” judiciously and as a last resort.

Some of the schools in town are small ; quite too small in the opinion of the committee for profit. Thirty or thirty-five scholars may, perhaps, be considered the maximum number which the teacher can instruct to the best advantage. But when this number dwindles down to some half dozen or so, it surpasses the efforts of the teacher to become interested herself to any great extent, or interest her scholars in the school ; study languishes and emulation sleeps. There are two or three districts in town, which, if matters are to continue long as they are at present, might be profitably united.

The committee will venture once more to suggest, that such schools as have not already procured them, will be greatly benefited by the introduction of mural or wall maps. These have a tendency to fix the great outlines of the earth's natural and civil divisions indelibly in the mind, and by their use very young scholars may acquire a fair knowledge of what is called the mechanical part of geography.

FRANKLIN CROMBIE, *Committee.*

CHESTER.

Your committee has seen fit, in speaking of individuals, to use no unkind language or disparage the efforts of any one, but there is room for improvement. Young teachers, if they wish to rise in their profession, must be particular in small things, more systematic in regard to order, recitations and general deportment. They should try to get all the new ideas for imparting instruction. The old methods of teaching are being superseded by practices entirely new and far superior. Much can be learned by visiting the schools of Concord and Manchester, and the Normal schools of other states.

Vocal music ought to be taught, also gymnastics in moderate amount, so as to relieve the aching limbs by change of position. Teachers should not allow children to read quotations from eminent authors as their own production; a few lines in plain Saxon would do more credit to all.

It becomes my duty as committee to make some general remarks in relation to the schools of Chester, and what I think best for their future welfare. We have had pretty good schools the past year, with no complete failure in any of them. Some have been better than others. What we want is to have all as good as the best, and the best to be better still. In the first place, we don't raise money enough. It averages a little less than three dollars per year for each scholar. If one should attend school of the average length of ten years, it would cost him thirty dollars for his education. The State Superintendent truly says, "This is not so much as is expended upon a good sized pig." What a strange idea that our farmers will freely spend more for a pig than for one of their children's education! We want money enough to support a school thirty weeks yearly in each district. In all parts of the town except the center, people are complaining that they do not have school enough, and certainly if this school should be graded, there would be lack of funds here.

JAMES F. BROWN, *Committee.*

DANVILLE.

The committee feels that he ought not to omit this occasion to congratulate the town on the completion, this year, of a new and beautiful school-house erected last fall in District No. 3. It has all the best style and finish of modern

architecture so well applied to the school-room, and it is deemed to be one of the neatest and best school edifices in Rockingham County,—the joy of the young, and an ornament to the town.

P. S. BURBANK, *Committee.*

DERRY.

In order to proceed intelligently, so as not to waste any strength, let us endeavor to fix in our minds a true conception of what we need in our schools that we may reach the best results in this field. At the foundation of the whole enterprise lies a profound interest in the community in this object. No two or three individuals, however disposed or gifted, can do the work. The many, not the few, must be enlisted in it. The people must not passively accept the institution, but must cherish a living interest in it. It is not a hard task for any true mind to bring itself into deep sympathy with this vital movement. It is the beginning of a training for the great work of life. The foundations are laying for all after years. The feeling aroused or chilled, the energy cooled or the sloth fostered, the thoroughness or superficiality practised, are as seed sown for a future harvest, reach on in their effects through all coming life. If the habits of order, of earnest study, of thorough understanding and execution here formed and strengthened, are what they should be, the entire succeeding life will be shaped and inspired by them. The pupils will become a law to themselves. They will surely attain an honorable eminence. If it be otherwise, the whole of the years to come will be shaded and blighted thereby. Any parent, any lover of his kind who will duly reflect on this subject, cannot fail of being strongly impressed by a sense of its

importance. He will be ready to bear his part in the labor and expense that are required to make the school what it should be. His home will breathe a spirit of sympathy with the school, with the teacher, and especially with any of the pupils who are under his personal care. Every facility in his power will be afforded such to aid them in their studies. He will not hesitate, if need be, to buckle on the armor of former years, like aged Priam, and to become a student again with his children or wards. He will see to it that they attend school constantly and punctually. Not his heart only, but his presence from time to time will be in the school-room. In the studies and discipline of the school, he will confer with and sustain the teacher. If any mistake is made, or misunderstanding occurs,—for who is perfect?—he will follow the Bible rule, and first of all, consult the head of the school, seeking in the spirit of good-will any explanation or desired change.

Pass we now to the school-room. This should be sufficiently spacious for the number of pupils; it should be well ventilated, well furnished, and well warmed in winter, and be kept in perfect repair. No broken windows, chairs, or desks should be seen. Whatever maps, or other works of reference are necessary, should be supplied. The school edifice, thus constructed and furnished, is to be put into the hands of the teacher, who is to see that it is kept neat and uninjured. No hacking of desks or seats, no scattering about of pieces of paper, or of food, or of anything of the kind, is to be tolerated. System and order are to reign within and around the school-house. The pupils of every age are to be taught to control their lips, feet and bodies, to handle their books, maps and slates with great carefulness, so as to create no disturbance. They are to attend to their studies and not to the other pupils, or to visitors, or to travelers in the street. Before school, at recess, and when dismissed at noon or night, no tumult whatever is to

be allowed. Good order is to be secured as the prime requisite to a good school.

In the branches of study taught, thoroughness is to be constantly aimed at. Not the ground gone over is to be the standard, but the ability of the scholar to tell what he has learned, and to give the reasons of things. The principles and rules should be repeated till they are a part of the pupil's inalienable treasures; the processes are to be gone over till the mind is entirely at home with them. The scholar is to be made to understand perfectly the meaning of terms and the nature of operations, till he can be a guide to others in these; till in reading, for example, he can take new passages and read them aright, and give the rules; or in arithmetic, can take problems not in the book, and solve them and give the reason for each step. This mastery of subjects from the first may be slow at the outset, may require much care and toil, but it is the only true course. This is primary education as it should be.

LEONARD S. PARKER, *Committee.*

EAST KINGSTON.

The willingness to move in the direction of increased compensation to teachers is a favorable token for the schools. Teachers can be had *to fill the places* for almost any sum. But teachers cannot be had, and ought not to be had, to do the work without generous compensation. Falstaff boasted that his soldiers could "fill ditches as well as better men;" their fighting qualities, like his own, were not worth calculation.

Teaching is so much of a trade that even the dull and commonplace may seem to achieve some degree of success in this profession. But it must be conceded that the

ability to awaken the latent energies of the pupil ; to stimulate to their utmost capacity his slowly revolving faculties ; to inspire him with a noble enthusiasm, and impress him with a deep abiding sense of his duty to qualify himself in youth for the emergencies of life,—is a gift, and one that is not bestowed in an equal degree by the Creator. While I am satisfied with the general appearance and the improvement of the several schools, I am particularly gratified with the improvement in reading and penmanship. Reading, the most important study, and the basis of all other studies, has received marked attention. At the commencement of the year we found a few plain and natural readers in our schools ; at the close they were to be found in every advanced class ; still, the reading in all the schools may be improved. In penmanship our teachers have taken more pains to impart instruction, and therefore more proficiency has been made than usual.

JOHN P. FRENCH, *Committee.*

EPPING.

You have this year, in addition to the literary fund, raised and expended the sum of \$967.09, for the support of your town schools. Do they give you "credit" for such a generous outlay? Have you made a certain, safe and actual investment of this sum, which will in the future yield you a handsome percentage annually, or has it been expended in discharging some incidental expenditures for which you have little or nothing to show? Will you for a moment consider these questions, and ascertain whether or not fully one third at least of this sum has been actually thrown away? The whole number of scholars reported attending school during both summer and winter terms, is

four hundred and seventy-six. The average attendance is three hundred and seventy-two, nearly one-fourth less ; so about one-fourth of all the scholars in town were absent from our schools. In addition to this, there are five hundred and thirty instances of tardiness, and two hundred and forty-three instances of dismissal. These facts, taken in connection with that general indifference and almost total apathy manifested by most of the parents in not visiting the schools, and otherwise affording that moral support and encouragement due a teacher, clearly demonstrate that at least one-third of your money is needlessly lost. Irregularity of attendance is *the* great evil of the schools of this town. Not only the scholar who is absent suffers, but an injury is inflicted upon the whole school. The remedy is with guardians and parents. Will they apply it, or shall your schools continue to endure this great impediment to their advancement? Some of you will go a long distance to attend a "Fair" and are often exceedingly interested in examining what are termed "fine specimens of stock;" will closely scrutinize a well developed ox, and go into ecstasies over horse-trots. How many go to the place where their children acquire the rudiments of that education and those habits of application which are calculated to fit them for the responsible duties of life? All the efforts of your best teachers to form correctly the mind and heart of your children will be comparatively lost, unless met by corresponding efforts on your part.

The school-houses in Districts Nos. 2 and 4 are antiquated, and in No. 5 too small to accommodate the scholars. The residents in said districts are doubtless aware of these facts. It is sincerely hoped that the time is not far distant when they will be changed for houses more comfortable and convenient. Most of our school-houses are poorly supplied with apparatus or furniture; a globe, a set of outline maps, a dictionary, and blackboards enough to

accommodate the largest class, should be in every school-room. A very small amount of money would procure these necessities, and it would repay the district fourfold.

It is obvious to every one of ordinary intelligence, that it is for the interest of Districts Nos. 1 and 8 to unite and form a graded school. A union can be effected by a vote of the respective districts, and it does not necessarily require any additional expense, since one school-room can be used for the primary, and the other for the higher school. Will not the legal voters of these districts consult their interests, and allow the scholars the benefit of a graded school?

H. B. BURNHAM, *Committee.*

FREMONT.

The comfort and health of our children ought to be sufficient reasons for erecting large, airy, well ventilated school-houses, with ample play-grounds and shade, without appealing to the pride or any grosser motives. The difference between a school-room properly furnished with maps, charts, blackboard, globes, &c., and those without them, is as great as between a sharp and dull hoe in a weedy cornfield — labor with one is pleasant and successful, with the other wearying and profitless. We ought to understand this, for we all know what it is to hoe our row.

As we shall have to wait till “the moving of the waters” before we all have our model school-houses, the great question remaining for us to solve is this: Taking things as they are — our school-houses, text-books, teachers, limited school money, and pupils as we find them — how can we secure the best results with what we have to do? What is the most we can do for our children in a practical way, in the few months in each year they attend the district

school? Perhaps some of us may be led to inquire what is education or learning, its effects upon the mind, etc.,—is it of sufficient importance to repay the efforts made to obtain it? The answer might be given by defining the word learning. “Learning enlarges and quickens the mind, extends the field of its vision, augments its resources, expands the sphere of thought and action; in this way its powers are strengthened, its conceptions multiplied and vivified.” The mind once awakened, the exercise of the intellectual and moral faculties leads to the true enjoyment of life, and the more active employment of these, the greater and more satisfactory the enjoyment. Hence it is that station and position in life have so little reference to happiness; also “it cannot be too extensively known that nature is vast and knowledge limited; and no individual, however humble in place or acquirements, need despair of adding to the general fund.”

We should endeavor to form in our children the habit of observing little things; not only as regards their personal habits, but in their studies, home duties, and even in their play hours as well, teach them to make a right use of their eyes. The most common things are worth looking at, even weeds, trees, stones, and the most familiar animals and birds.

We should send our children to school as much as we can, using every effort to give them the best instructors, books, etc., within our means, but above all things else bring them up to steady habits of work at home, insist upon faithful, manly toil (not enough of it when very young to make old people of them before their prime), have them learn some trade, become skilled workmen at something. To illustrate:—A common day laborer can earn one dollar per day; skilled, that is educated, labor, commands, say three dollars per day, it will average more. Here is a gain of two dollars per day for brains, or rather for the training

and education. This makes some six hundred dollars per year more than the ignorant, unskilled laborer receives, which is equivalent to a capital of ten thousand dollars. Now, parents, which would be the better policy for ourselves and children, to strive, work and save to leave our children ten thousand dollars each, with idle, lazy, wasteful habits; or educate them to earn the interest of the ten thousand dollars per year more than an ignorant laborer would earn, with the addition of orderly, virtuous, industrious habits?

GEORGE F. BEEDE, *Committee.*

GREENLAND.

The schools in districts Nos. one, two and three have been taught by female teachers both during the summer and winter sessions of the schools. By the employment of females the districts have secured longer terms for the *same* money, which would have been expended in the employment of male teachers for a *less* time; inasmuch as the wages of male teachers are one half higher per month than the wages of female teachers. Your committee is obliged to endorse the wisdom of this plan which has been tried for the first time in the largest district in town. The school has been kept in this district with far greater success and improvement in the several branches taught therein, than was attained last winter under an indifferently qualified male teacher. We must maintain the truth of the statement we are here constrained to make, viz.: "that a *good female teacher* is worth a dozen *cheap* male teachers." By cheap, we mean this, that the condition of the finances of most of our country towns will not allow of their hiring the most accomplished male teachers. The wages of a male teacher are rather high at this time. Our cities

offer such liberal inducements to the best qualified young men in their high schools, that country towns cannot afford to compete with wealthier communities in bidding for their services. If, then, there is no alternative left but to take so much money and go into the market and get the best male teachers you can find, with that limited sum, to teach your country schools, I express the opinion that you will invariably get a poor male teacher, because you are obliged with what money you have at your disposal, to hire him *cheaply*. Such a teacher will be worth less than nothing, as he will inflict more harm on your schools than if you shut up your school-houses until the money was sufficient in amount to hire a good teacher, if only for four months in the year.

There has been a marked and important improvement made during the past year in the attention which has been given to Geography and History in all our schools. Both of these branches had been lamentably neglected in districts Nos. one and three, two districts which contain four-fifths of all the scholars attending our common schools. The first day of the first term after my appointment as your committee, I observed the condition of the schools in the respect to which I have alluded. By dint of persistent effort and by explaining to the scholars the importance and the value of geography and history, PARTICULARLY *of our own country*, I succeeded in forming two large classes in the new First Book of Quackenboss's History, brought down to 1869, and in the new edition of the *best* of all geographies, by the greatest living geographer, Guyot's. These books greatly interested the scholars, not only because they were *new* books, but owing to the manner in which they treated the sometimes dry details of geography and history. All the young boys of twelve and fifteen years of age in our schools "*went in*" for Quackenboss's Elementary History of the United States, and they have now

after a year's study of the history of their own country, become very well acquainted with the leading events of our history. It seemed strange, "passing strange, and even *wondrous pitiful*," that such a valuable study as the history of our own country had been hitherto so totally neglected. There was a large history studied only by a few girls, which was in neglected use in the schools when I assumed control over them. But many a boy who could not attend school after he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, and who could not master the large history, and possibly who could not afford to buy it, has gone from our schools in years past *totally ignorant* of all that pertains to the history of his own land. The *Elementary History* is just as good for the scholar as the large edition. Presenting the leading events in our history, clearly and in a simple manner, narrating with great fidelity the wars in which this nation has been engaged, giving a true and lucid account of the first settlement of the soil we possess, I can cheerfully recommend Quackenboss's *Elementary History* as beyond all competition and without an equal.

Our new text-books in geography are awakening a returning interest in this study also. When I first visited the schools, scarcely a scholar in them knew how many *states* composed the American Union. Why? Because there were in use in the schools the old geographies published a dozen years ago, which are just about as useful in the present day of *live* ideas and progress, as an almanac of the last age. These old books had no charms for the scholar. They had lain in their desks for years, and there was for two or three years past, I am informed, a general disposition on the part of scholars not to study geography after they had been over the old book once. I examined many of them in this branch and found that they were unable to answer even the simplest questions about the geography of the United States. But I am free to say

to those of you who have visited our examinations this winter (and many of you have) that after one year's study in the neglected branches of geography and history, you have seen for yourselves that the foregoing remarks will no longer apply to our schools, nor to our scholars.

The branches of grammar and arithmetic are well attended to. From some reason or other these two branches are extremely popular in our schools, and they cannot be said to have ever been neglected.

CHAS. W. PICKERING,
Committee.

HAMPSTEAD.

These eight schools, taken as a whole, are in advance of some past years. More than the ordinary harmony between teachers and parents has been preserved, while the relations of teacher and pupils have been mainly kind, pleasant and profitable. Some instances of rare skill in managing offenders have occurred. The law of love, regulated by reason and justice, has reigned with beneficent results. Our citizens have manifested an increasing interest in the education of the young. Care has been taken in selecting teachers. And three private schools indicate a willingness to do the right thing, even when it requires the opening of a private purse. And some have sought higher advantages in the academy and college. Such indications are hopeful.

THEODORE C. PRATT,
Committee.

HAMPTON-FALLS.

A good degree of success has attended our schools the past year. The teachers have shown themselves worthy of the task assigned them, and it is with pleasure your committee has noticed the interest many of the parents have manifested in the success and progress of the schools. This is commendable, and shows that the purposes of schooling are beginning to be more fully appreciated.

There is yet much to be done by parents to make our schools what they should be. The most important drawback to the progress of some of our schools is the almost unprecedented number of absences and tardinesses, an evil under our present school system that no teacher or committee can obviate. Let parents be more particular in this respect by sending their children more regularly and punctually to school.

EMMONS B. TOWLE,
Committee.

KENSINGTON.

As the law now stands, teachers are first hired and then examined, a practice involving a principle which, if carried into ordinary business affairs, would be considered extremely impolitic and short-sighted. A simple reversion of the statute, examination and then hire, or what would be substantially the same, the concerted action on the part of the committees in the examination and employment of teachers, would remedy many existing evils. The examination of teachers should be public, the applicants taking their chances, the best to be employed, other things equal, the preference to be given to those reared or residing among us. The school record of the last twenty years will,

we think, bear us out in the assertion that our most successful teachers were "natives." Committees, before employing "outsiders," should be careful and ascertain if their capacities and general qualifications are superior to those possessed by teachers to be found within our own limits. The supply of good teachers is not equal to the demand. When one has proved successful, sound economy demands their re-employment. A frequent change of teachers is to be avoided. It requires time to become acquainted with the different capacities, temperaments and characters of the pupils, and the general wants and appliances of the school. This knowledge is essential to success. The experience of every term gives valuable preparation for succeeding terms. A change of one teacher for another equally competent, for a time involves a serious loss. Female teachers should have the preference. Our state statistics and reports, and those of neighboring states, show conclusively that by far the larger proportion of teachers employed are females, also that they are most successful, even in our most disorderly schools. They are indisputably the natural tutors. When those possessing tact, ability and the inherent aptness have been employed, they should, if practicable, be retained. To this end they must be suitably remunerated ; there should be no disparity on account of sex in this matter. A female for the same labor should receive the same pay as a man. There is an unjust disproportion in this respect. The idea that an intelligent, ingenious, enthusiastic female teacher should receive less or only the same pay as a stupid, slothful, make-shift, catch-penny male teacher, who is dear at any price, and who would most benefit the cause of education by having nothing to do with it, is the height of absurdity, and the practice the extreme of meanness. There is a constantly increasing demand for females as teachers and in other important positions. They will seek the most

appreciative and remunerative fields. Therefore, to retain those who are successful, and to attract those of intelligence and culture, we must compensate them liberally. No investment pays like that in education ; none so safe, so profitable.

School-houses are supposed to reflect the sentiments, liberality and tastes of a community. We have unfortunately but one worthy the name in the town. Those notorious nuisances in District No. 2 are glaring libels on education. Instead of being, as they should be, the most attractive, they are the most forbidding structures in the district. But there they stand, flanked by the out-houses, which are too prominent for the decencies of civilized life, too transparent for the uses intended. Less remarkable for their elegance than their odor, which, mingling with the surrounding atmosphere, pours in through the seams, cracks, chinks and crevices of the cheerless old school-crib, and is strongly suggestive of an over-pungent sandwich,—too much mustard for the meat. These smaller members of the family have a determined lean for “somewhere,” and seem endeavoring to snap the family ties and desert their larger companions, which are sombre and dilapidated without, ill-contrived, dirty, dingy and gloomy within. Fences for the highways and adjacent fields, they are “horse-high,” but far from being “pig-tight.” Going from one of these into an ordinary pig-sty, is like a bright spring morning after a protracted spell of dirty weather. It requires some effort to overcome their repulsiveness at noon-day ; to a superstitious person after dark, they must be terrific. Unfitted for anything human, these spectral shells would be fitting headquarters for ghosts and goblins ; suitable stables for night-mares ; or “rallying rookeries for renegade rappers.” Some in the district propose to repair them. The attempt to renovate them into the remotest resemblance to a respectable school-house would be as

futile as the attempt to revivify and rejuvenate an Egyptian mummy. School-houses are educators ; on their attraction and comfort depend, in a good measure, the contentment, intelligence, virtue and happiness of the pupil. Better keep the boys at home ; “ barrel them up, educate and feed them through the bung-hole,” than immure them in these unwholesome dens, which are telling so direfully on their vitality and manners. One of two alternatives remains to the district, either to abandon these old hulks, or enlarge the grave-yard. We sincerely hope the present year will emancipate us from these abominations, and in their stead witness the erection of neat, commodious, pleasantly located school-houses, with amply shaded and nicely graded grounds, neatly fenced, and furnished with all the modern improvements.

SAMUEL LAMPREY,
Committee.

KINGSTON.

New ventilators are needed in every school-house in town.

The government and discipline of a school should be that of a well-regulated family, in which mutual love exists between the head and all the different members.

Irregular attendance, tardiness and truancy, are evils of such frequency and magnitude as to require the adoption of strong measures to check them.

Universal good manners would banish much of the trouble from society. True politeness is the easy and graceful expression of a pure and generous heart. *Civility always pays.*

Let all teachers before they are bargained with by the

district agents, go before the school committee, and then if they *can* get a certificate, the prudential committee can do as they think proper about hiring the applicants. I think there would be more safety in this mode of operation than in the present custom.

JOHN P. SANBORN,
Committee.

LONDONDERRY.

While, however, our schools may have been better taught than ever before, and while, in point of discipline they may be up to the standard of public sentiment, we would respectfully suggest there is yet wide room for improvement. The method of our teachers is still too superficial. It deals too much with the mere words of the text-books, thus cramming the memory while it fails to develop the thinking power. A majority of teachers, college students included, are deficient in the elementary branches, particularly in spelling and penmanship, themselves sad examples of the want of thorough training. As our teachers get their rudimentary education in our common schools, and are apt to teach as they were taught, reform in this matter will be slow, until New Hampshire, like other states, has her Normal Schools, where teachers may be educated by those who know how to teach. We desire to be understood as applying the remarks above to teachers in general, for it would be unjust to allow such imputations to lie upon the fair fame of several of the teachers employed the past year.

We are more than ever dissatisfied with the *status* or rather want of status of penmanship in our schools. In many of them pupils write if they have an inclination so to do,—in a majority writing is not taught at all. A few teachers, masters of the art themselves, do their duty

properly ; many others required their pupils to write regularly, but failed to give instruction and correct faults, consequently little or no progress was made, if, indeed, bad habits were not formed. In some schools we have visited, we should judge at least one half the pupils held the pen in their fists instead of their fingers. Granted many teachers write wretchedly cramped hands themselves, we still think with Payson, Dunton & Scribner's beautiful models before them they might secure better results than we see. In relative importance writing is only placed second to reading, the list has always stood, — "reading, writing and spelling." We are confident the business men of Londonderry, and the men who ought to do the business, will sustain us when we say more attention must and shall be given to penmanship.

Another of the neglected branches is spelling. During the winter we took an "account of stock." We gave to such members of the first class as could most easily write, slips of paper, whereon they wrote the following words, — scholar, peculiar, business, pursuit, religious, agreeable, separation, carriage, patiently, balance, position, persuade. The result was as follows: In District No. 1, 26 per cent. upon an average, or one quarter of the words, were misspelled ; in No. 2, 22 per cent. ; No. 3, 38 ; No. 4, 50 ; No. 6, 46 ; No. 7, 45, and No. 11, 55 per cent. Eight young ladies, five in No. 2, two in No. 3, and one in No. 1, spelled every word correctly. The conclusion to which we arrived was that more attention ought to be given, by the boys of Londonderry in particular, to spelling. Inasmuch as in writing the pupil puts his knowledge of orthography to a practical test, the writing of words is the best method in which to teach older scholars to spell.

We think a change is required in the present method of teaching grammar. As now taught it is but an "ornamental folly." Too much time is spent in acquiring the defi-

nitions of the text-book, and much too little in applying its principles to practice. Analysis of language should begin with the first lesson, that the pupil may be led to see it as a practical matter, and not an abstract study. And, as the purpose of the science is to teach us to speak and write correctly, the writing of composition should be required of all those whose ambition it is to study grammar, as a frequent if not a principal exercise. We are aware this is an unpopular view of the subject, but we believe it to be a correct one. More attention, also, should be given to the definition of words, as an exercise; and we trust the time is not far distant when every member of the first class, at least, will be provided with an elementary dictionary, — a text-book which no thinking pupil can dispense with.

A. W. MACK,
Committee.

NEWMARKET.

Regularity of attendance is indispensable to a good school, and children who are allowed to absent themselves from study for every trifling cause, or are compelled by parents to exchange the school-room for the work-shop or the factory, are soon distanced by their more fortunate schoolmates, and all interest in study is forever lost.

The general appearance of the school-rooms in the stone building has been very much improved by the prompt action of the Prudential Committee. Grateful for small favors, we wish still greater improvements might be made.

To the citizens of Districts No. 3 and 4 we suggest the propriety of uniting their school money, thereby continuing their school throughout the year. District No. 4 is sadly deficient in outline maps, — will not some one make an

effort to supply the deficiency before another year is spent, provided no change is made?

Again we urge the necessity of raising larger sums of money for school purposes. Teachers will not work for less wages than can be obtained from other pursuits.

Grievous complaints are often made in relation to the government of schools by many persons who *never* darken their doors, and consequently know nothing of their perplexities. To such we say,—Visit the school-room, *surprise* by your presence your children; learn by observation the trials of a teacher; extend the right hand of friendship, cheer and support by your counsels, rather than discourage by your fault-finding.

J. LOW ELKINS, *Committee.*

NORTH HAMPTON.

Parents ought not to be burthened with too frequent changes of books. I have thought it best to make no changes. The geography has some faults, but the publishers having found it out have issued a new edition, free from the imperfections of the first, and it will gradually come into the schools. Though there has been much advance in arithmetic and geography on former times, grammar has of late been too much neglected. Children should begin early to learn grammar, and lay it up in the memory, in order to practice and understand it when they are older and can better appreciate its worth. If grammar is the art of speaking and writing with propriety, why should any object to it? and especially as so many learned strangers are likely to sojourn among us during the summer season, and will soon perceive the condition of our schools by conversations with our youth.

JONA. FRENCH, *Committee.*

NORTHWOOD.

It will be observed that I have alluded particularly to the discipline or order in the different schools. I regard order as the first requisite for a good school. Where so many are brought together, of different tempers, habits and modes of life, it is evident there must be a controlling will that shall be law for all,—one that can rule in this little community, else little can be accomplished. So far all agree, but *how* shall a teacher govern is a question upon which there is difference of opinion. It has been said that no one is fit to teach who cannot govern without the rod or resort to corporeal punishment. If love and fear of disobedience, without fear of punishment, on the part of the scholars, will induce them to preserve the necessary order, it is better than punishment or even the fear of it, as an incentive to do right. Very few teachers of experience, however, would attempt to govern a school without having the idea impressed upon the minds of pupils that any wrong doing would incur displeasure, and, *at least*, loss of confidence in the offender. Self-respect, the desire of the good opinion of others, and conscience, are sufficient to deter some from evil. Others have not these qualities so developed as to overcome their propensity to mischief and sport, which is the chief obstacle to good order. Very few are willfully and maliciously disobedient, especially at the commencement of a term, and this is the golden moment for a teacher to establish his or her authority. A portion of these mischievous ones may be controlled by a steady hand and impressing upon their minds that doing wrong will *certainly* be followed by unpleasant consequences, without alluding distinctly to corporeal punishment. A few are so intolerably heedless or mischievous that a few stripes well laid on is, I believe, the best thing that can be done for THEM as well as for the good of the school. In *my* belief, no one is fit to

teach who cannot by some means control those under their instruction, without the rod if it may be, but with it if necessary. One who can only mourn over the perversity of their pupils and plead with them to do better, will often lose their respect and all control over them, when a strong mind and will would inspire respect and obedience.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS TUTTLE, *Committee.*

PORTSMOUTH.

The High School Committee are gratified to report that the schools under their care are accomplishing good results. There has been no change in the corps of teachers, and no change is desired by the committee. The schools are unusually full, a large class having been admitted to each of them in July last.

The committee have revised the course of study in these schools, reducing the number of branches pursued at one time by each class, and giving greater prominence to studies connected with the English language and literature. They have also made provisions for more frequent reviews throughout the course, in arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. In the boys' school they have introduced, in addition to the regular four years' course of study, a shorter course occupying only three years, and including, with a slight exception, only English branches. They still, however, earnestly advise parents, as far possible, to give their sons the advantage of the largest opportunities which the city offers them. The question of introducing the shorter course into the girls' school remains to be decided.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, }
ALBERT R. HATCH, } *Committee.*
S. M. DEMERRITT, }

The grammar school in the academy for girls has long been kept by Miss H. L. Hill, a very efficient and thorough teacher, combining gentleness with excellent discipline, of which the scholars have the advantage. In addition to the usual studies, drawing lessons are given twice a week by Miss A. E. Salter, and the committee recommend it for the intermediate schools. This school is quite full, there being near fifty-six scholars, and sends yearly a well drilled class to the female high school.

The grammar school in the academy, for boys, under the direction of Mr. John Durgin, principal, and Miss S. A. Whitten, assistant, has since our last report been removed to its present excellent location. This school keeps well up to the standard required by the committee, and graduates yearly a large class for the boys' high school. This school has been changed from a school for boys and girls to a school for boys. Drawing is also taught in this school, and much proficiency is shown by some of the scholars in both of the grammar schools in the academy.

The committee recommend as far as practicable that the schools shall be for boys and girls, rather than separate schools for each. We regard the standard of morality higher, and the combination is a union that God has formed, and which man shall preserve; the necessity for discipline diminishes very much in schools where both sexes are thus associated.

LYMAN D. SPALDING,
For Sub-Committee of Ward Two.

RYE.

The schools in general during the past year have been under excellent management, and have made good improvement. The teachers, as a whole, have discharged their

responsible duties in an acceptable manner ; and there has been no serious difficulty in any of the districts. The prudential committee, in some of the districts, entertained some misgivings in regard to employing female teachers for the winter schools. The experiment, however, has proved an entire success ; and I do not see why it may not be safely continued, provided, always, that the committee employ only those of requisite qualifications to teach and *govern*. In this connection, I cannot too forcibly urge upon committees the importance of selecting the *very best* teachers. The low wages paid to female teachers has compelled many of them to seek more remunerative employment ; and we may not expect, in future, to be always able to secure the services of competent instructors at the merely nominal prices hitherto paid. A too rigid economy in this respect may lower the standard of our schools, and prove more injurious in the end than a judicious liberality at the outset.

I would recommend advanced scholars to devote more attention to *Physical* Geography. There should be at least one class in every school. Such an interesting and important branch of geography ought not to be neglected.

More attention should be given to Writing. There has been no *system* in our method of teaching penmanship. Instead of beginning with the simplest elements and principles of the letters, many pupils have been allowed to commence writing in books where the copies were adapted for advanced scholars. The lesson should be adapted to the *capacity* of the pupil and his ability to understand the simplest elements of penmanship. As a means of creating a better interest, and of reforming existing abuses, I have introduced Payson, Dunton & Scribner's series of writing-books throughout the schools. A set of writing tablets founded upon this system, placed in each of the school-rooms, would be of material benefit to those who write.

G. H. JENNESS, *Committee*.

SANDOWN.

Our schools, during the past year, have been generally successful, and this success is due mainly to the fact that with one exception, experienced teachers have been employed in all the schools. But there is still plenty of room for improvement. Every parent and every voter should feel that the subject of common schools is one in which he has a personal interest. "Progress" is the watchword of the day, and it will not do for us, while striving in other ways to advance the interests of the town, to let the cause of education go backward. Some of the schools have suffered the past year from irregularity of attendance. The average for the whole town is only 71 per cent. This can be remedied by proper action on the part of the parents. In conclusion, let me express the hope that the town will make liberal appropriation for the support of our schools the coming year, and that success may crown the efforts of teachers and scholars.

ALBERT T. COTTON,
Committee.

SEABROOK.

Reading, spelling and defining have been well attended to, and we have many proficient scholars in these important acquisitions. The art of writing—a very desirable accomplishment—has been largely attended to in some of the schools, with visible improvement. The copy-books have been kept neat and legible, even by beginners. Geography and grammar have been successfully taught. The proper mode of operation in intellectual arithmetic has been enforced, and some of the classes exhibited a perspicuity worthy of a cultivated mind. Classes in written arithmetic

have been gradually progressing; a few scholars have nearly gone through Greenleaf's, an arithmetic quite out of date and much behind the times in many respects. Three scholars in one school have attended book-keeping with a good degree of success. It is an art which the Committee would recommend to every pupil, both male and female, when they shall have acquired a knowledge of numbers sufficient to make all the necessary calculations required therein. If persons generally were able to keep some correct form of accounts, and to make out all necessary bills, orders, &c., they would be less likely to run extravagantly into debt, temptations to dishonesty would be diminished, and there would be less difficulty in business transactions; the social and moral virtues would be more generally diffused in the community thereby.

EDWIN EATON,
Committee.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

An important qualification in teachers is self-restraint. It is an old saying, "To govern others well it is necessary first to govern one's self." Teachers should guard against inconsistencies in their dealings with their pupils. Scholars have rights that should be respected by the teacher. Teachers should be careful to have all of the exercises of the school-room conducted with the utmost fairness, and to secure a reputation for impartiality. Most children have a keen sense of honor, and the teacher should not indulge in prejudice or allow suspicions to influence her conduct to her pupils. When a scholar deserves punishment, and the good of the school demands it, no feelings of pity, compassion, or forbearance, should prevent the teacher from enforcing the rules and maintaining the government of the

school. Children imitate their instructors; hence in motions, postures, gestures and dress, they should be models of neatness and propriety. A writer has said, "It is the duty of the teacher to be considerate as well as kind, be firm as well as yielding, be stern as well as lenient, be prompt as well as patient." Finally, the most important qualification is a living, practical piety; a character that devoutly recognizes God in everything, and presents to the pupil the character of the Great Teacher as worthy of imitation and love.

BENJAMIN R. JEWELL,
Committee.

SOUTH NEWMARKET.

It is not that anything startling, or even unusually flattering, can be presented, that invests the preparation of a school report with interest to the mind of your committee. But the reflection that such report is in some way connected with the best interests of many thinking, reasoning beings, many whose future for weal or woe is being determined in part at least by the influences surrounding them at school, gives interest to all my official duties in relation to the schools. True, no personal interest is felt growing out of the fact of having children there, but the question is constantly recurring, what would I wish or do in the case, were these children mine? They are dear to somebody, they are sensitive to mental pleasure and pain, they are to act a part in the great drama of life, and above all they have a moral nature which retains impressions forever. It is pleasant to look upon the operations of a piece of nice machinery, to watch the growth of a rare plant or flower, or to mark the development of a favorite animal. But to one who values mind, who recognizes the pre-eminence of intellect, and sees the impress of divinity in

the moral nature, the school-room is a privileged place, and any effort to give a right bias to the human mind is a work of great interest. Hence the dignity of the teacher's mission and the immense value of the faithful teacher's work.

GEO. N. BRYANT,
Committee.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

BARRINGTON.

And here it may be remarked, that it is believed that the number of Districts in town is quite too large; that a change here would be greatly to the advantage of our schools. We have now fifteen districts, to accommodate about five hundred scholars. Now your committee would venture to suggest that if these fifteen districts were reduced to four, we should be better off,—one on what is called Beauty Hill, a second on Waldren's Hill, a third embracing Districts Nos. Two, Three & Fifteen, a fourth Nos. Four, Fourteen and No. One. In this way we might have good graded schools, and of desirable length. Should it be objected that it would necessitate too much travel on the part of those more remote from these centers, let that objection be met by granting a reasonable amount to be paid to those families as traveling fees.

We believe that even the limited amount of money which we now raise for educational purposes might be used in this way, to a far better advantage than dividing it among so many districts. But however this may be looked upon, certain it is that there should be something done to secure better educational advantages to a large portion of families in the more sparsely settled districts. With schools numbering only from three to ten or fifteen scholars, as in these schools, it is wholly out of the question to think of

securing such talent as is so much to be desired ; we must continue to put up with superficial instruction and be content with inferior grade of scholarship. "A little education," said an old professor once to us boys, "A little education is *better* than none, a superficial education is *worse* than none." There is found in our schools a disposition to "*thoroughness*" rather than *thoroughness* ; a desire too, on the part of scholars and sometimes parents and teachers, exists to introduce higher studies in the place of the elementary principles. The object of a common school is to give the rudiments of an education to the masses, many of whom are not able to attend high schools and academies, who expect, and have a right to expect, to receive the rudiments of a good education in the common school. If the elementary principles are not obtained here, they are seldom ever learned.

Since our schools are so short, our children have so few advantages for acquiring knowledge and culture, it has been urged on the attention of scholars not to throw aside their school books at the end of the school, but get some time every day for study, for reading and writing, and they have been reminded of the benefit of taking some weekly paper designed for readers of their age and attainments. A well conducted weekly journal of news, incidents and essays, coming regularly to a youth for a year, is about equal to one term's study. We say to parents, then, let your children subscribe for a weekly paper, adapted to their years.

We have directed teachers and scholars to the importance of orthography also. The spelling-book is perhaps, the Bible excepted, the most important text-book in school. As our teacher once said of the Latin Grammar, the first and the last book in that study, so we say of the spelling-book, the first to be taken up and the last to be laid aside. No one can be considered a finished scholar unless he is well acquainted with the orthography of the words in com-

mon use. But how few of the graduates of our common schools can write even a business letter of a few lines only, without disfiguring it with false spelling.

We have also called special attention to penmanship. Your committee has found a lack of interest and attention to this branch of education. In but *very* few of the schools was there anything like systematic attention paid to it. We are happy to say there has been some progress here, in the right direction, still it must be admitted that it is doubtful whether the District school is the best place to acquire the art of being an elegant penman; but it should not be dispensed with, because it is the only place in which some of our scholars may be able to acquire the art.

The writing of compositions has been practiced in some of our schools, and should it not become more general? Why not make it a part of a scholar's duty to express his thoughts on paper? Thought genders thought. Let the scholar place one idea on paper, and another will follow it, and still another, until a whole page is written. There is in the mind a well of thought which has no bottom, the more we draw from it, the more clear will be its fountain. The writing of compositions accustoms the pupils to think for themselves, and form into sentences ideas of their own, and this prepares them to become in after life a class of decided and original thinkers, a class very necessary in a republic like ours where the great body of the people are the source and fountain of power.

The reading of the Bible, at least once a day, has been practiced in all our schools; their moral improvement as required by the constitution, the suppression of profane, scurrilous, indecent language, of rudeness and incivility to citizens and strangers, of annoyance to those who live near the school-house, the formation of habits of obedience, morality and good manners, these have been urged constantly upon teachers and scholars as objects worthy of their attention and careful observance.

But in conclusion we would say, the great thing most to be desired for the prosperity of our schools is a more general interest in them on the part of parents. They are now too little cared for, too little thought of; seldom do any of the parents visit their schools, and such a thing as a public examination with parents, with the Committee and other visitors present, is unknown among us. The town never prints the School Report, never calls for it to be read at its annual meeting, or troubles itself to inquire whether there has been any made out; and when the subject of raising school money comes up, too often we fear, a few of the more heavy tax-payers, with no children or wards, perhaps dictate in the whole matter, and the consequences are that our children are wronged out of their just school privileges and not progress enough made to keep up with the improvements of the age. There should be a more liberal policy pursued,—we are fast falling in the rear of the times. New Hampshire, as a state, is by no means sufficiently awake to her own true interest,—there is not enough attention paid to the moral and intellectual culture of her youth. They are not, as a whole, sufficiently educated intellectually to know what is right and duty, and then so morally educated as to be inclined to do it. That which gives any people character and power is too much neglected. Other states, even out of New England, are fast outstripping us in knowledge and influence. They have their Normal Schools, we have none. Our most enterprising and live teachers are going to Massachusetts schools for training teachers; this course being finished they are retained there as the educators of her youth, or sent to some other state where the best talent is appreciated and rewarded, while we must put up with educators of moderate capacity. Such things ought not to be in a state which *boasts* of “raising men and women,” for the good of the country and her own honor.

JOSIAH L. ARMES, *Committee.*

DURHAM.

In our belief, the schools of this town have been up to, the average of former years in value and efficiency, and taken as a whole, they have been a credit to the town.

During the year, eleven different teachers have been employed. Four of them have never taught before. Three of them were residents of Durham. With few exceptions they have discharged their arduous duties faithfully. Parents should coöperate with the teacher, and often visit the school-room, and see that their children are as diligent and studious as they should be. It would lessen the labors of the teacher by greatly increasing the interest of the scholars. It would put an end to much of the idle gossip which is too often circulated by ill disposed scholars. Parents cannot over-estimate the importance of sustaining the teacher in wholesome discipline; they must not listen to every report that comes from scholars, though their *own children*, nor be willing to cast their influence against the teacher, without a careful judgment; for without order there can be no such thing as progress. Our schools have suffered much from the non-attendance of the scholars; this is not only a great loss on the part of the scholars, but it disarranges all the classes in the school. Is it right to permit a child to stay away from school, for any amount of *teasing*, when there is no *good* reason for it? We find in our schools too great a variety of text-books, which is a great disadvantage to a school. One teacher remarked:—"The only fault of the school is the great number of classes, and the various kinds of text-books,—these twenty-one scholars and twenty-nine classes." The school-houses in this town are in good condition, with the exception of the one in number nine, which needs some repairs.

O. NEWTON DOE,	} Committee.
TRUE. W. THOMPSON,	
B. FRANK DAME,	

FARMINGTON.

About \$30 worth of apparatus, reference books, &c., have been introduced into the High School, including Webster's Pictorial Dictionary presented by Hon. J. D. Lyman. More maps, reference books and apparatus would be advantageous for all our schools.

We repeat what has been said many times before, that we have too many districts, giving us too small schools. There is not enough to encourage a teacher in these schools of less than a dozen scholars, and the school money is frittered away in sustaining them. All need education; but it would be better for some to go a little further to a good school, large enough to arouse some interest, than to have so many very small collections of scholars, hardly meriting the name of school, from their smallness. But every child needs education, and should have the best privileges which it is in our power to provide for them. If a new arrangement of districts could be made, we think great advantages might be secured, by the more equal division of the scholars in some parts of the town, and the union of districts in others.

ROGER M. SARGENT,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
S. N. TUFTS,		
DANIEL W. EDGERLY,		

Farmington, Feb. 27, 1869.

MADBURY.

Your committee offered, at the beginning of the year, a "First Class Prize Medal" to each and every scholar that would be perfect during the year in scholarship, punctuality, order and deportment, and we are happy to report that

Emma Jenkins and Mary O. Pierce were found worthy and have each received a medal. Several others came very near being entitled to the same honor.

The registers show an average attendance larger than last year, yet very much too small. The average last year was 77 per cent. ; this year 81 per cent, — making a loss of 19 per cent. of all the school money. District No. 1 loses $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. ; No 2 loses 31 ; No. 3 loses $10\frac{1}{2}$; No. 4 loses $19\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of its school money by irregular attendance. In looking over these figures the question arises, Who is responsible for all this loss of school money ? We answer, parents. Parents often allow their children to be absent from school on some trifling or imaginary pretence, without thinking that each day or half day a scholar is absent leaves a blank place in his education, leaves him behind his class, decreases his interest, keeps all his classes back, discourages the teacher, and cultivates habits of inattention that will last him through life.

CHARLES W. HAYES,
Committee.

NEW DURHAM.

I find the whole number of scholars attending our summer schools to be 161 ; average attendance of the same, 120. The whole attendance of our winter schools, 242. The whole number of scholars in our schools during the year will be about 403. Average length of summer schools, 88 weeks ; average length of winter schools, 160 weeks. Average length of time devoted by each district to school purposes during the year, 4 months. Thus for the small sum of \$20, about four months of instruction has been afforded to each scholar in town. And this is about the annual cost for so much annual instruction. It is sufficient, too ; for

four months' confinement to the school-room in a year is sufficient for the elastic limbs of youth. It is sufficient, too, to enable those who rightly improve their opportunities to acquire an education adapted to all the necessities of common life. The irregularity of attendance in our schools calls loudly for reform. In many instances it occasions the loss of nearly one half of term. There is little encouragement to increase and improve the facilities for learning in our schools if scholars are permitted to absent themselves upon the slightest pretexts. For this neglect of the advantages afforded in a land of free schools, parents are justly responsible.

GEORGE A. PERKINS, *Committee.*

ROCHESTER.

The public schools in Rochester for the past year, as a whole, compare favorably with those of the preceding year ; some have been much improved, and most of them are quite as good.

Your Committee feel that there are many obstacles now existing in this community that must be removed before we can have or expect to have good schools ; and we submit to the parents and guardians of children in Rochester the following questions, to which we ask your serious consideration :

Do you provide a suitable school-house and see that it is properly taken care of ?

Do you attend your district school-meeting and see that the proper person is selected as prudential committee ?

Do you train your own children to respectful conduct and studious habits ?

Do you insist on their regular and punctual attendance during all the sessions of the school ?

Do you encourage the teacher ?

Do you encourage the deserving scholars ?

Do you often visit the schools, and by your presence in the school-room encourage the teacher and animate the scholars, by showing that you take a real, living interest in their progress and welfare ?

If you do not do this you certainly do not do your duty.

J. H. EDGERLY,	} Committee.
M. R. WARREN,	
A. F. MARSH,	

ROLLINSFORD.

Before closing this brief report, I feel it a duty to make a few remarks upon the evil consequences resulting from irregularity of attendance of pupils at school. The blame of this most certainly belongs to the parents. No one should detain his child from school even for a single half day, for a trivial cause. Yet this, in some of our larger districts, seems to be the rule and not the exception. Children who are only permitted to attend to the means of education on rainy days, or when there is nothing to do at home, rarely make any marked progress in their studies. This town has been generous in providing means to support good schools, and it is not only the privilege, but the duty of all who have children to educate, to permit them to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. It may be considered by some of little or no consequence whether a child be away from school one day or so in each week or not, that the lessons that should have been committed and recited on those days are the only loss which the pupil sustains. Were it really so, there would be less reason for complaints. How such persons mistake. They either do not know, or forget, that there is a connecting link to each

lesson, that binds it to the preceding one, and in the end makes these successive recitations one perfect harmonious whole. But if this order is permitted to be changed by frequent absences from school, each lesson will be an abstract by itself, and the connection broken. No good results will ever arise from such a disconnected course of study. It is to be hoped that in future parents and guardians will view this subject in its proper light.

A. W. PIKE,
Committee.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

ALTON.

I have two recommendations to submit.

1st. In my opinion, our Statute Law should be so amended as to enforce the erection of school-houses by the town when districts are delinquent.

2d. In my opinion the interests of schools require that the school reports be printed.

ENOCH P. LADD,
Committee.

BARNSTEAD.

Can we *afford* to fill the country with ignorant or half-educated men and women? Would it not *pay* to devote as much attention to the education of our children as we do to matching a pair of steers, or fattening a hog? Would it not *pay* to take as much interest in the work of the teacher as we do in the work of a mechanic we have hired? Would it not be wise to diminish the expense for rich food and fine clothes, if need be, so that the mind and heart might be fed and clothed?

But educating the child because it will pay in dollars

and cents, is like seeking Heaven because the streets are paved with gold. *The motive is too low.* We should rather feel that a generous culture is a necessity of the strong, well developed character. That without it we can never reach real usefulness or real happiness.

Viewed in its true light, education, the training of the mind and heart, is the most important worldly business which can engage our attention. Its grand end and aim should be human perfection, and we should be able to say we had made the most of the means God has given us.

R. F. HANSCAM, *Committee.*

GILFORD.

We feel greatly the need of teachers who shall make teaching their business for a longer time, and who shall feel more the importance of their work, and fit themselves especially for it.

To this end we feel that the state, as Maine and Massachusetts have done, ought to establish a Normal school, or one or two Normal departments in connection with some of our first class institutions, the former of which we should like best, where our teachers could be prepared with a direct view to the work.

This seems to be necessary, for we are annually expending too much money for our schools to have them deficient in the accomplishment of the great work of preparing the young for the pursuits of life.

GEO. M. SARK,
Committee.

LACONIA.

The most of our schools are well supplied with blackboards, but maps, clocks, thermometers and other fixtures necessary for the school-room are sadly wanting. This neglect should be remedied. We need not attempt to show that a good school-house supplied with all the necessary apparatus, with pleasant surroundings, has much to do in securing a love for the school-room, and give the tender minds of our youth a happy mould for future good. If the location and scenery around are inviting, our children will gather there with pleasure. The tasteful arrangement of the school-house has an elevating influence upon the youthful mind.

O. G. SMITH, *Committee.*

MEREDITH.

With few exceptions the schools have been fortunate in securing competent teachers. In some districts persons too young, having had little or no experience in teaching, have been employed. Prudential committees should understand that it is good economy to employ the best teachers.

There are a few very fine school-houses in town,— others are fair, and some are almost the only objects remaining in the districts by which the architecture of the last century can be known; venerable for nothing save their antiquity.

In districts where parents properly appreciate the importance and necessity of education and are well enough united to furnish commodious school-rooms, and to employ persons of tact and experience to teach— persons who can

and *will* instruct in all branches required by law and *nothing more*, who will leave all tenets and matters of a hypothetical nature to their legitimate provinces, good schools almost always will be found.

GEORGE SANBORN,
Committee.

SANBORTON.

We believe that, with perhaps a few exceptions, the schools are in as good condition as in former years; and we think them fully equal, if not superior to those of an average of the towns in the state. But with this, we, as committee, are not entirely satisfied. We believe that, with the proper efforts put forth in the proper direction, our schools may far exceed this standard.

With few exceptions the teachers the past year have been successful. Like the previous year, they have been all females. The parents and children, in many of the districts, have been, this year, exceedingly fortunate in obtaining teachers of superior merit. Continue the same in your schools as long as possible; the services of such are invaluable, while those of the other class are of little or no value.

CHARLES C. ROGERS, }
JOSEPH N. SANBORN, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH HILL, }

CARROLL COUNTY.

CONWAY.

In the fifteen districts I have visited there has been a gain in average attendance of two per cent. Two years ago the loss by non-attendance was twenty-seven per cent.; last year, twenty-two per cent.; this year, twenty per cent. The teachers employed the past year will compare favorably with those of former years. Some of them were not such as they should be, but first-rate teachers cannot be obtained to supply all our small districts. For two or three years past the schools in the southeast part of the town have been sadly neglected. The members of the committee to whom they were assigned neglected to visit them, and this neglect has led to an indifference on the part of the prudential committees in discharging their appropriate duties. Our schools should be regularly visited, and each school thoroughly canvassed. The teachers should be made to understand that their comparative merits as teachers will be publicly reported. This will stimulate them to exertion, if they have any pride or self-respect.

We have, in former reports, found fault with prudential committees for a neglect of duty. A repetition of former complaints is unpleasant, and we will only remark here

that if they would have the schools visited at the proper time, they must notify us in regard to the beginning and close of the schools. To parents we would say, send your children to school every day, if practicable, while the school continues. In all the occupations of life, success is only attainable by constant application to the business one has determined to follow. So the scholar who has frequent marks of absence will be found at the foot, while the constant attendant will almost invariably stand at the head of the class.

J. R. THOMSON, *Committee.*

JACKSON.

I find, in visiting these several schools in town, that they are, as a general thing, in want of grammars and writing-books. It is necessary for the scholars to learn to read and write, and it is also necessary for them to learn how to write and speak the English language correctly. In order for them to do this, they must have a thorough understanding of grammar. Hence, it becomes all parents who send their children to school, to see that they are provided with the necessary books.

GEO. W. MESERVE, *Committee.*

MOULTONBOROUGH.

Our schools, the past year, have been more than usually interesting. The increase in the school money raised has enabled committees to procure more efficient teachers, and the beneficial effects have been very gratifying. Not an instance of expulsion has occurred, and in most of our schools good order and good interest have prevailed. One

beautiful edifice has been erected for the accommodation of common-school scholars. We hope ere long to see other fine buildings take the places of the poor apologies for school-houses now in existence.

There has been, perhaps, an extra interest among the citizens this year, marked by their frequent visits. We are encouraged to hope that the glorious work of education will prosper in future time as it has not previously done.

B. M. MASON, }
W. H. MASON, } *Committee.*

OSSIPEE.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

This school stands as high as any in town. No district is furnished with so good a school-room; all conveniences are of modern style. The appearance of the school shows no falling back of the scholars between the terms of the school, and by this course the school is in a continued advance. The district is careful to obtain the best teachers, and the scholars are thereby influenced to make every effort for advance. Punctuality is observed generally, which is the life of prosperity in a school. Penmanship is made a lesson, not a careless play. Composition has been attended to, and thereby the mind has developed itself into true science. Many of our schools think the task too hard to submit to those last-named exercises, thereby neglecting two of the most important branches of education. Thirty-one writing-books and thirty pieces of original composition were exhibited in this school, all of the neatest style.

SANBORN B. CARBEE, }
SILAS MOULTON, } *Committee.*
ALLEN WHITE, }

SANDWICH.

Your committee, as was suggested in his report for 1867, has made a special effort to encourage the more general study and practice of penmanship. He has been seconded by the teachers, and he has the satisfaction of reporting an increase of interest in this important branch of education. In No. 7, under the instruction of Miss Abby Smith, the class in penmanship was eminently successful.

DANIEL G. BEEDE, *Committee.*

TAMWORTH.

As a *system*, perhaps nothing better can be devised than our statute laws provide. But there is room and demand for much practical wisdom, and liberal aid and effort on the part of towns, school districts and public-spirited individuals in making our schools what they ought to be.

Towns should not be backward in raising an adequate amount of money for the support of schools. It is within bounds to say that it should be as much beyond what the law requires as would double that amount. The statute never was intended to provide for the whole expense requisite for the due support of schools, but only to make sure of their not being in any case altogether neglected.

Your committee for two years past have recommended the raising of a contingent fund to be used as supplementary to the portion of public money received by the smaller districts, to enable them to support their schools for a term of three months, at least, in every year. This was a very modest suggestion, and the committee are pleased to find it quoted, with implied approval, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the Appendix to

his Report to the Board of Education, and through them submitted to the Legislature. Every child, in a community like this, should have insured to him at least three months' schooling in a year. And yet there are ten districts, out of the seventeen in this town, embracing one hundred and seventy-one children in their schools this year, whose schools have fallen below the term of three months. In one of them, it is true, the deficiency has been more than made up by the support of private schools.

Our schools should all be longer than they are; and every school should have both a summer and a winter term, obtained, not by splitting the three or four months which the school money will support into two petty fragments, neither of which can bring any valuable benefit to the scholar, but rather by adding to the limited amount of public money what will be necessary to support a profitable school in both seasons.

Another proposition has been made in the spirit of this main design, which the committee regard with favor; and which, perhaps, is free from some objections which seem to lie against their former suggestion. It is this, viz.,—that the school money shall continue to be divided according to the invoice, and the average amount to each scholar being determined, those districts which are found to fall below this mark shall be assisted from the town treasury to such an amount, in addition to their due proportion, as will bring them up to the general average upon their number of scholars. This proposition is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the town.

Our school-houses are sadly deficient in everything like apparatus to aid the teacher in conveying instruction, and in illustrating it to the pupil. The blackboard is the only pretense of this kind which any school-house in town can boast; and this, in the majority of instances, is of a very inferior sort. There should be maps and charts upon the

walls to facilitate the teaching of geography. A small terrestrial globe in the hands of an intelligent teacher would be a great assistance. A dictionary of the English language, one would think, should be the property of every school.

Another matter, deserving of special attention, respects the appointment of suitable persons on the prudential committees. This trust is a very responsible one. The procuring of a competent teacher requires the exercise of a shrewd and careful judgment, and should be followed up by a sedulous attention to all the interests of the school. Only three of the prudential committee-men, for the year, have looked into the schools under their care. These committees are selected, we apprehend, too much on the principle of rotation in office; or by taking the last new-comer into the district; whereas the person who is best acquainted, and who has oftenest done good service in it, is the man to be preferred for the place.

SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, }
JOHN RUNNELS, } *Committee.*

TUFTONBOROUGH.

We are sorry to say that we fear the schools generally have not been so good as last year. We need better teachers. Generally there is deficiency in the matter of discipline. Be it ever remembered that order is heaven's first law, and no school can be good where that is not maintained. There is too much of routine teaching. Books are too closely followed, and principles far too much ignored. Our teachers are not generally as enthusiastic in their profession as they need to be in order to be successful

in the highest degree. Also, many of the schools are so short as to amount to but little.

What is the remedy for all this? More money! We must have more money some way, that we may have longer schools and a better grade of teachers.

M. SHERMAN,	} <i>Committee.</i>
O. RICHARDSON,	
T. AVANS HALEY,	

WAKEFIELD.

In this brief review of the operations of the schools, it will be seen that they have been accredited with a good degree of success. There has been no failure; but few complaints have been heard. They have all been visited, and the teachers have generally been found at their work with a manifest purpose. In their own peculiar methods of giving instruction, they have found access to youthful minds, and awakened some desire for improvement. During their short term of service some have attained to higher degrees of success, but all have been useful. In a few schools it was too manifest that but a very small proportion of time had been given to first lessons in the rudiments. In some others, only a partial attention had been paid to penmanship; and in one, none at all. In this instance pupils may have a better chance to receive instruction in a separate course, but generally it is not so. There is still need of more attention to this part of a useful education. In several schools we have been happy to find a continued and increasing interest in the study of history and geography. These branches ought to receive attention from larger numbers. There is no history in the world so full of interest to American youth as the history of the United

States. They learn from it by what right of purchase our civil and religious institutions have been obtained, and by what sacrifices they have been preserved. No change has been made in the text-books during the year. We still think that a change of arithmetics is required by a regard to the best interests of the schools. It is thought that such a change may result in a saving of time in acquiring the same amount of practical knowledge.

A session of the Teachers' Institute at Ossipee, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was duly notified, but our town was represented there by only one teacher. We know full well that some young persons, who have faithfully improved their limited advantages in preparing to teach, do not find it convenient to meet the expense, when they have an opportunity to teach only for one or two short terms in the year; but we think it very desirable that all our teachers should enjoy the advantages of the Institute. Its exercises are designed to represent a short course of Normal instruction.

N. BARKER, *Committee.*

WOLFEBOROUGH.

Legislatures may make provisions for schools, teachers be employed, and committees may use their best endeavors, and still, if there be an apathy on the part of parents and guardians, there will at least be a partial failure.

Many districts have, during the past two or three years, manifested a commendable zeal in the improvement of their school-houses and furniture. The school-houses, are, with a few exceptions, convenient and comfortable. Very much improved from what they were five years since.

We hope the educational interest in this town will continue increasing until our schools come up to the model standard of any in our state.

HENRY G. HORNE,
CHASE MOULTON,
MOSES T. CATE, } *Committee.*

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

ALLENSTOWN.

And here we would recommend to every committee to engage the services of the former teachers in the district, provided they were fully competent for the work and acceptable to the citizens. There are many reasons why this policy should prevail, the chief of which is, after the pupils become attached to teachers they will do all in their power to please them in the way of diligent study and good behavior in the school-room, and thus are unconsciously benefited while seeking to please their instructor; while in the case of a stranger they are indifferent and negligent. In the length of schools the past year there has been a considerable increase over former years, and a still greater increase would be for the interest of the town. To be sure, we have as much school as the average of small towns, but we should be liberal enough in our grants of money for school purposes to give us eight months in a year, whereas we now only have from three to six, and seldom more than five. Last year, in addition to the amount required by law, there was a revenue from the tax on dogs of one hundred dollars, or twenty-five dollars per district, which we shall not have the ensuing year, but which will be made up by the increase in our proportion of the state tax, requiring more to be raised by direct tax. We would recommend that the town raise,

in addition to the amount required by law, a sufficient sum to purchase for each district a set of outline maps to aid in the study of geography. They are to be found in only one district in town, and in that very imperfect. In the language of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, it is the "crying want" of our schools. A good knowledge of geography is of more importance than most of us realize, and that it is not as thoroughly and systematically studied as it should be, we think no one will deny. In order to study it to the best advantage, we should have the best facilities, which we certainly do not have now. We trust the town will take the matter in hand and purchase a supply of maps and reference books, which are absolutely needed, and which would be a great benefit to the schools.

JOHN DOWST,
Committee.

ANDOVER.

Our schools still continue to diminish in numbers — marriages are less common than of old — and even in one district where the most of *that* in town has been done, the children, "O where are they?"

HIRAM F. FRENCH,
Committee.

BOW.

We are more strongly than ever of the opinion that we have too many districts in town for the number of scholars and the amount of money raised. A larger per cent. of the money than we can well afford to lose is thus used up year after year without receiving any just equivalent in return. Probably half or more of the schools in town will only av-

erage five or six to eight or ten scholars that attend during the year. It would seem that a moment's thought should convince any one that such schools cannot in the nature of things be profitable. Many of the districts need better school-houses. Would it not be well before building to look the ground over and see if something cannot be done to re-district or reorganize on some plan that would reduce the number of school buildings and consequently give us larger and better schools?

F. W. COLBY,
Committee.

CONCORD.

A multiplicity of text-books in every branch of common school education still divides our schools into miniature classes, and distracts the minds of our teachers. The only remedy for this last evil, which will ever prove effectual, we are satisfied, must be sought at the hands of our State Legislature. Our State Board of Education should be by law empowered and required to establish a uniform system of text-books for all the public schools of this state.

Another great *desideratum* in this state is a Normal school, especially devoted to the education of teachers. Teaching should be a profession, a profession for life, as much as the law, medicine or the gospel ministry. We cannot expect good teachers without preparation, training and a thorough and appropriate education for that pursuit. We need and must have a school for that purpose. Without good teachers the public school is a failure.

L. T. FLINT,
JOHN B. CURTIS,
E. T. ROWELL,

Committee of wards 1, 2, 3, and 7.

In the present classification and grading of our schools, we have adopted the system, based on a regular course of study, of easy and natural stages, from the alphabet of our language to the point of graduation in our High school. According to our present course of study it will require twelve or thirteen years to complete it. Now while this system of classification may be all well enough in itself, and may be vindicated on many grounds as adapted to meet the wants of that portion of our scholars who have both the time and the means to pursue the whole course; yet does it not fail to benefit, as our common schools ought and might, that large class of scholars who for various reasons fall out of our schools after but partially completing the course, and so fail of getting any practical knowledge of the grammar of our language, the higher principles of arithmetic, or any extensive knowledge of geography and history? Our public schools are for the *people*; and the conditions of attendance, and the studies pursued, should be such as will most fully meet the real wants of all classes of our citizens. It would be pleasant to know that the great mass of the young would complete the whole course of study, and ultimately receive the highest symbol of educational honor in our gift,—the diploma of the High school.

We are, however, very far from this grand realization. But few, very few of our youth finish the High school course; and a large proportion of those who enter the Grammar schools leave before reaching the higher divisions of those schools. Under these circumstances it seems to be an imperative duty to arrange the schools and studies so that, while the importance of a finished and thorough education is kept prominently before the minds of the young, and all shall be encouraged to make the highest acquisitions, the best provisions possible shall be made for those children who are compelled, by the relentless hand

of want, or by parental cupidity, ignorance or indifference, to leave school when they have acquired only the rudiments of a common education.

JOSEPH B. WALKER,
S. C. EASTMAN,
J. P. BANCROFT,
A. HADLEY,
J. V. BARRON,
A. J. PRESCOTT,
P. B. COGGSWELL,
H. PICKERING,
E. ADAMS,

Board of Education of Union School District.

DUNBARTON.

The teacher is your servant ; he is doing your work ; it is your right and privilege to know if the work is being done well, and your children receiving the proper benefit. A good school, with a good teacher, is a great blessing, exerting an influence as lasting as life. A bad school, with a poor teacher, is worse than none, exerting an influence equally as extensive. Better commit your money to the flames, keep your boys with you in the field or at the barn, your girls at the wash-tub or in the dairy, than to suffer them to remain in a poor school, with bad scholars and an incompetent teacher, who cares only to pass the time, and finally pocket your money for the evil he has done.

Visit your schools — yet visitors should be careful to observe proper decorum before the scholars. Never create disturbance by loud whispering or talking as visitors often do. Never laugh at the mistakes of scholars, and thereby discourage them, and making them afraid to answer questions for fear of mistakes. Children are timid and sensi-

tive, easily discouraged, therefore we should sympathize with them in all their difficulties, remembering that we were once young.

Several unions might easily and profitably be formed from the school districts in this town. The tendency heretofore has been to cut up and divide, so as to bring the school-house as near each man's door as possible; thereby reducing the money, shortening the schools and diminishing the number of scholars, which without division are being diminished full too fast. The reverse should now be the order, and in several instances where there are two districts there should be but one.

CHARLES G. B. RYDER,
Committee.

EPSOM.

We have endeavored to set before you facts as they have come under our observation (not from hearsay), not in any high-flown language, but so that he who runs may read and understand. We believe that our teachers, with few exceptions, have realized their responsibility, and have discharged their duties alike creditably to themselves and the respective districts in which they have labored. But while we would appreciate their services as instructors, we can but urge them to avail themselves of every opportunity to qualify themselves better, that they may fully meet the demands of the present age. In this connection might we not suggest that the teachers and those proposing to teach in town, and such of adjoining towns as may choose, form a Suncook Valley Teachers' Association, wherein school questions could be discussed, essays read, and other things of equal importance attended to, so as to raise the standard of qualification far above the present one of our teachers. If this could be done, it would increase the interest in

schools, and create a new era that might at least influence one generation. Very many young teachers lack thoroughness in the rudiments of those branches they attempt to teach, and this leads us to ask, why is this? We believe the error is mainly in our academies and high schools which neglect the rudiments that they may wade through the more intricate and less important subjects. We need one or more State Normal schools to fit our teachers for the profession, and they should be encouraged, or better instituted, by the state and kept under its control or the control of our Secretary of the Board of Education. While we expect much from our teachers we must not neglect our share in the work of educating the masses; we must have attractive houses, pleasant locations, suitable shade, and shrubbery. Last but not least, we must show ourselves interested in the welfare of our schools by visiting them often, encouraging the scholars, pointing out imperfections, and by some gentle admonition correcting it, gladdening the hearts of the teachers by our sympathy, by our coöperation, making them to share our hospitality, and by the thousand and one little acts of kindness done, which, like bread cast upon the waters, return after many days.

CYRUS O. BROWN,
Committee.

FRANKLIN.

In offering this annual statement upon the condition of public schools, the committee are enabled to present their townsmen this report,—that a favorable degree of success has attended the appropriations and efforts in behalf of schools the past year. The sum of \$2,429.84 has been expended for the support of schools the year just closed. The increased apportionment of the state tax assigned to Franklin will, in the same ratio, increase the appropriation

for schools, the coming year, to the sum of \$2,800, nearly.

Franklin enjoys a good system of highways. It offers to all a good mart for sales or purchase. Its manufactories are on a large scale, and prosperous. Agricultural interests are improving. The town creditably sustains three large and well-organized religious societies. Its professional men rank high for learning, ability and success, in their several departments. Now it is a question, proposed to *every inhabitant*, Is the present condition of our schools *equal* in rank to the industrial interests of the town? The successful management of our schools is a matter of *first* importance to the permanent prosperity of all other enterprises; hence, are our schools conducted in the best manner? The town committee unhesitatingly answer these questions in the negative, and submit some considerations, designed to improve and advance the state of our schools.

It is not believed that the intelligence of our citizens will longer consent to the present inefficiency of the existing school arrangements, by withholding a hearty coöperation of united efforts to elevate the standard of schools, and advance their condition to a deserved place in the town's prosperity. An established high school, for three terms at least, annually, properly conducted, is required. This would greatly advance the interests of education, and would be an act of actual economy.

No. 10 has expended the past year for instruction in its advanced department, \$340.50.

No. 3 has paid for similar purposes, \$437.50. Amount thus expended in both districts, \$778.

Now by the union of these two districts, for a high school, the sum of \$650, with the tuition from scholars without these districts, would liberally pay the services of a first class male teacher, and expense of fuel and care, thirty-three weeks each year. Thus the expense and risks

of sending children out of town for schooling would be saved, the length of schools increased one third, and \$128 left for the other departments. It is earnestly urged upon No. 10 and No. 3, that they unite for a high school, for a limited time, on trial.

District agents should be more careful to employ *only* teachers of skill and experience. Teachers are well paid in Franklin, and should devote their whole time to the work of the school. They should be required to instruct, explain, apply by familiar illustration, review and so drill and discipline the pupil, that he shall *understand* what he goes over. Less than one-half of our teachers employed meet even these moderate requirements.

Under our present system, the supervision of schools in town is legally vested in the hands of four different committees, consisting of thirteen men. It is submitted to the wisdom of all concerned, that our schools would be more systematically and efficiently managed, if their supervision were assigned to the care of one suitable person. Our teachers should be induced to interchange frequent visits with each other, at their several schools.

A moderate effort would organize an association, during the winter months, for holding meetings in each district to discuss such topics as would arouse and promote school interests. Assistance in this respect could be expected from the State Superintendent of Schools.

J. WESLEY SIMONDS, }
ALEXIS PROCTOR, } *Committee.*

HOOKSETT.

It is very pleasant to all the friends of education to see changes for the better in any of our schools. One great

improvement has been made the past year, by the union of three former districts, and the erection of a new school-house. It is a great credit to the people of the present District No. 4, that they engaged in this enterprise so readily and so harmoniously. People who show that they appreciate the value of education by doing so much for its promotion, exhibit some of the best qualities of good citizens. We may confidently expect that the new school-house will prove a blessing to this village, and even to the whole town; for whatever improves one portion of a town is, in some degree, beneficial to the whole.

A. BURNHAM, *Committee.*

HOPKINTON.

The committee have attended to their duties as prescribed by law; have visited all the sessions of schools, at least twice, and sometimes more. They have given needed counsel to teachers, to aid them the better to discharge their responsible duties. The children and youth have been encouraged to study, to improve their time, to form habits of industry, to love virtue, to practice that discipline in the developing process of education, and to progress in treasuring up that amount of knowledge which they will need to become useful and valuable citizens.

Our schools have been favored, mostly, with experienced and well qualified teachers. Good success has generally attended their labors. Portions of them excelled, and truly magnified their office. The deportment of teachers, with few exceptions, has been urbane and uniform. *Abruptness* in a teacher is a great fault, and should be avoided. A polished taste and cultivated manners give ease of access, inspire confidence, and establish influence over mind, permanent and enduring.

DYER H. SANBORN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
CHRISTIE W. BURNHAM,		
GROVENOR A. CURTICE,		

NEWBURY.

It is impossible to estimate the injury resulting from one term of a mismanaged and disorderly school. Youth is the formative stage of man's existence, and the circumstances by which he is then surrounded make an indelible impression on his plastic mind and character, and the habits he then acquires mould and shape his destiny through life. The obedient, studious, truth-loving scholar grows up into the law-abiding, patriotic citizen. And, on the other hand, the seeds of idleness and profligacy yield fearful harvests of crime and infamy in after years; and we would suggest that the teacher who will submit to see wholesome regulations defiantly trampled upon or disregarded is unfit for the position he occupies; and further, that the scholar who regards himself as too old and too wise to be benefited by the school should either remain at home or be promptly removed by the committee. The fact is, that upon cheerful obedience to proper authority rests the hope of all government and the safety of every community.

S. W. DANA,
Committee.

NEW LONDON.

I find in the schools a good degree of interest in arithmetic. It has been studied as if the pupils felt that success in life depended mainly on the art of calculation. Grammar has been studied with less interest. I am unable to say whether this is in consequence of the indifference of the teachers or the quality of the scholars. Scarcely a dozen good grammar scholars have appeared in all the winter schools. This study should be more perseveringly urged on the attention of the young, as it contributes largely to comfort and success in an educated community.

In most of the schools too little importance is attached to good reading. I fear that the teachers have been too careless in respect to pronunciation, and scholars have been indulged in erroneous habits. In regard to correct pronunciation, thoughtful and expressive reading and distinct articulation, the schools in New-London are evidently behind many towns in New England.

The school buildings in town would be called comfortable according to the common notion of such buildings. But more attention should be given to the places where our children are educated. The school-house needs an outlay for its erection, and just as much needs constant care to keep it in proper condition. The lack is generally in regard to the last point. The house is built and left to care for itself. A poor school-house is naturally taken as a sign of the want of intelligence, good taste and public spirit in the community. So far as I know, no money has been raised in most of the districts for repairs. The house on Burpee Hill has been made more comfortable and convenient, but if more study had been given to the work, the same money would have made the house more pleasant and comfortable. It probably would be a better plan to place the building and repairs of all the school-houses in the hands of one committee. Then let the plans be carefully studied and faithfully carried out, and in time we should have a set of houses that would be a credit to the town.

The school premises remain in nearly the condition in which they were thirty years ago. Is it not time for the intelligence and cultivation of the people of New-London to show themselves in the adornment of their public grounds?

The ventilation of most of the houses is wretched. No provision is made for the introduction of pure air. We deny ourselves and labor hard to obtain wholesome food for our children; but if at the same time we fail to provide

pure air for them, we are criminally negligent, for we know that pure air is as necessary for life as food. No building needs thorough ventilation more than a district school-house, especially in winter. The scholars come in from their sports, with their clothes reeking with all sorts of vapors, to be shut up in a small room, and in a short time the air is so polluted by the exhalations and breathing that it is intolerable to one who comes in from the fresh, outdoor breezes.

It has been a wonder to me, as I have sat in some of these houses, how the teacher and scholars could maintain any elasticity of mind in such contaminated air. In two instances I have been rendered unfit for work for two or three days following a visit to the place where the concentrated intelligence and wealth of a district were educating the children of that community—were really poisoning their bodies while educating the mind. In the construction of the house in No. 3, more attention was given to this subject than in any other, and this was fortunate; for otherwise the miserable arrangements in the basement of that building would have generated a plague of some sort before this. The house in No. 6 also requires a change, so that the scholars can be accommodated, and the air at the same time be pure and sweet. If no other proper method for the circulation of pure air in the school-houses can be devised and applied, I would earnestly recommend an immediate return to the large chimney and open fire-place, with its back-log and fore-stick. That arrangement was far superior to the present.

A. W. SAWYER,
Committee.

NORTHFIELD.

The greatest evil manifested during the past year has been the shortness of the terms. This is occasioned by the high rate of wages and the too small amount of school money. Money comes only by taxation. Taxes are already oppressively high, so that I fear that a suggestion to raise a sum in addition beyond what is required by law, would not meet your approval. But if our schools must of necessity be thus short, see to it that they are made as profitable as possible. Since my connection with the schools of the town, I have steadily opposed all attempts to make any changes in the text-books already in use. During the whole of my official service I have been beset, in season and out of season, by numberless book agents and publishers, setting forth advantages to be derived by adopting this book or that as the standard. Keeping in view your interest and the interest of your children, and having an eye to economy as well, I have steadily refused to make any changes until the past year. But finding in some schools a multiplicity of geographies by different authors and different editions of the same author, necessity demanded a change. I therefore introduced Guyot's geographies as the kind best adapted to the wants of our schools. This book being adopted as the standard, cannot be changed in less time than five years.

SOLON F. HILL,
Committee.

PEMBROKE.

The true mission and crowning work of the district school is to aid parents in the education of their children, assisting them to develop the power of thought, and teach-

ing them the essential elements of its best expression ; to restrain and check what is wrong, incite and strengthen what is good ; thereby laying the foundation of a good education and sterling character.

The most important work of a teacher is to keep *good order*. When a parent sends a child to school, he transfers, for a few hours, to the teacher, his authority. The first work of the child, as he enters the school, is *to obey*. The next task is to teach the child the letters of the English language ; then to form those letters into words ; then the words into sentences ; then to give those sentences right emphasis and inflection to convey the thought expressed. Then the child needs to use the pen or pencil to form letters and write words and sentences.

We see at once that the spelling-book is the first and most essential text-book. Why any should neglect it or be ashamed of it we cannot see. Very many teachers do not have suitable *respect* for it, to say the least.

As soon as a pupil has thoroughly mastered the spelling-book, he should take a primary grammar, for this is really the continuation of the spelling-book. It is a false idea that some do not need to study grammar. Every person needs it, and some time in life will feel that it was a great mistake to neglect it. Next comes the reading-book. After that the pupil can study with profit arithmetic and geography.

We are happy to state that reading and spelling, writing and arithmetic, have commanded the earnest study of nearly every scholar in town, with good success. But we regret to say that only a select few have felt disposed to learn the elements and rules of correct talking and writing ; — English grammar. A larger number have thought best to get a little knowledge of geography, though there has not been that thoroughness which the subject and times demand.

J. MILTON COBURN, *Committee*.

SALISBURY.

The school-houses in this town are far from being what they should be, some of them being quite unfit for use as such, being but poor apologies for buildings, besides being carved with indecent figures and written over with obscene words, plainly showing the depravity of the human heart. As evil communications corrupt good manners, so do the rude and indecent hieroglyphical characters in and about our school-houses tell upon the morals of our children. If we care for our children's moral characters we should seek to remedy this evil; in some cases by tearing down altogether, and building new; and in others by repairing, painting, &c. Why not? Why should we neglect our school-houses any more than our own private dwellings? It is sincerely hoped that before the close of another year, some of our school-houses may be exchanged for those more comfortable, convenient and respectable.

D. J. CALEF, }
C. C. ROGERS, } *Committee.*
G. H. TOWLE, }

WARNER.

The value of the schools would be much increased by greater *uniformity of attendance*. So far as can be estimated from the reports, the percentage of attendance to the whole number of pupils in the schools of the town, during the past year, has been about 82. Comparison with other places where the school system is most efficient, shows us to be behindhand in this respect. In the city of Boston (where, with such a mixed population, there is far less to favor regularity of attendance than in a country town,) the

per cent. of attendance is 94. And, as illustrating the value of faithful effort, it may be added that during the past twelve years the per cent. of attendance in Boston has increased from eighty-four in 1855 to ninety-four in 1867.

A still greater improvement than this might be made in the schools of our own town, if all parents realized the importance, to both the scholarship and character of their children, of uniformity of attendance.

A kindred evil to irregularity is *tardiness*. If pupils are allowed to be tardy, they inevitably gain the impression that school is a thing of secondary importance. They not only interrupt the good order of school, but themselves both enjoy less and improve less, than if they were punctual.

Your committee recommend that greater effort be made to secure *permanence* in teachers. Where a teacher has given satisfaction in a district, it is very desirable that the services of the same person be secured, if possible, for a series of terms. A teacher of only ordinary excellence, instructing the same school year after year, can secure more progress in pupils than a succession of superior teachers, each keeping the school only a single term.

SAMUEL DAVIS,	} Committee.
A. HEALD,	
H. S. HUNTINGTON,	

WEBSTER.

There are in town about two hundred scholars. Of this number one hundred and eighty-four have attended school, with an average of one hundred and thirty-nine during the year. There are reported sixty-nine who have not been absent one half day. We have had about thirty-five months of schooling by fourteen different teachers, who have been paid an average of about \$20 per month, including board. There are reported eight hundred and thirty-two instances of tardi-

ness ; twenty cases of corporal punishment ; three hundred and ninety visits by citizens and others, which, added to the number not reported, amounts to above five hundred. We are sorry to report so many instances of tardiness, and hope teachers and parents will look to this very important matter in future.

We regret that our schools have been so short. The people in town made a gross mistake in not raising more money for school purposes. In some districts the appropriation was so small that the schools have been cut down to six and even four weeks. The average in town is only eight weeks per term.

GEO. M. SMITH, }
F. B. SAWYER, } *Committee.*
F. F. FISK, }

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

ANTRIM.

I remark a tendency to neglect the foundation of all practical knowledge — spelling, writing, reading and mental arithmetic — for advanced studies. The result is, that in many of the higher classes poor spellers are found, and in some schools the writing-book has no place. The error of this may be easily seen. But a small proportion of the children will attend a writing school. I would not have the copies set by the different teachers, consequently a change of style every few months, but adopt some system and have it thoroughly taught.

I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have such legislation as may be necessary to regulate the text-books, so they will be uniform throughout the state. As it now is, if a family moves from one town to another, or, in some cases, from one district to another, a change of books must be made at considerable expense, which should be remedied by a proper statute.

MORRIS CHRISTIE,

Committee.

BEDFORD.

Teachers should embrace every opportunity of visiting each other's schools; different methods of instruction are

thus illustrated; different systems of government compared and practical ideas obtained. Our teachers need the support and counsel of each other, as well as the sympathy of every friend of education.

There is but one school-house in town that has sufficient amount of blackboard to meet the wants of the school. We would recommend the making of long blackboards, that would give an entire class the opportunity of working their examples at the same.

Instead of paint, we would have them covered with "liquid slating," a preparation that gives a much better surface and is very durable. Hear what the Superintending School Committee of Amherst say in regard to it. "The blackboards in all the town schools were covered with the 'liquid slating.' The work was well done and has given universal satisfaction. A blackboard which is easily written upon, from which the writing is as readily erased, and the figures upon which can be seen from any part of the room—presenting a roughened dead black surface, without the least reflection of light—pays for itself all along; it is a pleasure to use it."

W. W. WILKINS,
Committee.

BENNINGTON.

Much depends upon the faithfulness and activity of the prudential committee. Great care should therefore be taken to select the best and most interested men to perform this duty. The principle of "rotation in office" frequently places persons in office who are unwilling or incompetent to discharge its duties properly. Better retain a man in office, who, in managing the affairs of the district will exhibit the same degree of energy and shrewdness that he does in his own business transactions, even if you have to pay him liberally for his services.

Another drawback to our receiving the full benefit of our expenditure of school money is the condition of our school-houses, especially in Districts Nos. 1 and 2. The home of the scholar, through the poverty of the parents, may be poor and mean, but his school-house should be, never. Is it not *bad economy* to have such houses? Are they not repulsive rather than inviting? And during the past winter, in a general time of health, how many of our scholars were absent from school from disease engendered in the school-room? Are not these school-houses verily nurseries of fevers and consumption, where the germs of disease are sown in the system that may never be eradicated?

JOHN H. FLEMING, *Committee.*

BROOKLINE.

Your committee found only District No. 3 supplied with any kind of a dictionary. He would recommend every other district to supply their school at once with Webster's Unabridged. There is not a globe in any of our schools, and but a very poor supply of maps. Some scholars come to our schools without books, or about the same as none, for if they bring any at all they are unlike what is used in our schools, and they are obliged to read and recite alone, which is an unreasonable tax upon the teacher, or they must depend upon some other scholar to supply them with books. This ought not so to be. As well might we send as many men into our fields with one-half of them supplied with hoes, scythes, or axes, and allow one-half of them to stand still while the others worked, and then complain because a full amount of work was not completed.

Our school-houses should be cleaned, whitewashed overhead, and the walls should be papered, if we would teach

our scholars neatness, which, I am told, is next to godliness.

More money should be raised for our schools, for the present average is only \$4.59 for each scholar, not half as much as some men spend for tobacco, or for intoxicating drinks, and then complain because their taxes are so high, or schools cost so much. Your committee recommend that the town raise at least \$300 more than it did the last year. Your committee believe that teachers should not be employed because they will vote with our party, attend our church, board at our house, or because they are some related to us or some of our friends, but because they are qualified for their work. Tobacco, profanity and poorly qualified teachers we do not need in our schools. Your committee thinks that if our schools were good, thrifty pine groves, they would be visited more frequently than they are now. Are not our children of as much consequence as our lumber?

CHAS. H. CHASE, *Committee.*

DEERING.

I am aware that now and then a man who is "penny wise and pound foolish" will ask, What good does a school report? who reads them?—but let me say, Mr. Penurious, that no paper is more eagerly sought than the school report; and none reaches its destination more certainly, for its mission is to every family in town, and its tendency is to improve our Free Schools, the "vestal fire in our Temple of Liberty," which must not be allowed to smoulder, but burn brighter and brighter as year succeeds year.

I would not say a word to mar the feelings of a young teacher—rather words of advice and encouragement; for beginners, we need them, we must have them, we want

them, and we want them "armed and equipped as the law directs," with a taste and love for this noble and responsible work.

It is seldom that a person applies for a situation as teacher who does not furnish the requisite amount of learning, yet a few are deficient in that very essential branch, the basis of a good education — spelling. Here is a specimen of a few words by our teachers: "Lilly," "Primmer," "Schollar," "Seperate," "Eny," "Untill," "Midling," &c., &c., not according to either Webster or Worcester.

In geography some curious answers were given; for instance, "the equator is a place where the poles meet;" another, "the parallels are two straight lines," "the Amazon river is in Europe," and "the Andes are in North America." This blundering or ignorance is not always an index of a poor teacher — neither is it of a good one.

What excuse, teachers, can you give for such answers? Are you qualified to teach spelling or geography? Can you tell if an answer is given incorrectly unless you have the book at hand? Such recitations are too much "pretty polly" — parrot talk, without any real knowledge; it is less of the shadow we want and more of the real practical knowledge, such as will fit us for business and the stern realities of life.

JOHN F. CHASE, *Committee.*

FRANCESTOWN.

There have been two hundred and eight weeks of public, and fourteen weeks of private school, taught in town the past year, by sixteen different teachers; and these schools have been attended by two hundred and twenty five different scholars. The average per cent. of attendance is nearly 90, an improvement on the last year of three per cent. The best attendance was in the fall term of No.

6, being 98 per cent. The poorest, the upper school, No. 3, summer, being only 80 per cent.

The interest of the "Woodbury Fund" (\$60) has been expended in books, upwards of one hundred volumes, adapted to scholars of various ages, and distributed in the several districts, as heretofore.

The additional amount of money appropriated by the Legislature, together with the extra sum voted by the town, have enabled the districts to have longer terms; which were much needed. Our schools are now nearly all of good length; but money and length of school are not all that is necessary. Money cannot *always* procure a good school no more than it can health and happiness. Money is an essential thing; but does not as much depend upon the man with whom the money is entrusted, as the *amount* of money? Sometimes the hankering after "the loaves and fishes," or the readiness to hire the first applicant who will work *cheap*, gives us altogether too much school in *quantity*, and too little in *quality*. We prefer to have the quality right up to the standard, so it shall suffer no loss by analysis, and then the quantity as we can afford.

GEO. F. PETTEE, *Committee*.

GOFFSTOWN.

With a few exceptions, the schools have been to a good degree successful.

The compensation of teachers is not sufficient to present any inducement for a person of rare ability to teach in our town, and young teachers often get nearly or quite as much pay as those of considerable experience. Every one can plainly see the result.

One step has been taken this year towards securing uni-

formity in the use of text-books, and we hope that future committees, teachers and scholars, will unite in laboring for the completion of an object so desirable in every respect.

ALVIN HADLEY, *Committee.*

HANCOCK.

Of the thousand dollars which we annually spend for schooling in Hancock, two hundred and fifty, at least, is lost from tardiness and irregular attendance. It will be seen by reference to the table accompanying this report, that this loss is very unequally divided. While No. 4 has lost but a few cents, No. 1 has lost about *seventy dollars*. What do you suppose this district would say if their agent, the Doctor, or Mr. Nelson, the collector, should actually *cheat* them out of \$70? Wouldn't they make Hancock too hot a place for the Doctor and the Collector to winter in? When the Superintendent, in the discharge of his legal duty, has seen fit to swap off a few old books for some new ones — which every one with half an eye in his head ought to know are worth double — so keenly have some of our good people felt the loss of the few shillings which the exchange involved, that they have been ready to vote the Superintendent and all his books a nuisance. This is mentioned, not in any spirit of unkindness, but merely to show that the general indifference which is felt in regard to this annual loss of one-fourth of our schooling is not because the people do not appreciate their money. But perhaps some will say, "Our children are frequently sick, and can't attend school all the time," or, "The schools are so poor now-a-days that the children can't learn anything." Our schools, poor as they are, have some *very smart boys* in them; and many of these cases of "sickness" and "poor

schools," are tricks by which "Young America" "comes it" on his teacher and his over-indulgent father and mother. "Well," says one, "how shall we know when they are really sick, and when not?" We will just whisper in your ears a test for each of these cases. If the patient is not so *very* sick but he is good for a "time" with his skates, his coasting sled, or a game of croquet with the girls, we think you will run no risk in sending him back to the school-house.

To meet the other case, we would recommend a short spelling exercise. Select a few such words as these: Excellences — qualities of things; excellencies — titles; doctrine — points of law or religion; doctoring — medical aid. If he makes no blunders in spelling these words, try him on his grammar. See if he uses set for sit, or done for did. See if he says git red, where he should say get rid. If he fails on any of these, or similar tests, we think, for his own future good as well as his father's credit, he should be sent back to school and made to mind.

Now a single suggestion as to what the children should study. As a rule, we say they should study that which they will most need to practice when they become men and women. At present, there is much more time spent on arithmetic than there is any need of, and not half enough on several branches quite as useful. Full half the school time, from twelve years of age to twenty, is spent upon arithmetic. And if the parent wishes to do a little extra for his children, and sends them two or three terms to some academy, half or two-thirds of this time is spent upon algebra. Six to nine months is time enough for arithmetic — as much as its importance demands. And as to algebra, its practical value is about equal to a large cargo of ice in the arctic regions. Understand me. Algebra has an appropriate place in a course of mathematics, and as such, is well enough. But to the farmer, mechanic, or tradesman, a knowledge of natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology or drawing would be far more valuable.

With a single exception, our school-houses are in good repair. No. 4 is deserving of a better house. Although better than it looks, the house very much needs repairing inside and out. We hope they will do it.

Our school-rooms are well furnished with blackboards ; but in wall maps, clocks, thermometers, globes, books of reference, &c., we are poor enough. No. 2 has a series of outline maps, which are of some consequence ; No. 8 has a clock, and No. 5 has Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. This is the sum total of all our school furniture. We presume the schools have been provided with maps, but they are all gone, or so far behind the times as to be worse than useless. As to the school furniture, some may say we can get along without it. So we can. But most people think they need some sort of a timepiece in their kitchens and would feel lost without one. So the farmer and mechanic may get along without many very convenient and useful tools, but the general opinion is that such a policy is not good economy. I suppose it would cost about \$250 to furnish our nine school-houses decently. In our opinion the money would be as well invested as that the town has in the Peterboro' Savings Bank.

C. A. WHITAKER, *Committee.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

The success attending your schools the past year will compare favorably with former years. Some were excellent, a few ordinary, and three miserably poor. There were thirty-eight terms in the nineteen districts, taught by thirty-two different teachers. Of these, six were males and twenty-six females — the majority of whom were good scholars, and had had large experience in teaching. They seemed zealous in the advancement of their pupils, and

succeeded in awakening a good degree of interest in all their studies, and the progress was thorough and practical. But it is with school teaching as in every other department of business—indifferent workmen smuggle themselves into responsible positions, oftentimes with disastrous consequences. They are the “round men in square holes.” We had a few of these “round” individuals among our teachers the past year. If they had understood the principle of “squaring the circle,” they would have fitted the place better. No teacher can succeed in his profession without a rigid system of government, and the best government is that which keeps the minds of the children constantly employed,—the studious scholar rarely needs reproof, the idle one is ever making mischief. “An idle brain is the devil’s workshop,” is a maxim as applicable to children as to men.

We would urge upon teachers the importance of studying the peculiarities of each individual scholar if they wish to succeed as disciplinarians. No two schools can be governed in the same manner; no two pupils are exactly alike. To succeed, you must study the temperaments, dispositions and habits of each individual case; the influences that surround them, both at home and abroad; everything of whatever name or nature, and you will learn that you must have as many equations as there are unknown quantities. Make no rigid, arbitrary laws. Govern each scholar according to his own disposition and temperament—demand nothing but what is right, yield to nothing that is wrong—be patient but persevering. Do all this, and the spirit of insubordination will be driven from our school rooms, fault-finders silenced, and we will have quiet, orderly, model schools.

Some of our school-houses are in bad condition. The house in No. 4 leaks badly. In Nos. 5 and 12 it would be advisable to make some repairs. Nos. 11 and 15 are worth-

less. "The tooth of time" and the boy's jack-knife have been quite busy in No. 17. If attended to soon, this "stitch in time" may save the district a greater expense. Districts No. 11 and No. 18 might and ought to be united. No. 7 should unite with No. 6 or 10. By diminishing the number of districts, the first step will be taken towards improving the condition of our common schools ; by all uniting, and working with a perseverance and zeal for their prosperity, will be the first step toward perfecting them.

JOHN Q. A. FRENCH,
Committee.

HOLLIS.

All the members of the Superintending School Committee, for the last fifteen years, have believed that we have too many school districts in town ; that the school money is not distributed as it should be ; that the money is not expended economically ; and that we need some radical change in our school system. Many of our citizens are of the same opinion ; but a majority of them appear not to be convinced of the necessity for an immediate change, or, at least, do not favor any at present, not having, as they say, determined what change would be best.

In many of our schools, there has not only been a marked improvement in their studies, but also in their deportment and regularity in attendance. This tendency has been encouraged, by having the teachers read, on examination day, a synopsis of their report ; reading the names of those who have not been absent or tardy during the term, except in case of sickness ; the names of those who had no imperfect lessons ; of those who had not whispered ; of those whom it has not been necessary to reprimand, etc.

The principal object of our Common School system is,

or certainly ought to be, to give a thorough elementary education to every child in the community. The higher English branches need not be entirely excluded from our schools, but they should not be permitted to take the precedence. A thorough elementary education is the *foundation* of good scholarship, of correct reasoning, and not unfrequently, of character and success in life. It is the only sure and safe foundation for our civil and religious liberty. It was the source of our free institutions, and is the only thing that can give them perpetuity. In fine, it is something for which we can have no substitute.

H. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Committee.

HUDSON.

The success of our schools the past year has been various. We have had a few superior schools — schools which have nobly answered the ends for which they were designed ; and we feel it but just to state that a part of the censure should fall upon us for not guarding with greater vigilance the door of admission to these responsible places of trust. But we are not willing to bear all the blame ; we think Prudential Committees who in some instances have not made judicious selections must share with us the censure. To be sure the Superintending Committee is made the legal judge of the qualifications of candidates, and can reject incompetent ones ; but it is evident to every one that there are several degrees between those who are simply legally qualified, and those of superior qualifications. If the candidate is legally qualified we do not feel at liberty to withhold a certificate, though we may be confident that he will not excel as an instructor. Hence the necessity of securing at the outset, if possible, good teachers. To secure excellent schools we must have excellent teachers. “ *Like teacher, like pupil* ” should not be forgotten in selecting a teacher.

Nor is it just to charge all the delinquencies of our schools upon the teacher alone. We owe something to them as well as they to us. Nothing is so disheartening to a conscientious teacher as to be left alone week after week, and month after month without any notice or encouragement from those who should take the deepest interest in them. We speak what we *do* know. A comparison of the number of visits made to our schools during the past year with those made ten years ago shows a great falling off in number. This ought not so to be. Not more certainly does the mercury indicate the degree of temperature than the character of our schools the degree of interest felt in them by the parents. Children are always interested in whatever interests their parents.

Let the same interest be felt for the success of our schools that is manifested in political affairs, and our children would catch the enthusiasm and we should soon see a great improvement in them. Let the mothers take their knitting or sewing and go over to the school-room and there spend a half-day in the presence of their children and the teacher. It will show them that they are looked after, that you take an interest in them, and will stimulate them to greater exertion.

Many of our school-houses are in great need of plastering, whitewashing and painting within. Would not a latch upon the inside doors of the rooms in Districts No. 3 and 9 save the teacher the trouble of removing a stick of wood before one can enter the room, besides contributing to the quietness of the school? Think you those ludicrous and obscene pictures are exerting a salutary influence upon the morals of your children? Would not a little paint and paper contribute to decency and refinement? We would earnestly call the attention of prudential committees and others to this subject.

DANIEL GAGE,
Committee.

LITCHFIELD.

What our children most want is to bring them in contact with elements which will awaken a noble yearning, a deep and ardent love of learning for its own sake. A teacher has done his *noblest work* when he helps a pupil to *help himself*. Awaken this desire, this high and noble aspiration, this hungering and thirsting after the good, the fair and the true, and you have unsealed those pure and blessed waters which will cast up their wholesome and life-giving fountains forever! Let us awaken this aspiration in the hearts of our children, and they will perpetually pant after true knowledge as their choicest treasure. "It will be more desired than the honey and the honey comb." Arouse this earnest love of truth and true wisdom and they will seek it with the whole heart; but blast it by withering rebuke, churlish unkindness and cruelty, and he will go to his school as the slave or convict is dragged to his heartless tasks. They will loathe the school and every object associated with it—it will deal a fatal death-blow on their moral and intellectual progress for life. As I before stated, what children most need is a healthy start in the commencement to inspire them with sympathy, hope, encouragement. At this receptive and impressive period, every sweet and generous impulse should be cast around them to lure them upward and onward and to inspire them in the very first steps to aspire after the great, good and noble. "All their ways should be pleasantness, and all their paths should be peace."

RODNEY KENDALL,
Committee.

LYNDEBOROUGH.

Prior to the present year it was felt that some change should be made in the assignment of money to the several districts. It was claimed that in the education of its children the town should seek a more just and equal distribution of its school funds. Many thought it unreasonable that the scholars in one district should have but half the amount of schooling provided for those in another. Of course no thoughtful man insisted on an equal division; for ordinarily it costs more to sustain a school of forty scholars than it does one of fifteen, and the sum of a hundred dollars, other things being equal, benefits a larger number in the one than it does in the other. Still it was urged that the basis of assignment might be modified so as to be more equitable to the children of the weaker districts. Accordingly, at our last annual meeting, it was voted to divide equally among the several districts, all our school funds, except what the law requires us to raise by assessment. In consequence of this arrangement the weaker districts received substantial benefit, while all the others, with one exception, drew more than they did the previous year. And yet this vote did not probably accord with the wishes of all concerned; nor can we expect to adopt any arrangement that will give universal satisfaction. But let no action be taken without a considerate regard for the educational interests of the children of the weaker districts, in whose behalf we ask for equitable assignment.

But one of the remedies for this inequality is an advance in the consolidation of districts. Besides, some of our schools are too small. Could such changes be made as would put together more property and more scholars, than two evils would be avoided. We are confident that every one who has had experience or observation among schools, is fully satisfied that one of twenty-five scholars can be

made more profitable than one of ten. It is a very difficult thing to inspire so small a number with life and enthusiasm. There is a lack of that sympathy of interest, and all that influence of mind upon mind which no teacher has power to supply. Not enviable is the position of that teacher whose school-room is occupied with only from five to eight or ten scholars per day. There are not enough to banish the sense of solitude, and fill up the time with earnest work. Some improvement may indeed be made, but comparatively it is an irksome life, and an indifferent school.

E. B. CLAGGETT,
Committee.

MANCHESTER.

Since the year 1860, diplomas have been awarded to pupils who have completed the course of study at the High school. As so many are unable to complete the course at the High school—in fact, as such a large number never enter this school—it has been thought best to award diplomas to all who shall pass a successful examination in the Grammar-school studies. Diplomas were awarded at the Grammar schools at the close of the summer term.

Several scholars have not been absent or tardy once during the past year; others have not during one term. It was intended to publish a list of their names in this report, and the teachers of the city were so informed, but as it has been impossible to obtain a correct list from all of the schools, it is not deemed advisable to publish any at this time. Several teachers have kept no record of tardiness, while in other schools records have been so kept that an accurate report could not be made. This is to be re-

gretted ; and I hope that for the coming year this subject will receive attention, so that the names of all not absent or tardy for a year or for a term, may be published, constituting a Roll of Honor.

I have already stated that Penmanship will hereafter be taught in the Middle schools. Great improvement has been made in this branch within the past year, and this subject is now receiving the attention it deserves. It is hoped that Grammar-school teachers will continue to manifest that interest in this department which has been shown during the past year, and also that in those schools into which it is to be introduced there will be an equal degree of interest. There is an objection to the method now in operation, viz : that too much time will be expended upon principles and elements, and not enough copy-books written in the course of the year. Let time enough be devoted to principles, but let more copy-books be used in the course of a year. I trust there will be no ground for this complaint during the coming year.

With regard to Spelling, it was stated in the last report "That a thorough examination of the classes in the High and Grammar schools would convince any one of the necessity of a more rigid drill in this branch." The deficiency in this respect is greater than I supposed at that time, and a careful examination of this subject shows that this subject has been too much neglected. More attention is now given to it, and there is reason to believe that pupils will go from the lower grades better prepared in this branch ; but judging from the past, there is no danger that this study will become a "hobby" of many teachers.

Geography has received, during the past year, its due share of attention, and possibly more. I do not at all undervalue the importance of this study, for I desire to have no pupil leave school without a good knowledge of this subject ; yet in this age of *hobbies* there is danger that

teachers in their zeal for any branch, especially one which has been so poorly taught, in many instances, as this, should be induced to slight some branches in order to have classes appear well in a study formerly considered of no account. Teachers are discontinuing the practice of requiring pupils to commit to memory the names of rivers and islands in some far-off country—names which they may never again have occasion to hear, and which are pronounced only with difficulty—and instead of this scholars are learning something of their own state and country, and are taught that ideas are of more worth than words. It is deemed advisable to teach children something of the position and production of New Hampshire—and Hillsboro' County in particular—even if they are obliged to leave unlearned the names of some of the places of half civilized countries in Asia and Africa, or if they are unable to tell the direction and length of the Murrumbidgee river. Map-drawing is now successfully taught in the schools and good results have been obtained in this department during the past year.

As regards History, we need a primary work on this subject to be used in the lower division of the Grammar schools. This branch requires more attention than it has received in former years; it has been neglected on the ground that pupils could read works of history at home or after leaving school, but I think it deserves a permanent place in the list of school studies. Many pupils will not have the time or the means to attend to reading works of history out of school, and others will not have that interest in the study which comes from a course of instruction while using the text-book. There are many explanations needed and also many suggestions to be made which will interest the pupils, and a love for the study will in this way be acquired; the pupils will lay a good foundation and be induced to add to the knowledge which is acquired while pursuing the study in the schools.

Written Arithmetic has always been well taught in our schools and at the present time the results here are as good as formerly. The only complaint that has existed in former years has been that there were too many formulas, too many difficult rules to be committed to memory, but the grounds for these complaints, I think, no longer exist.

It has sometimes been thought a good exercise to require children to write numbers expressing decillions, undecillions, &c., but as they find but very few examples in the arithmetics involving such numbers, it seems to be more profitable to spend the time in adding and subtracting numbers which can be expressed with by far less figures. In Mental Arithmetic formulas are not as much used as formerly, and the results are better.

In schools where long, wordy explanations of the examples are not required, where pupils are not compelled to commit to memory a long list of words whose meaning to them is quite obscure, in schools where so many unintelligible terms are not used, but where pupils instead of being compelled to fix their minds upon the wording of the examples, are taught to concentrate their energies upon arithmetical calculations, there are the best results.

Mental Arithmetic is now taught with good success in most of our lower grade schools, and in many of them mathematical calculations are performed with an accuracy creditable to older pupils.

Walton's Tables have been of great service in many schools, and the benefit of this kind of drill is readily seen in many classes.

The rules in arithmetic should be clearly understood and the examples should be solved in a manner to be understood by all, but let the explanations be concise and the pupil's memory not burdened with terms to such an extent as to lose sight of the objects for which he is striving.

English Grammar is now taught in the High school and

in the higher divisions of the Grammar school. There is more interest manifested in this study than formerly, and it is to be hoped that this interest will not abate.

Scholars should be taught to express their thoughts in writing as soon as they are able to write, and thus grammar can be studied long before the text-book is used, without obliging the child to commit to memory the rules of syntax.

A course of instruction in Music has been adopted for the different grades of schools, and the result in this department will compare favorably with the others, showing the benefit of system in this branch as well as in the others.

It is a question to be considered whether or not Drawing shall be taught in any of our schools. It is advocated by many, and in cities where it is taught it works well.

A smaller text-book on Physiology, I think, would be desirable, as there is not time to complete the one now in use, and it is difficult to decide what portions of it to omit.

JOSEPH G. EDGERLY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MERRIMACK.

The amount of money appropriated for schooling is greater than ever before, being eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and four cents, besides nearly two hundred dollars by private subscription, exclusive of board, furnished in some of the districts. This sum, if judiciously expended, would afford from thirty to thirty-six weeks of school a year; and if well improved, would be amply sufficient to make good scholars of all who avail themselves of it. Districts Nos. 3, 9 and 12 have provide themselves with Webster's Large Dictionary, a very valuable instructor, and an example I hope to see followed till no school is without one. Your attention has been so frequently called by my predecessors to the manner in which our school

money is expended, that further remarks seem hardly necessary. The average amount of money appropriated the past year is about five dollars and eighty cents to a scholar. While some receive less than four dollars, others receive almost twenty-nine dollars to a scholar. Now we might naturally infer that in those schools receiving the greatest amount of money we should find the best scholars, but such is not the case ; for it is a fact that the scholars in the small districts are not so advanced as in those districts having a larger number of scholars and a less amount of money to a scholar.

J. L. SPALDING, *Committee.*

MILFORD.

For some time the committee has been impressed with the necessity of a change in the text-book of Geography, in order to awaken greater interest in the subject and secure greater progress. They at last, after careful examination and consideration of text-books, concluded to adopt and introduce the series of Prof. Guyot. New interest was awakened at once, especially in map-drawing, and considerable progress was made in some schools, the pupils being able already to construct maps of general correctness, draw the coast-lines, locate rivers, mountains, bays, gulfs, cities and principal towns. Some of the advantages sought by a change of books are to be found in a more systematic and scientific mode of treatment—an avoidance of so much memorizing of unimportant places, which serve only to burden and clog the memory without corresponding benefit, and a better knowledge of the physical features and character of the earth's surface. Map-drawing upon an easy and practical plan is another feature which commended the series to favorable notice. The success, as before remarked, where we have had live teachers, has

been such as to confirm the wisdom of the change. Teachers cannot use the book without labor. To teach it they must prepare themselves, and this is of itself an advantage, compelling a further and better knowledge of the subject, and breaking up the old rote system of reading set questions and receiving set answers. With active, energetic, working teachers, a great deal more and better work will be done than before, and the scholars of our common schools will acquire a better knowledge of geography than under the old system.

Your attention is again solicited to the subject of furnishing your school-houses with globes, maps, dictionaries, clocks, thermometers, and more and better blackboards. Every school should be furnished with these necessary articles. They are important, and they will do much for the comfort and improvement of your children, and they are not expensive. If you do not feel able to procure them all at once, begin with the most necessary and purchase something every year, and it will not be long before your school-rooms will be provided with the useful assistants of education. A small contribution from each person in the district would furnish the necessary funds, and would be a tax scarcely noticed. The first district, with a little exertion, have raised by contribution and otherwise upwards of six hundred dollars the past year, for ornamenting and furnishing their school-rooms, and have thus made them attractive to their children.

C. S. AVERILL, }
J. D. TILTON, } *Committee.*

MONT-VERNON.

I am gratified to be able to report that the schools in this town during the past year, without exception, have been successful. None have failed to meet the reasonable

expectations of those interested. I have recognized different grades of merit among teachers. While some of the schools have been more profitable than others, valuable results have been secured in all. Too frequently is occasion furnished by parents, to censure their ill-judged interference with the discipline of our schools. I am happy to state that in all our schools the relations of teacher and parents have been harmonious during the year under review.

Obedient to the spirit of the age, our state legislation tends to more liberal appropriations for common schools. In 1867 the laws of New Hampshire were so changed as to require each town to assess \$250, instead of \$200, for the support of schools, for every dollar of state tax apportioned to such town. Consequently in 1868 the selectmen, in compliance with the statute, assessed about twelve per cent. in excess of the \$500 voted by the town at our last annual meeting. In this view, it behooves all concerned to see that the means drawn from a heavily taxed public for educational purposes be faithfully and judiciously applied. Secure it from waste by selecting the proper persons to direct its expenditure. The office of prudential committee is a very important trust, and it should not be allowed to go begging for an incumbent, as, at least in one of our districts, it often does. Large tax-payers, who are parents, seek to avoid it. This is all wrong. A *live* man should be chosen, and he should cheerfully accept, and devote the time and attention which the efficient performance of its duties requires, and if he be a good citizen he will find his reward in the consciousness that he has promoted an interest which is vital to the welfare of the community. *Parental interest* is a powerful stimulant. The registers show that our schools have been visited by parents to some extent, but an improvement in this respect would be desirable. In some of the districts not one-half the parents have entered the school-room dur-

ing the year. I regard this as a neglect of *duty*, and it will be universally so regarded whenever a community has attained to the *right* estimate of its relations to the public school.

C. J. SMITH, *Committee.*

NASHUA.

The public schools of this city have passed through the old beaten routine during the past year. The public are now looking forward to the initiation of the "One District System," and good results doubtless will follow. It is practicably impossible to equalize the expense of education in our city, from the fact that what were districts Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, contain no more scholars than could easily be convened in two common school-rooms, and taught by two teachers; yet the inhabitants of said districts are so far distant from the city proper and remote from each other that the number of schools cannot in justice be reduced.

JAS. B. FASSETT, }
ELIAS C. HOOKER, } *Committee.*
HIRAM MEAD, }

Hereafter the High school will be composed of the first class of scholars, selected from the entire city, and the only judicious way will be—recognizing the universal principle of the greatest good to the greatest number—to select till the numbers (reasonably qualified) shall equal the accommodations.

Much has been said of grade, and much which is meaningless. The measure of the *grade of the school* is the uppermost point to which instruction is to be carried, and for which instructors are provided. The *compass* of grade

will depend upon circumstances and the prudential judgment of the authorities, and the *average* grade will always depend upon the material of which the school at any given time is composed. Hence, by the union of the districts, we may not expect, nor do we need, a *higher* school, but we may expect a wider and more economical classification, and consequently a higher general average, a uniform system, and the combined merit of the excellences of both of our High schools. If we wish for more advanced scholarship, we have only to raise the standard of gradation and induce our scholars to remain longer in school. Only a small fraction of the entering classes have heretofore pursued their studies far enough for graduation. This year five young ladies graduated with a high record; one reached 99 in the scale of 100. Hereafter four medals are to be presented annually to the four scholars highest in excellence — two for each sex. A perpetual fund for the purpose has been generously provided by Mrs. Col. L. W. Noyes, and is appropriate to the character of the esteemed and lamented citizen whose memory it is designed to perpetuate.

The special report of the individual schools and teachers, together with the table of statistics, will give a good general view of their condition. Without attempting an elaborate essay on this important topic, it will suffice our present purpose to say that we have had for many years a system of graded schools in this district, which have been as a whole, highly prosperous and profitable. During the past year nothing has occurred to mar the general harmony, or call for any particular official interference. The same system, substantially, is now by law extended so as to embrace the entire city, and it will be the duty and privilege of those in authority to continue to study and labor to make our system still progressive.

Vocal music has been practiced in our schools for many

years, but no special or systematic attention has been given to it, except in some instances where a teacher has happened to be an accomplished musician. It has been found highly useful in the cultivation of kind, social feelings and good temper, and is entered into with spirit by the scholars. Sometimes the performance is charming, sometimes creditable, but occasionally, if "All discord is harmony not understood," it is not appreciated by the ordinary ear. If we are to have music in schools (and that is generally conceded), why not employ some competent teacher and add to what has been merely a pastime some scientific instruction? The precision of the drill, the pleasant diversion and the knowledge acquired, would be a good return for a moderate outlay.

Some more efficient method of teaching penmanship is manifestly necessary. Good writing is probably of more personal advantage to the scholar than good reading, and yet but a small fraction of the time and labor spent to become a good reader is devoted to learning to write well. A well digested plan of practical application should be instituted at once to improve this much neglected branch of education. A thoroughly systematic teacher might be employed to give lessons directly to classes, or he might lecture and instruct the teachers in manner and method, and awaken a better interest and secure better results.

E. B. HAMMOND,	} . Committee for District No. 3.
J. C. GARLAND,	
D. A. G. WARNER,	
A. LONGLEY,	

NEW BOSTON.

We have undoubtedly too many small schools for the interest of the town and benefit of the scholars; and how this can be remedied I am unable to advise, and yet I am well persuaded the money is used to a great disadvantage. Some of the school-houses are in a very bad condition, and should be remedied immediately. I am happy to state that in most of the schools the parents and patrons have manifested an interest by being present at the close of each term, as it unquestionably inspires emulation in scholars, and encouragement to the teachers and committee. I find in many of our schools, not only the common branches of English education, required by law, but also the higher studies, such as Geometry, Astronomy, Physiology, Philosophy, Composition, &c. I have made no change in text-books except in geographies, and the reason for that was, I found in a single school no less than five different kinds of geographies; and you can imagine what a perplexity to a teacher to have so many classes, and more than that, they were paying twice the amount that they now pay for a better geography:

ALEXANDER GREGG,

Committee.

NEW IPSWICH.

True education aims to make not merely perfect scholars, nor perfect practitioners in any art or trade, but perfect men and women. For these high ends we need workmen who need not be ashamed; teachers thoroughly trained and furnished. For this purpose we need Training or Normal schools, such as other states have — now more than forty in number. Objection: “We cannot afford

them." Reply: "We cannot afford to do without them." Good schools, at whatever cost, are one of the greatest blessings a community can have. These cannot be had without good teachers. Good teachers cannot be had without schools for their manufacture and good pay for their services. Such schools yield ample returns for all their cost, in good teachers, well instructed children, happy homes, shining virtues, glad harvests, good neighborhoods, thriving communities, and all high industries. Think you that Massachusetts would willingly part with her four noble Normal schools, with their more than three thousand well-trained teachers? Could money buy them?

PRESCOTT FAY,

Committee.

PELHAM.

In a live school the teacher is ever inventing something out of the common routine, that will take the attention of the idle, arouse the stupid, and freshen the interest of the studious, such as exercises in geography upon outline maps, or, if the school has no maps, in drawing some; the little ones employed in writing or drawing upon the slate, paper, or the blackboard; while the more diligent collect practical questions that challenge the research of their mates in finding an answer. Teachers often think they have no time for such exercises, but they really make time.

AUGUSTUS BERRY,

Committee.

PETERBOROUGH.

The schools, as a whole, have not been any more successful the past than during the previous year. The want of success, in some of them, may be attributed partly to the indifference of the parents, and to their failure to as-

sist in maintaining order. Some of the schools are so small that it would be much better to re-district the town, or unite some of the districts. More money was raised by the town, and it was so divided that the village schools received a larger and the smaller districts a less sum than formerly. District No. 1 had 31 weeks of school during the year, and the other districts from 25 1-2 weeks down to 9. Part of the teachers mark their scholars as tardy if they are not present when the clock strikes nine, while some do not call the roll until after they have read in the Testament. This makes some records appear much better than others, and often does injustice to the faithful teacher. There should be some uniform rule adopted in marking, and your committee would recommend that the opening of the school is the proper time to mark those who are absent. There is not enough attention given to the elementary branches and the first principles; too much anxiety is displayed to use those books for which they are not qualified. The plan of drawing maps upon paper is recommended, as a double object is accomplished. The scholars not only learn to draw, but at the same time, are fixing the location of different places more firmly in the memory. Those principles should be more thoroughly studied, and more fully explained, which can be applied in daily life.

EZRA M. SMITH,

Committee.

WEARE.

Sixteen teachers have never attended a session of Teachers' Institute. A great want of the educational system of our state is that of institutions for the special training of teachers. Had we a Normal school in each county, offering facilities for all who contemplate teaching to acquire the needful discipline, the benefits resulting therefrom to our

common schools would be great. At present, our teachers have to obtain through plodding experience, and often at the serious expense of their schools, the preparation for their work which they need to have at the outset.

Reading must be allowed to be one of the most important of school pursuits, yet in no other is so little instruction given by a large proportion of our teachers. It is true that a large share of the time of schools is given to reading, but the proficiency attained by pupils is not at all commensurate therewith. In general (there are exceptions) a lesson is given out to each class of such length that they cannot be expected to acquaint themselves with it before coming out to read. Then each one is required to read the paragraphs which happen to fall to him, only mispronunciations and omissions being corrected. In some cases the members of the class are instructed to watch for these. Enunciation, rapidity of utterance, grammatical and rhetorical pauses, quantity and tone of voice, inflection, appropriate expression,—all are more or less disregarded. Not even has the scholar the benefit of an example from the lips of the teacher. Frequently no attempt is made to acquaint the pupil with the meaning of the language of the reading lesson. In some cases, incorrect pronunciations are carelessly passed, and even given by the teacher. At one school visit, it was accidentally discovered that there was not a single dictionary in the house. True, this was an exceptional case, but the fact remains, that the dictionary is too much a stranger in nearly all our schools. In most schools there are too many classes in reading. We need a series of reading books, in which three grades only should take the place of the five now in use above the primary. By this, not only would the number of classes be diminished, but the tendency of pupils to attempt a higher book than they are fitted for would in a measure be corrected. It does not seem advisable to attempt uniformity of reading book s

throughout the town under present circumstances, but such slight changes should be made in a few districts as would give each a uniform series.

Penmanship has fallen into neglect in our schools. It is usually the last of school exercises to be considered, in the assignment of time, and in some cases no time is allowed for it, but by the omission of some other exercise. This is likely to remain so until parents make a united demand for a change. A uniform system of copy books is needed, so that scholars may be classed for convenience in giving instruction. Much time of younger scholars is allowed to be spent in idleness or play, which might be utilized by giving them forms in writing or drawing, to copy, either on slate or paper.

JOHN OSBORNE, *Committee.*

WILTON.

The system of education is perhaps all that we can make it while the remuneration of teachers is less than that of the most uneducated class of laborers. Few follow it as a profession, and while our state affords no opportunity for teachers to fit themselves for teaching, we labor at a great disadvantage. Give the teachers employed during the last year one term only at a first class Normal school, and the result of their labors would have been fifty per cent. greater. There seemed to be at the commencement of the year a very marked defect in knowledge of elementary principles. In but one school could the scholars give the names of the usual marks of punctuation on the first visit. In none could they form a correct answer to the question, "What is the difference between a vowel and a consonant?"

But one seemed to possess any idea of the general principles of geography. Grammar had apparently received

very little attention. To these elementary principles it has been attempted to direct the attention of teachers and pupils, and in every district the improvement in these has been very manifest.

Another important part of education is that which gives self-possession to the pupil, and enables him to tell what he knows in a proper manner. To accomplish this considerable attention has been given to rhetorical exercises. Scholars have in general been requested to declaim several times during the term, and at the close of the village school the three departments united in giving a very creditable exhibition for which no preparation was made excepting the rehearsal of parts performed in the regular rhetorical exercises of the school. At the close of all the schools several districts united in giving an exhibition at Citizen Hall, which, while it sought first to improve the scholars, gave great interest to the citizens. The importance of these exercises cannot be over-estimated.

STEPHEN C. FLETCHER,
Committee.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

ACWORTH.

It will be in place to congratulate you on the building of handsome and commodious school-houses in Districts Nos. 1 and 11, and in the refitting of the house in No. 9, which is a neat and comfortable house, a credit to the district.

We hope other districts will follow these examples, and when it is necessary to erect new houses, let reference be had to changes that the decrease of our population has made necessary.

J. L. MERRILL, *Committee.*

CHARLESTOWN.

Your committee has reported the names of those scholars who have been constant in their daily attendance during a whole term, because it speaks a good word for those scholars and their parents. Sickness might prevent any scholar from attending school every day in a term; but no scholar should be kept from school a single day unless there exists a very urgent reason why the child should be absent. He has reported the tardy marks in the way he has, in order to show that a large proportion of them were contracted by a few scholars. If a child is able to go to

school at all, there is almost no GOOD reason why it should be late. The children of this town are not having sufficient public school privilege, and they will continue to suffer from this cause as long as it contains sixteen different school districts. It is the opinion of your committee that the citizens in Districts Nos. 1, 11 and 13 would do a righteous work for their children and their children's children, if they would unite themselves into one school district and build a good school-house near South Charlestown village, and thus be able to have, without any additional tax, 36 weeks of school in each year instead of from 13 to 20, which they now have. Also, that Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7 would do a like righteous work, if they would unite themselves into one district and build a good school-house somewhere near the Methodist meeting-house at North Charlestown village. Your committee believes that district No. 10 is a real disadvantage to those living in it, especially if they have children. We believe, also, that the children in district No. 8 would get a better public school education if that district was divided, and the parts of it attached to the adjoining ones.

JAMES M. WHITAKER,
Committee.

The Superintending Committee having charge of the High School District in Charlestown village beg to report that the schools in their jurisdiction have been in excellent condition during the past year, and that the cause of education has happily and steadily advanced. The interest taken by the public in this most important subject has increased, and in some respects has materially promoted the welfare of the schools. This interest is perhaps partly to be attributed to a meeting of the Sullivan County Educational Association, which was held in this village last

October, the proceedings and discussions of which served as a healthy stimulus to the community. It may also have arisen partly from the indirect influence of the regulations adopted by the district at their last annual meeting. Requiring a little more pains and effort on the part of parents, they have insensibly called forth a greater interest. People are very little interested in that which costs them no care and pains.

FRANCIS CHASE,

Chairman of Committee of High School, Dists. Nos. 2 and 3.

CLAREMONT.

I am aware of its being an unpopular move to advocate a reduction in the number of school districts; but I am confirmed in the belief that, until this is done, no small portion of our school money will be little less than thrown away. When a school numbers less than fifteen scholars, —and, by referring to the table of statistics, it will be seen that we have them tapering down to ten, eight, six and four, —the classes are so small, often consisting of a single member, that it is utterly impossible to create enthusiasm sufficient to accomplish any worthy object. But this is not all. When a squad of five or six small, backward scholars, divided into twenty or more classes, are turned into an old, dingy, dilapidated hovel, with broken doors and windows, seemingly to let the cold air in and the warm air out, and hard, mutilated benches, alike corrupting to the mind and distressing to the body, and every feature, internal and external, so gloomy and uncomfortable that nothing but an inferior teacher will enter it, it is time for some action to be taken toward a reform. There are, to our disgrace, just such instances in Claremont today; and it is a mortifying fact that for every pupil who unfortunately is sent to such a place, it involves an annual

expense of \$13.28, while in the largest and best schools in town, where the length of the terms is nearly twice as long, it costs only \$4.33.

I can see no hope of correcting this deplorable condition, save in reducing the number of schools. In all candor I ask, what else can be done? for, I repeat, there are quite a large number of schools in town that, on account of their small size, are almost worthless. The buildings are wholly unfit for their use; but it is a foolish outlay to erect and furnish new accommodations for so few scholars.

The table shows that we now have nineteen districts and twenty-five schools. I would recommend that the number of schools be reduced to eighteen, or at most, nineteen. If the district system could be entirely abolished and the whole town constitute one district, I believe our educational interests would be greatly benefited by such an arrangement; but whether this be done or not, the number of schools should be so reduced that none should consist of less than twenty-five scholars.

O. B. WAX, *Committee.*

CORNISH.

A WORD TO TEACHERS.—I respectfully advise you all to perfect yourselves for your calling. There is a demand for high skill in your profession. The public requires you to be masters in your art, and always a master of the situation in which you are placed, whatever the circumstances. The public can conceive of no failure in a school, except through your inefficiency. Cultivate your intellects, then, for your avocation; also, develop your muscular powers, for emergencies may arise when the latter qualification will be as much needed as the former. Have not towns, corporations and districts furnished all necessary means and

materials for good schools, except, possibly, teachers? How plain, then, wherein the responsibility of failure or success lies. What if school-houses are unfit? What if pupils are indifferent or insubordinate at home or at school? What if antipathy or indifference exists in the district? Out of the abundant resources of your (supposed) great genius you are expected to harmonize all discord or conflict of ideas, surmount all difficulties, overcome all obstacles—do everything possible. Why, it is expected that with the means and material now furnished you, you will soon reduce the somewhat uncertain condition of the pedagogue art to an exact science; so that in all cases where a school-house, books and pupils are furnished, you will be always able to solve the problem of how much learning you can instill into the minds of your pupils in a given length of time.

I would like to say a few words to the public, and to parents, but it is presumed that they know and are doing their *whole* duty as one of the parties interested in the welfare of the common schools; therefore, any suggestions directed to them might be deemed superfluous.

GEORGE W. HUNT,
Committee.

LANGDON.

The schools have prospered remarkably well the past year, better than last, taken as a whole. Eleven more scholars have been in attendance. The order as a whole has been better. Things themselves instead of mere forms and expressions, have been taught to a greater extent.

A new plan has been adopted in reading, and has worked much better than the old. Instead of reading through a book without stopping to learn the rules and the principles,

the scholars have been required to read but a few pieces during a single term, learning the rules and principles and how to apply them. Whilst following the old plan, the scholars had none of the book perfect, although having read through the book half a dozen times or more. But by the new plan, when a scholar has once gone through the book, he will be prepared to take another book.

Much time has been lost by allowing scholars to turn through a book every term, instead of requiring them to stop and go through. Every scholar should be taught to rely upon himself. And how should he be taught? In such a way that will enable the reason to comprehend a principle, the judgment to detect an error, or the memory to retain a fact. This method will bring to the mind of every scholar such knowledge, such facts, as shall be useful to the future man and woman in the duties of life. This method will enable him or her to rely upon himself or herself instead of standing upon tottering stilts as many a scholar does even after attending school for years. A thorough scholar is never afraid to rely upon himself. He has learned the rules and principles, and how to apply them. This enables him at all times and at all places to rely upon himself with perfect ease and confidence. I do not mean by self-reliance that counterfeit which is a self-conceit—that dependence on self because self believes self is manifestly superior to every one else, knows a little more and can do a little better than any one else, and has more tongue than brains. That is really as worthless as it is pompous. It has been too much the habit with teachers to teach the repetition of words and forms of expression, instead of teaching things themselves, which has been dry work to pupils. And yet this has been the prominent business of many teachers. Perhaps those teachers would doubt this statement as to its truth, but let me ask them whether they have not been too much in the habit of presuming that

what their pupils repeat so accurately is of course understood. Let them test the matter by questioning, and they will be astonished often at the ignorance that will be developed.

We know of course what a square foot is, but I have known many a child to recite square measure readily that could not tell me what the difference was between a foot and a square foot. Also I have known them who thought themselves qualified to teach, who could not tell the difference between latitude and longitude, and in many other similar questions they were equally ignorant. This is all owing to their being taught the repetition of words and forms of expression, instead of being taught things themselves.

When things are taught in a school, the teacher will soon get the attention of the school. Attention is the very soul of genius,—not the fixed eye, not the poring over a book, but the fixed thought. It is in fact an action of the mind which is steadily concentrated upon one idea, or one series of ideas which collect in one point the rays of the soul, till they search, penetrate and fire the whole train of its thoughts. But here has been a sad mistake by teachers as well as parents.

Much time of your teachers as well as scholars has been lost for the want of globes, outline maps and books of reference. They cannot work to good advantage without them. They are just as necessary as text-books. When you engage men to labor on your farms, you see that they have the necessary farming tools to work with. If you do not furnish them they cannot work to so good advantage, and you are the losers by this neglect. Just so in your schools; your teachers never can work to good advantage until you furnish these globes, maps, and books.

GEORGE DAVIS,
Committee.

NEWPORT.

A few suggestions may here be made, which, if carried out, your committee think would be greatly beneficial to the interests of education in Newport.

1st, Let every legal voter of each district be present at the annual school-meeting of the district, and there be ready to *hear* and to *make* such suggestions as the wants of the district may require.

2nd, Let no individual be appointed to the office of prudential committee, who is not an acknowledged friend of education; or who is unwilling to make special effort and sacrifice to secure a teacher possessing natural tact as well as intellectual cultivation, and true moral sentiment.

3d, Let every school be furnished with a complete standard *dictionary*, a *globe*, and more or less of *maps* and *charts*. These are indispensable requisites to a first-class school.

4th, Let each district provide a *warm, pleasant, commodious* and *well-ventilated* school-room. Some of the school-houses of this town, so far from being a compliment to the public sentiment with reference to education, are a public nuisance and disgrace, and ought immediately to be substituted by new and better ones.

5th, The town should, by all means, be re-districted, more or less consolidating the districts, and to a greater or less extent grading the schools.

6th, The superintendent should be, in every respect, *competent*, and should receive *compensation* sufficient to allow him, without personal sacrifice, to spend a proper amount of time for the examination of both teachers and schools, and at the same time ensure his traveling expenses.

The practical importance of these suggestions cannot fail to be seen; but to carry them out in full, time will be

required, and much "*discussion*," which, one has said, "is the winnowing-fan, that blows away the chaff, and leaves the wheat pure and clean."

CHAS. W. MILLEN,
Committee.

PLAINFIELD.

We would advise prudential committees to require teachers to stay at the school-house during recess to protect public property and look after the small children. Many parents are not willing to risk their children where insane gymnastic feats are practiced by the scholars at intermission. Since our connection with the common schools of this town, we have known of four limbs fractured or dislocated, and some persons have been maimed for life because the teacher wanted a warm dinner or had other business during intermission. The school-room should be always still, and as orderly as any private room, and should be washed twice a month, to remove the impalpable dust which is produced by the shuffling of so many feet, and by dirt brought in, wood, coal, &c. We think the most coughing has been in the most dusty houses. A school-house can be kept as neat as any private dwelling, and there should be no more noise. The children should be so educated. As for gymnastic exercises, we think it profitable by judicious direction.

CHARLES COLBY,
Committee.

WASHINGTON.

Our schools, considered collectively, have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity the past year. It is believed they will compare favorably with those of former years, and with

those in neighboring towns. The fact that a few of our schools have not been fully successful should be no cause for discouragement, but should rather stimulate those districts to more determined effort, that their schools shall not be wanting in any element of excellence the coming year.

More than two hundred dollars have been expended in repairing school-houses the past year; about one hundred and forty of which was in No. 5, to supply loss of shed and damage to house by fire. Fifty dollars was expended in No. 4 for repairs which were much needed. Nos. 2 and 3 cannot long delay in repairing their school-houses, unless the interest in the inestimable blessings of education is allowed to decline. Does not the condition of school-houses and the general interest in education have much to do with the value of real estate in different sections of the town? In consequence of a change in the law, we now have more school money than ever before. Four dollars and sixty-seven cents to each scholar ought to give every boy and girl in town a good common-school education, and if judiciously used will do so. The school in No. 5 was supplied last summer with a beautiful set of outline maps. By a vote in No. 1, at their last annual school-meeting, pupils under ten years of age were not allowed to attend the winter school. It has created much contention and ill feeling in the district, and its repeal is recommended. In some of the districts more care should be exercised in relation to school-meetings.

S. M. DINSMOOR,
Committee.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

BETHLEHEM.

Prudential committees should be careful in the selection of teachers. A very erroneous idea appears to pervade a portion of the community in regard to what literary qualifications a teacher should have. Some contend that it is enough that they should know what they are expected to teach. Prudential committees present candidates for approbation, knowing them to be utterly deficient in the qualifications required by law, excusing themselves by saying that their school is backward; that reading and spelling only will be taught, and insisting that, in such cases, a discrimination should be made. "As is the teacher, so is the school." No stronger reason can be urged for the employment of first-class teachers than the backward condition of schools; and so long as a district is content with the services of illiterate and incompetent teachers, so long must they be content that their children grow up ignorant and uncultivated.

D. P. GORDON, *Committee.*

BRIDGEWATER.

I would suggest the calling of district meetings for the choice of officers as early in the season as may be done, as it is well known that the services of our best instructors are secured early in the season, and if the prudential committee is not chosen until late in the month, he is often embarrassed in his selection. The need of teachers who have been instructed in Normal schools or Teachers' Institutes is more and more apparent the longer we remain without them. It is evident that many young teachers who are unsuccessful would do well if they received the advantages of the Normal school, where each one has to take part in teaching before he leaves to become a teacher of public schools. One reason why the schools in Massachusetts excel ours in Northern New Hampshire is because the teachers are educated to become such, while among ours it is rarely the case we find one who has attended either a Teachers' Institute or a Normal School.

P. B. SMITH, *Committee.*

CAMPTON.

Since we have no Normal school in this state, I would recommend to all who propose to teach during the coming season, to attend the Teachers' Institute to be held in the county early in the spring, under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Every faithful teacher will endeavor to get a due amount of study from his scholars. Some aim to do this by hiring their scholars — offering them rewards if they will study; others by compulsion,—if their scholars are not inclined to

study, compel them by threat or infliction of some penalty ; while others, by their own enthusiasm beget a like spirit among their scholars, so that they study for the love of knowledge.

If teachers knew that their school registers were preserved in the archives of the town, open for inspection to all, I think some of them would be more particular in keeping the same. We judge something of a teacher by the way he keeps the register. A few of the registers have been admirably kept, some tolerably, and others horribly. Some have been promptly returned, as the law requires, and others have not. It would be well if prudential committees, before paying the teachers, would insist upon their producing the required certificate that their registers had been returned.

The moral influence in our schools has been good. The reading of the Bible has been a daily exercise in all of them, I think, and prayer in several. While the intellect has been cared for, the conscience has not been overlooked.

Scholars err sometimes in not confiding in their teacher. If he pursues a course a little different from what they have been accustomed, they look upon it with indifference, if not with contempt, preferring to keep in the old rut. Scholars should presume that the teacher knows as much as they do until it has been proved to the contrary. There may properly be a degree of familiarity between teacher and scholars ; it should not, however, be as equals, but rather like that wisely existing between parent and child. We would consider it highly disrespectful in a child to call his father Matt or Matthew, or his mother Susie or Susan. Scholars should not be allowed to call their teachers by their christian names, and abbreviated at that. Parents might do much to correct this prevalent evil by example and precept.

If we would avoid the wanton destruction of district

property, something should be done to prevent the school-house from being surrendered to the control of the scholars from one to two hours of the day, as is now often the case — when most of the damage is done. If nothing better can be devised, I would recommend the appointment of a district police to take charge of the house during the absence of the teacher.

The present method of distributing the school money works unfavorably with many towns. The literary fund is distributed by law to the several towns, on the basis of the number of scholars not less than four years of age attending a district school during the year not less than two weeks. The school tax required by the state to be assessed is to each town according to the valuation. Would it not be better to have all the money in the state, required by law for schools, distributed to the several towns on the same basis that the literary fund is now distributed? Why should it cost the people in our sparsely populated towns, as now, so much more for the same amount and quality of schooling than it does those in the more thickly populated and wealthy towns? Would not this proposed change tend to encourage the raising of larger families, which would be no mean blessing to the state? It might also tend to check the desire now so prevalent among men, to leave the country and get into the city or large town, which is so disastrous to the general interest of the state.

QUINCY BLAKELY, *Committee.*

DANBURY.

Our teachers, for the most part, are not of a high order. Nor is this a fault of committees. It is an incident of our system. It results from the law of demand and supply to which all negotiations based on pecuniary considerations

must conform. We get as good teachers as we pay for. Many of them are themselves mere learners in the common school branches ; most of them are engaged in teaching but a small portion of their time ; hence their want of familiarity with the branches taught. They need more thorough training ; but then they would command higher wages, and be out of our reach. It is no uncommon thing to find teachers confined almost as strictly to the text-book in recitation as was the scholar in learning the lesson. Anybody can see this to be a deficiency. By reading up for the occasion, however, and a little judicious "cramming," such teachers manage to pass an examination. All the elements of our common-school studies ought to be so familiar to them as to be taught as well without a book as with. It is then, and not till then, the "whys and wherefores" take their proper place in recitations. Modern education is being improved and made more practical ; the use and reason of things and processes insisted upon, and the roots and elements of knowledge investigated. By this method of instruction, the whole mind is educated, and not the memory merely. What is so learned becomes a part of the mind, and not a burden to the memory.

But lack of scholars is coming to be a serious obstacle to the success of our schools. It can hardly be said to be a growing evil, though it seems to be on the increase. We can't have schools without scholars. Almost any other defect may be obviated or overcome. Look over the statistics. Half our school-houses nearly deserted. In one instance the school driven into a private house for company. How this is to be remedied, and how and when the remedy is to be applied, must be left with the parents, without any suggestions.

W. T. NORRIS,
Committee.

ENFIELD.

The foregoing reports are claimed to be honest if not correct statements of the condition of the schools named. It is with schools as with men—if judged of by their faults alone, all must be condemned. Their good qualities are to be taken into the account. Considering that ours are mixed country schools, contending with great disadvantages, I see not how one can conclude otherwise than that they have been as profitable as one reasonably could expect. Many of our teachers have been inexcusable for not having strict order, which, in all our schools, could have been secured, if it had been demanded with determination. Most of the common-school teachers are defective in education. The quantity is sufficient but the quality is often poor. They generally lack a critical, thorough knowledge of the first principles of the branches which they teach. It is the result, to a great degree, of a careless education, and not of deficient intellect.

V. J. HARTSHORNE,
Committee.

GROTON.

In attending to his duties, it gives your committee pleasure to be able to testify to the cordial manner in which he has been received by citizens, teachers and pupils in the several districts. For all this kindness accept his heartfelt thanks. He has endeavored to be faithful in the discharge of the important trust committed to his hands by exercising a careful supervision over the schools and guarding against incompetent instruction, and hopes his long experience as a teacher has enabled him, in some degree, to promote the interests of education in the town.

The trust confided to our teachers is an important one. To their hands, in a great degree, is committed the responsible work of instructing and training the rising generation,—the future men and women of our state. Hence they should possess that combination of qualifications requisite for the faithful discharge of their momentous duties. The school laws specify three general qualifications: good moral character, proper literary attainments, and “capacity” to govern; any one of which being deficient in a person disqualifies him for a successful teacher. In selecting teachers, prudential committees should exercise much care, and employ those only whose qualifications conform to the specifications of the law.

Teachers’ Institutes have been re-established in our state, and, in the absence of a Normal School, readily place within the reach of all teachers an excellent opportunity to become more proficient in scholarship and in the art of teaching.

Other things being equal, those teachers who manifest a desire to qualify themselves for their profession by attending the Institutes and other opportunities for self-improvement, should be employed in our schools in preference to those who neglect these means of culture. They will prove the better teachers.

GEORGE E. COLBURN,
Committee.

HANOVER.

The management and instruction of the schools have been generally commendable, and in a few districts very satisfactory.

In procuring good teachers, much is depending upon the Prudential Committee.

The districts should therefore look well to the selection of such committee.

We have now in our schools between fifty and sixty attending to such branches as algebra, philosophy, book-keeping, &c.

We need teachers able to teach them. In selecting teachers, care should be taken in relation to their habits, their manners, and their moral principles, as well as to their literary attainments, that the most judicious parents may not be grieved by an evil example.

BEZALEEL SMITH, } *Committee.*
FRANKLIN MERRIAM, }

HAVERHILL.

The blank and cheerless aspects of our school-houses, together with the dreary situation in which they are generally placed, can produce anything but a pleasing impression on the minds of the pupils, and upon strangers who are unacquainted with our system of common schools.

I would direct the attention of parties interested to the condition of the school-houses in Districts Nos. 8, 9, 12, and 14, which I deem wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are intended.

Another prominent feature of our school-rooms is a deficiency of apparatus necessary for the teacher to illustrate the lessons of the pupils.

If the people of each district would adopt measures to supply their school-rooms with globes, outline maps and suitable blackboards, etc., I apprehend that their labors would be well appreciated both by the teachers and the pupils. Much has been said during the past year in regard to the condition of the school in district No. 3,—the school-house in that district being poorly adapted for the accommodation of the large number of scholars in attendance.

I find that a portion of the district are in favor of dividing it into two districts, while others, and the largest

portion are in favor of establishing a graded school. The plans of the latter I agree with, but think that if No. 19 could be united with it the advantages of such an arrangement would be greatly increased. As the evil of dividing the town into small districts must be apparent to all, I hope that the people of this district will adopt the plan of a graded school ;— the advantages by a classification of the scholars arising from such plan would produce far greater benefits than from a division of the district.

HENRY KNIGHT,
Committee.

LANDAFF.

To-day, in many districts, it is with difficulty you can have a school-meeting ; there will scarcely enough of the citizens attend to fill the offices as required by law. No one wishes to find wood or board a teacher at reasonable and remunerative prices, but will submit to it because it “pays well.” Your prudential committees and citizens rarely or never visit the school-room, — can’t spend time.” Your teachers are found fault with because John or Lucy does not make, as you think, suitable progress in the higher branches of mathematics, when, in fact, their years and capacities are only adapted to grapple with the rudiments of the science. You question the propriety of the suggestion of your committee that the reading books your children carry to school are in many instances entirely beyond their capacity to understand, though they may pronounce nearly all the words of a lesson ; and should he suggest that one of a lower class in the series would be better adapted to their years and understanding, they make wry faces, and with bitter contempt to all authority, defiantly say “I won’t read with that little trash,” alluding to the

scholars of the class to which they may be sent ; when in fact there may be a difference of a month or two in their ages.

We are giving no fancied sketch, but one drawn legitimately from observation, every iota of which is a verity ; and if interest or curiosity prompts you to enter the school-room, you are witnesses to sights and sounds entirely new to you ; interpolations of military tactics, tinkling of bells, &c., &c. Classes are called up for recitations by the tinkling of a bell ; permission for recess is given by the jingling of a bell, and school is dismissed by the merry tintinnabulations of a bell, — all this, to say nothing of the right-angles and obtuse-angles that must be observed in leaving the school-room. But our time will not permit us to go into all the minutiae. We have named peculiarities enough for our purpose. There seems to be a tendency to discard good, plain, practical common sense and aspire to the superficial, grandiloquent and often grotesque.

HENRY C. SYMONDS,
Committee.

LEBANON.

One of the best lessons which can be learned in early life is submission to order and discipline. Without these no organization whatever can prosper. The youth who is willing to occupy promptly and cheerfully the place assigned to him has a good claim to success in life. He who is not willing to submit to restraint and discipline will find little encouragement in the world. Many doors of usefulness and success will be closed to him. If he is determined to have his own way, he will surely find it, before long a *poor way*. Those who have employment to give demand reliability and compliance with their wishes, and these they

will find. They greatly err who shield the young from discipline, or excuse them from wholesome restraint. It is a mistaken tenderness which will bring not good but evil in after life. Just now we can suggest nothing more to the advantage of our schools than this submission to order and discipline.

CHARLES A. DOWNS, }
JOHN H. EDWARDS, } *Committee.*

LISBON.

It should be the aim of every teacher to arouse and awaken all the faculties of the minds of his scholars, and give them such instruction upon what is doubtful and obscure as will enable them to search out the hidden treasures of knowledge; and though baffled once and again in their efforts, to persevere till the point is gained.

Neatness in the school-room is intimately connected with health, comfort and order. A room in which dirt, sticks and paper are scattered about in wild profusion, is by no means a fit place for the education of children. A school-room should be regularly swept at short and stated intervals, and great care taken that the scholars do not run on the benches with dirty feet. Every scholar before he enters the room should be careful to clean his feet.

These things may appear trifling to some, but they exert an influence upon the welfare and character of the school, and cannot safely be neglected. The teacher should set the example of all he requires of the pupil.

The most difficult and important of all lessons is the reading lesson. It should occupy more time, and be attended to more faithfully and excite more interest than any other. In order to secure constant attention from every scholar during the exercise of reading, it may be necessary, among other expedients, for the teacher to

transfer the reading from one scholar to another, even where there is no pause. If the teacher requires the scholar to be always ready for the transfer, he will not fail to attend closely to the reading of the lesson. When any scholar fails of reading a sentence well, the teacher should show him how to read it and make him read it correctly.

S. H. CUMMINGS,
Committee.

LYME.

Much is expected and much is demanded of an instructor of youth in the district school. It is no ordinary person who can successfully and profitably teach a country school. But as we are now situated financially, we cannot expect to secure the services of many of the most efficient instructors. The compensation which they receive will not sufficiently encourage them to properly prepare themselves for their responsible charge.

The teacher's compensation is so small that it has driven nearly all the male teachers out of the field into more lucrative employment. This, we think is not as it should be. I admit, however, that we have some eminent female teachers. At the same time I shall contend that many of the winter schools in this and other towns should be taught by male instructors. During the three years I have had charge of the schools there have been but seven male teachers employed; four the first year, one the second, and two during the past year. This shows a diminution of male teachers, and that they are not sufficiently patronized to make it an object for them to fit themselves for the work.

Allow me at this time, citizens of Lyme, to make one

earnest request, viz., — When young men, your sons, are toiling hard to get a liberal education, and bid fair with a little experience to become eminent and successful teachers, will you not employ them to teach your winter schools with a compensation equal, at least, to that of a backwoodsman chopping cord-wood ?

F. B. PALMER,
Committee.

MONROE.

The school-houses in this town are in good condition, except one or two. Suitable blackboards are in all except one, but there is no illustrative apparatus in any of our school-rooms. The scholars are very well furnished with text-books, but there are no books of reference, not even a dictionary as far as I know, unless some teacher has one ; there are none owned by any of the districts.

Your committee has been of the opinion that some change in text-books would be beneficial. Our reading books have been in use a number of years ; the larger scholars have become familiar with them. I think new books and new reading matter would be both interesting and profitable. A change in some other books, to secure a greater uniformity, would be desirable, but your committee did not like to take the responsibility of making a change without some action of the town. I think our schools have been as good the past year as we could reasonably expect, considering the inexperience generally of teachers employed and the lack of interest manifested by all concerned. Parents seldom visit the school-room ; prudential committees neglect their duties in this respect. I would here recommend that more experienced teachers be employed, especially in our winter schools.

HORACE EMERY,
Committee.

PIERMONT.

I respectfully invite your attention to several items connected with the welfare of our schools :

1. *School Districts.* Our schools should be made as large as possible. We are in no danger of making them too large. Large schools have a superiority over small ones in several respects. In large schools pupils come in contact with more to raise their ambition. As we have more money in large districts we can have larger schools and a better class of teachers.

Such is the position of our town that we cannot very much change our district lines. There are a few changes that ought to be made. Districts Nos. 3 and 9 ought to unite and build a school-house that would be an honor to the town. District No. 9 might be absorbed in Nos. 2 and 3. Objections are always made to the removal of a school-house from a man's dwelling, but it is for a man's interest to have a good school even if he has to go further to get to it. Another consideration will help us in this matter ; we have been in the habit of sending our children to school too young. Children need not attend school until the age of six or seven years. They will be better scholars and more healthy if we do not press their minds too early.

2. *High School.* The law provides for the establishment of a High school in a district, by contiguous districts, or by a town. One fall term of such a school would be a great benefit to our town. In our small districts, with our small means, we must have cheap teachers and ordinary schools. I cast no reflection upon our teachers ; they have generally done us as good service as they were able to do. But all who have any experience in school matters know that the majority of our teachers never intend to teach but

a few terms, and so they neither qualify themselves for first-rate teachers, nor have they a heart for the work of teaching.

3. *School-Houses.* We have some good school-houses, but some are unfit for their design. Besides the uncomfortableness of such houses they are so unsightly, without and within, that pupils will have no respect for them; and under such circumstances they acquire a habit of despising not only the house but also the whole institution of common schools, and the inhabitants of such a district are apt to catch the same spirit.

4. *Teachers.* Teachers ought to have an especial training for their work. It is folly to suppose that one is well qualified to teach when he has merely been through the common routine of common school studies. We ought to have a Normal school for our teachers. Our High schools and Teachers' Institutes in part supply this need. A session of Teachers' Institute is to be held at Haverhill in April next. Under the management of our able State Superintendent, these Institutes must be a power for good. Every one in town who intends to teach the coming year ought to attend that Institute or not receive a certificate, unless there be a good reason for departing from this rule. We also have Teachers' Associations, which our teachers ought to feel it a duty to attend.

HENRY CHANDLER,
Committee.

PLYMOUTH.

It has been the aim of the Superintendent to impress upon the minds of the teachers and scholars that a little, well and thoroughly learned and understood, is far better for practical purposes than much half learned or poorly understood. A pupil can never become a ripe scholar,

should he study all the text-books printed, unless he has so learned them that he can call to his mind their instructions in after years.

So far as my experience goes, it has been a fault, both with parents and pupils, to judge of the merits of a school by the number of pages passed over during a term. This is a great mistake.

Taken collectively, I think the schools of this town for the past year will compare favorably with those of any town that has no better advantages.

Most of the school-houses in town are in a very poor and dilapidated condition, wholly unfit for their purposes, but so much has been said in former reports on this point that I will forbear.

I. W. PRESTON,
Committee.

RUMNEY.

The selection of teachers being almost solely the business of the prudential committee, it is plain to all that men should be elected of discernment, candor and good judgment, whose object is the interest of the school. He should judge of the merits of a teacher without relying upon the opinion of others; then he will not be led astray by the indiscretion and partiality of irresponsible persons. It is an ancient adage, "If you wish anything done well, do it yourself." In the selection of teachers, a stranger should not be selected when an acquaintance of acknowledged qualifications can be procured; and for various reasons one of the town should be employed in preference to another, when as good a teacher. The success of some of our schools suggests the regret that teachers of known worth and experience are so often permitted to seek employment in other towns, while unknown or young,

inexperienced teachers are employed,—whose success must always be at least doubtful, — because they can be obtained a few dollars a month cheaper.

C. C. SMART,
Committee.

WARREN.

The teachers who have had charge of our schools during the past year, I have especial reason to compliment and praise; and I am especially proud to do this, inasmuch as they have nearly all been of our own households. They have indeed earned honor in their own country. I would challenge any town in the state to send up for honors a corps of teachers, reared and taught within its own limits, to equal them in desert or success. And it has been fortunate that their services have been retained here, for we have thus been reaping the advantage of their more matured judgment and experience.

At the school-house near Mr. Ira M. Weeks's, the present winter, I met one of the best classes in English Grammar I ever examined. The same instructress, in the most difficult school in Warren, — the Primary school in No. 2, — made it, during the summer, equally an honor to her patrons and to herself. The schools in four several districts lacked in nothing that could reasonably be desired, save in discipline. I thought I could discover in each school one or two pupils who were not disposed to obey because obedience was due. In each of those schools the remedy would be cheap in the end, though temporarily expensive. I would have them placed in charge of an experienced male teacher, for a term, like the gentleman who taught the High school in No. 2 during the winter.

The theory is undoubtedly a good one that female teachers make the best instructors; but there is a little practical

common sense behind that theory, that tells us that *true discipline*, the discipline that obtains absolute unquestioning obedience, emanates only from the masculine mind; and that a dose of that sort of discipline is occasionally needed to keep up the moral health of our school system, no observing person can deny.

I desire to commend the classes in Reading in Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10, especially. Their progress was very creditable. I am of opinion that in all the schools under my supervision, reading was made a *study* to a greater extent than ever before.

I would wish that every parent in Warren could have listened to Mr. Cummings's classes in Geography; the result would be a set of outline maps in every school-house in the town. It was a work of difficulty to obtain them for No. 2, but their usefulness has been fully demonstrated.

The classes in Mental Arithmetic in the same school and in the Primary school deserve especial commendation.

The introduction of Gymnastic exercises received my most cordial approval, and if properly continued will preserve our school-rooms from becoming nurseries for thin-chested, consumptive women, and dyspeptic, round-shouldered men.

I desire to ask the parents and guardians of our school children to make themselves more familiar with their children in the school-room. It is the misfortune of our teachers and their pupils that they are so utterly cast out of the thoughts and remembrance of their patrons. I hardly know whether this state of things is most to be censured or wondered at. There is not a father in your community who would suffer his child to be maltreated or abused, or would permit him to suffer for lack of those physical comforts that are essential to proper growth and health. There is not a mother whose eye may glance over these pages, but would in sorrow and tears lament the hardness of the

fate which would compel her to expose her offspring to suffering from cold or hunger, or to the temptation which might lead it astray. No sacrifice would be deemed too great which would guard the child of her heart from physical pain or moral injury. But do the same parents manifest the same interest in the intellectual growth of the child, and in his mental *health*? Too often *not*. Too many parents, careful in all *other* things, seem to be blind to the importance of having a proper parental supervision of the education of their children. In too many cases, the mind of the child is, for aught that the parent does, a waste — a desert where no good or profitable thought takes root. If you, the fathers and mothers of our school children, but comprehended the magnitude of your responsibility, and how infinitely greater in this direction that responsibility bears than in those matters which nature directs without your especial thought, I should not have occasion to state here that less than one in forty of the parents sending children to our common schools have personally visited the place where their children have a home for from three to six months in the year, within three years last past. They seem to have forgotten that there are formed the habits of life; that there are learned many lessons not found in books; that there are laid the foundations of a life of honor and happiness, or of dishonor and wretchedness. They seem to have forgotten that they are directly accountable for all this, and to imagine the payment of certain moneys is to be in discharge of their solemn duties. As if they had at any time the right to abnegate their parental position and obligations in favor of any other person under Heaven! No, you have not that right. It is your duty to retain a certain supervision of your child in the school-room, and to visit your child there frequently in the discharge of that duty, to observe and mark his conduct, to see that he is

properly instructed and controlled, to give the teacher employed and paid by you the proper and necessary support and countenance, and to obtain that knowledge of your child's school-life that will enable you to promptly correct all faults, and to give that just and intelligent praise that is so sweet to the deserving.

S. B. PAGE,
Committee.

WENTWORTH.

One defect which has fallen under the notice of the visiting committee, during the past year, is the lack of skill on the part of some teachers to draw out, exercise and enlarge the thinking powers of their scholars. The grand secret of success in this work is to educate rather than to teach ; to set others to work in earnest rather than to do their work for them. Teachers should study the *art* of educating. They should carefully inquire how best to stimulate and guide the minds of their pupils.

Reading has been taught with much success in several of the schools in town, during the past year. A new impulse seems to have been given to the study of geography in most of the schools. The branch most neglected, perhaps, is that of penmanship, and the committee think that special attention should be devoted to this branch in all our schools for the year to come.

The visiting committee has been forcibly reminded from time to time, of the necessity for a general waking up to the importance of *education for the people*. It seems to him that our public schools are not doing all they should do, or all that they might do, for the rising generation. He is oppressed by the conviction that education is sadly neglected by the people at large. Here is one fact:—Very few

boys over twelve years of age have attended school more than two months during the year. Most of the children are more backward than they ought to be. There is no lack of a native talent or ability ; perhaps no special lack of a disposition to study. Yet, somehow, your committee is painfully impressed by the lack of mental culture prevailing among the young quite extensively throughout the town.

Our children's minds, manners and morals need special attention. It seems a pity that they should not have at least two terms a year, of twelve weeks each ; and during that time, punctually and constantly enjoy the instructions of a competent and faithful teacher.

JAMES C. SEAGRAVE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
JEREMIAH BLODGETT,	
SAMUEL G. CURRIER,	

WOODSTOCK.

While there are facilities by which persons who intend to teach may be well qualified for that station, prudential committees should be careful in selecting those to teach who have availed themselves of such privileges and who naturally are in possession of the requisite qualifications to govern a school properly. A great lack in many of our schools in the town and state is good government. This is an essential prerequisite for the improvement and prosperity of any school, and we hope greater care in this direction will be taken by all of our prudential committees in procuring such to teach as will keep the standard of good government reared up.

Your committee, in attending to the duties assigned him has found almost an endless variety of text-books in the schools. This ought not to be, for it not only increases the

work of a teacher, but it is greatly to the disadvantage of pupils. A teacher can instruct a class of twenty-five in the solution of a problem and spend no more time than he or she would in imparting the same knowledge to a class of five, hence a scholar classed with fifteen enjoys the same amount of the teacher's attention in recitation that he or she would if they recited alone.

A. W. SIBLEY,
Committee.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

CHESTERFIELD.

To teach, interest and discipline a school, requires a teacher who is alive in the work, — who has love for the business, rather than a pecuniary object.

Many of our teachers fail through this want of influence over their scholars. A teacher may pass smoothly through the term and please most of the scholars, and yet accomplish nothing except amusement, during the whole length of the term.

A school may continue and live under such instruction, but it will not become what it might be with a more efficient and earnest teacher, who has the ability and will to do the work, though all the elements oppose.

There are those teachers who will succeed in any school. Those are the ones to employ. If they demand a large compensation, pay it; for I believe a good short school is better than a miserable long one. Will the prudential committee bear this in mind?

Many teachers labor needlessly by improper classification of the school. Two or three classes are often found where there should be but one. In such cases there must be great

loss of time. This ought not to be allowed, for the schools are very short, to make the most of it. The successful management of a school is not an easy task. It cannot be done except by the exercise of sound discretion and by earnest efforts.

No teacher can or ought to expect success without diligent labors from day to day, and has some principle to his mode of instruction.

There must be a plan by which to work, and the business of the school should be conducted according to it. There is need of some expenditures of money in every district for the purchase of maps, globes, and books of reference, for the use of teachers and scholars. Our schools are destitute of these necessary aids to instruction.

H. C. HARVEY,
Committee.

DUBLIN.

We cannot honestly speak of our schools as presenting a very brilliant record for the past year. We have had some excellent teachers, and some very good schools; but as a whole, they will not justify anything more than moderate praise. The truth is, we need a little waking up, as a community, in regard to this great matter of common school education. We have been accustomed to pride ourselves on the advanced condition of our schools, and have had reason for doing so, it may be admitted, in the past; but may we not, possibly, have fallen into a state of too great self-complacency in regard to them? We fear there is no denying the fact, unpleasant as it may be to contemplate it, that they are not up to the times, in several respects.

Some of our school-houses are not what they ought to be, and none of them are so well provided as is desirable with maps, globes, blackboards, and other school appa-

tus. Some of the books used as manuals are obsolete, and should be superseded by those which are fresher, and more skillfully adapted to the wants of our children. Our school terms are altogether too short. But the chief reform needed is in the quality of the instruction given in these schools. We need better teachers, and we cannot expect that there will be any improvement in the character of our schools until we insist on higher qualifications in those whom we employ to instruct our youth.

This is easier said, we are aware, than practically acted upon ; for the number of first-rate teachers to select from is not very large. But it is possible that committees and the people in the districts are not fully alive to the very great importance of endeavoring to secure for our children the very best teachers that can be found.

Some are disposed to throw the whole responsibility of this matter upon the superintending committee. We submit that this is not quite fair. The superintending committee, in this state, have not the selection of teachers in their hands, but only a negative on such as are engaged by the prudential committees of the several districts. Not unfrequently a candidate is brought before them the very morning of the commencement of the school, and almost always as late as the Saturday preceding the week of its commencement. They can only judge of the literary qualifications of the person so presented, and if these should not be found quite satisfactory (and well-qualified teachers often do themselves great injustice under the ordeal of an examination before the committee), it is a very unpleasant thing, and of doubtful expediency, to reject the candidate, when it is so late in the season, and all the best teachers in our own and neighboring towns are probably engaged, and the children are perhaps on their way to school. We have no idea of complaining of the manner in which the prudential committees in our town have discharged their

duties the past year, nor would we throw off upon others any blame which should properly rest on our shoulders ; but we would suggest, in the way of stirring up all parties concerned, by putting them in remembrance of what they already know, that this matter of selecting and approving teachers for our common schools is one of vital importance to the community. Favoritism ought not to have anything to do with it ; and whatever trouble may be involved in obtaining good teachers ought to be cheerfully encountered for the sake of the great end to be secured, viz., the best possible instruction of our children.

GEORGE M. RICE,
ANDREW J. FOSDICK, } *Committee.*
HENRY C. PIPER,

FITZWILLIAM.

Every teacher should be able to lay aside text-books, both during the continuance of the school and on the final examination, — should strive to instill into his scholars the importance of understanding the principles, rather than simply requiring them to perform the examples as indicated in the books. The character and improvement of all schools depend chiefly on the qualification and fidelity of the teachers who have them in charge. Oral instruction, though practiced in a commendable degree during the past year in some of our schools, has been greatly neglected in others. Some teachers, and perhaps most of those who have had little experience in teaching, seem to think that if they devote all of their time and efforts faithfully to the training and development of the intellectual faculties of scholars placed under their charge, they have accomplished their whole duty. This most certainly is highly essential, but are there not other duties equally as important? The moral culture of your scholars should never be neg-

lected. Teach your pupils the difference between right and wrong, and impress upon them the importance of doing right, and if their minds are not already perverted by improper discipline at home — you almost without an exception will be repaid an hundredfold for your labor. 'Tis your duty as trainers of the youthful minds, entrusted by loving parents to your care, to see that nothing is left undone which may impress upon your scholars the importance of this matter. Our forefathers, whose memory we still revere, incorporated into their code of educational discipline the following important elements:—That all instructors of youth should take diligent care and exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their charge and instruction the principles of piety and a sacred regard of truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornaments of human society and the basis on which the republican constitution is founded. Could these principles be as strictly urged upon our schools to-day, our community might be improved. The deportment of our schools would be greatly improved, both intellectually and morally. It is to be regretted that singing in school is not universally practiced. Calisthenics have been practiced in most of our schools during the past year, but not in every instance to that degree necessary to secure the happy results for which they are intended. Without a healthy exercise of the muscular system the mind cannot remain active.

A. R. GLEASON,
Committee.

GILSUM.

Some preliminary steps have been taken towards uniting school districts Nos. 2 & 7, which were formerly but one district.

In case such a union should be effected, it would probably be desirable to set off three or four families upon the northern part of district No. 1 and unite them with districts Nos. 3 & 6.

We earnestly hope that all parents and others interested in the education of the rising generation, and especially those living in school districts Nos. 1, 2, & 7, will talk this matter over kindly, and take such action as the interests of education demand. By the union of school districts above referred to, not only the advantage of graded classes would be secured, but ultimately an arrangement might be made for a term of high school once a year.

HORACE WOOD,
Committee.

HINSDALE.

Our school-rooms should have maps and charts and globes, for illustration, and a clock is needed in every school-house in town. Districts No. 1 and No. 8 have set a worthy example in this matter, which it is hoped will be imitated. The expense of a clock is trifling. Teachers' watches are variable and uncertain guides, and are very likely to be fifteen minutes faster than every time-piece in the district. These watches have, by their erratic movements in years past, been a discredit to the science of chronology, a by-word and a reproach in the mouths of Waltham watch-makers, and a fruitful source of tardiness among pupils. Let us do away with the necessity of relying upon such imperfect recorders of time, and put a clock in each school-room, to be a standard of time for both teachers and scholars.

W. S. LEONARD,
Committee.

JAFFREY.

While a majority of our schools during the past year have been successful and profitable, many of them pre-eminently so, there has not been that uniform success which characterized the schools of the preceding year. To what causes this is to be attributed it may not be possible, with certainty, to determine. The inquiry is one, however, which concerns every citizen of our town. What can be done to improve and elevate the moral and intellectual character of our schools? We are expending annually some fifteen hundred dollars for their support; if they were what they should be in every respect, this sum is of trifling importance in comparison with the resulting advantage to our children and youth. In the opinion of your committee, the citizens in the several districts should in the first place exercise a wise discretion in the selection of their prudential committees. The idea that this office, whether because of its being honorable or onerous, is one that should be held in turn by the several members of the district who are of lawful age, is one that sometimes proves fatal to the welfare of a school.

F. W. BAILEY,
Committee.

MARLOW.

The interest manifested on the part of the people of the town in the matter of common schools has varied in degree but slightly for the last few years. To say that *no* interest is felt would be doing injustice to a great majority. But to say that too little of this interest is made evident by word or deed is the truth rather tamely expressed.

Few parents are aware how much they could do in the way of inciting their children to increased exertion. This is not accomplished so much by saying to the scholar, "You must do so and so," as it is by daily attention to the progress made; by frequently rendering a little assistance, or questioning upon the subject matter gone over. To this it may be objected on the part of the parents, that they have no time to attend to it. In reply, the question might be asked, In what more profitable employment have the long evenings of the past winter been spent? Again, the want of proper qualifications may be raised as an objection. But there are few parents who are not qualified to hear scholars from five to ten years old read and spell, to propose questions in mental arithmetic, or practical questions to older scholars in written arithmetic. At least the simple question might be asked, "How much have you accomplished to-day?" "How many problems have you solved?" "How many pages of this or that branch have you gone over?" The benefit is not so much from the amount of instruction imparted, as from the idea the pupil gets that the parent is interested in the matter, and will know the amount of improvement made from day to day. Now admitting that our schools are not as efficient as they ought to be, is the fault wholly with the teachers? Admitting that some of our schools have been disorderly, ought teachers to be expected to govern scholars better than they are governed at home?

MARSHALL PERKINS,
Committee.

NELSON.

With school-house in readiness, committees elected, with too many all responsibility ceases. Is this as it should be? Do we realize the vast responsibility that rests upon us?

Do we give this subject the consideration it deserves? Do we see that our children are constant, punctual, and obedient? Do we give the teacher that sympathy and encouragement she has a right to expect? In short, do we manifest the same interest in the education of our children that we do in the common business of life? Do we furnish our school-rooms with all the latest improvements for instruction, as we do our mills and workshops with the latest improvements in manufacturing? Plainly, we do not. Let us then rise to the responsibilities of the hour, realizing that the happiness of our children and the future destiny of our country depend upon the education of the rising generation.

CHARLES OLIVER,
Committee.

RICHMOND.

With the present number of school districts our schools are expensive. We support a teacher for five or eight scholars, and it has been as low as two. A teacher might, with equal profit to scholars, have three or four of some of our schools put together. The schools in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12 and 16 are small, and your committee would recommend some change, if possible, in some of the districts, either by uniting two districts or re-districting the town in such a manner as to have less districts with larger schools.

It is my impression that the evils arising from small schools and poor school-houses demand our serious consideration. It is to be hoped that the time will soon come when important changes may be made. The most desirable change, it seems to me, is the union of districts numbered seven and eight. If this could be done, an advantage of great value, in my humble opinion, would accrue to these districts. The preference, in nearly every view of the

case, falls upon the larger schools. The superintendent is convinced that really commendable progress in study is almost unknown in the smallest schools of the town. I leave the subject, confident that you will agree that almost any plan is preferable to that of continually giving teachers four or five dollars a week for taking charge of schools containing from two to four scholars.

JOSEPH MANN,
Committee.

RINDGE.

The schools the past year have been attended with more than ordinary success, and the credit of this success is due in a great measure to the prudential committees for their judicious selection of teachers. It is an almost invariable rule that the prudential committee is responsible for the success or failure of the school in his district. It is not enough to know that the applicant for a school has taught somewhere, and been recommended by somebody; or that some antiquated uncle or aunt thinks he or she is a very nice young person, and will, of course, make an excellent teacher. Men are needed to engage teachers who are interested in the prosperity of our schools; who are ready to sacrifice friendship, ignore relationship, smother resentment and prejudice, and spend time, that they may secure the best talent and discipline for the training of our youth.

A district has not done all its duty when it has provided a good school-house and hired a competent teacher. Each parent should feel that he is under obligation to look after the interests of the cause of education in his midst, and to encourage by his words of cheer, and also by his presence occasionally in the school-room, the teacher and his pupils.

The town debt is so large, and the taxes are so high,

that it is possible some may think a less sum should be raised for schools the coming year, but it does not appear to your committee that this is the place for retrenchment. We ought to practice a wise economy, but there is an economy that is suicidal.

GEO. A. WHITNEY,
Committee.

SULLIVAN.

The progress of some of our summer schools is interrupted by the term being cut in two by the haying season, just when the school gets well started. If haying cannot be arranged for some other season of the year, and if the scholars must be kept at home in consequence, then let the school be kept entirely before or afterward. Two terms of five weeks each with six weeks' interim, will be of far less value than ten successive weeks. Here where our children can have but two terms of schooling in a year, is it of such secondary importance that it must be made to conform to everything else, and we have a few weeks of school between planting and haying, a few more between haying and harvesting, a few between harvesting and sledding, just as is most convenient? It seems to us that the education of our children is of such importance that nothing should be allowed to crowd it into a corner. Let the school be kept when best for the whole, and then send the scholars, even if they can be of some service at home. If you gain anything by keeping them out of school to work, when they ought to be there, it will more than be balanced in a few years when you are obliged to send them to the academy to make up for the deficiency, or they must go through life in ignorance. Unless you are dependent upon the labor of your children for support, do not deny them these privileges.

J. M. STOW,
Committee.

SWANZEY.

Due attention is not always given to some of the more important branches.

Reading, which is made a daily exercise in all our schools, should be made more of a study. Some teachers allow their scholars, who generally use readers much in advance of themselves, to read page after page until through the text-book, with little or no regard to the manner of reading it, or an understanding of what they read, and at the end of the term there is very little, if any, improvement to be observed. A class should be allowed to read no more than they can learn to read well, correctly and understandingly.

Writing is a branch which has been too much neglected in some of our schools, and during some terms no attention whatever has been paid to it. No scholar should be permitted to lay aside writing to attend to other branches of less importance, who cannot execute a good business hand.

Arithmetic cannot be considered as a neglected branch, for no scholar old enough to count is considered really equipped for school without an arithmetic and slate. But there may be neglect of thoroughness in teaching it, and this fault generally arises from not properly teaching it as an intellectual study. Every step in the advancement of the pupil in this branch should be made intellectual. But, in some schools classes have been allowed to advance to the last rules of the text-book with but very little or no practical knowledge of what they had passed over.

English Grammar is one of the neglected branches. Among the one hundred and sixty-nine scholars twelve years old and upward attending our several schools during the past year, there were only ninety-five who studied

grammar. This is not as it should be. More encouragement, and much more time and attention should be given to this study. No person can have but a very imperfect and incomplete education without a good knowledge of the language which they speak and use in communicating their thoughts. The teacher who loves this branch will generally possess the faculty to inspire the student with a love for the same.

Connected with this, and of equal importance, is the study of Composition for which so many have a natural distaste. The records report only eight in all our schools who have in any way attended to it; and we may suppose that such exceptional ones have given to it only the smallest share of time that was possible. All those who are qualified to study English grammar should, in connection with this study, attend to the exercise of composition; and the truly practical teacher who knows the wants, will encourage it.

There were one hundred and forty-eight scholars in all our schools who studied Geography, and among these were found some very interesting and superior classes. The facilities for learning geography would be greatly improved if our several districts could afford the necessary apparatus to aid in teaching it. A globe and a full set of outline maps are needed for every school-room.

More attention in our schools should be given to History, which is now of all practical studies the most neglected; yet, in these times a knowledge of it is indispensable to every well informed mind. Only one scholar in the different schools is reported as having made history a study, and that one scholar should be commended for the good example.

G. I. CUTLER,
Committee.

TROY.

All will acknowledge that a system of education which is not practical does not meet the wants of society. But the branches taught in our schools are certainly the useful ones; therefore the defect is not there, if our scholars are not qualified to enter practical life on leaving the school-room. If we would have our schools in this respect what they should be, our teachers must have a thorough practical education, and in their efforts in teaching must constantly keep in view the real object of common-school instruction, namely, to qualify their pupils for an intelligent discharge of the duties of life. But for teachers to accomplish this object, they must have a good set of practical text-books.

That all our books now used in our schools are such, no person well qualified to judge will say. Take for example our reading books. They generally comprise a series of five books, containing a great amount of reading matter with rules for reading scattered through the whole.

Such being the character of the books, the result is but few good readers are found in our schools; whereas, if all the rules for reading were comprised in one or two comparatively small books, with a little well selected reading matter under each rule for the purpose of drill, the result would be that our scholars would be better educated in this important branch of study at a very much less expense to the parent, which is surely an important consideration.

Then, if we look at English Grammar as now taught, we find greater defects than in reading. If we find but few good readers in our schools, there are a less number well versed in English grammar. And this science, as now taught, amounts to but very little in giving our scholars a correct knowledge of the true principles according

to which the English language is constructed. The teachers are not so much in fault as our grammars. There is but little good philosophy in them, and this is the reason why scholars generally are not fond of this study. The grammars are full of contradictions, and therefore the minds of scholars revolt at such text-books, as well they may. Then, too, there is a great amount of unnecessary matter in them, which only burdens the mind without conferring any adequate benefit.

The above remarks in some respects will apply to most of our geographies. There is a lack in them of good arrangement and sound philosophy. In fact they are generally made up of statements with very little or no connection. There is in them, therefore, but little to elicit thought or develop the reasoning powers.

J. S. HERRICK,
Committee.

WALPOLE.

There is wanting in this state a Normal School, where it is made a specialty to instruct teachers for their responsible calling, where there is a uniformity of ideas inculcated in the most improved methods of teaching and governing schools.

Many of our teachers, especially the beginners, go into our schools without any definite idea of what course to pursue, and commence experimenting and continue so to do through an entire term, and at the end find they have accomplished nothing; whereas, a person having been taught how to teach like a person who has learned a trade, knowing what he wants to do, goes directly about it and accomplishes something.

The "Walpole Common School Association," organized one year ago, held its first meeting during the current year early in the season, and was first addressed by Rev. L. Dickerman, at the Town Hall. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Amos Hadley, learning of this effort to increase the educational interests of the town, offered to spend a day among our schools and address the Association in the evening. Accordingly the second meeting was addressed by him. Subject—"Horace Mann; his Life and Example."

Subsequently there were meetings of this body at the High school-room, and in districts Nos. 11, 10, 4, 9 and 3. Essays were presented at these several meetings by Miss Eleanora M. Learned, Miss Josephine H. Dickey, Mr. E. F. Houghton, Mr. W. W. Guild and Mr. Edwin Guild.

Questions of importance were discussed by the teacher in each district where the association was held, and afterwards volunteer speakers engaged in the debate. It is hoped that the influence of this association may continue, and furnish additional proof that "this town is distinguished for its excellent schools and its valuable efforts to promote the interests of education." A County Association has long existed in our county and now holds five sessions yearly. A similar arrangement has recently been extended throughout the state by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is the source of much educational good. The object of these associations is "to awaken and guide public sentiment in relation to practical interests of education," by associated effort. The State Superintendent strongly urges the formation of town educational associations as auxiliary organizations, and recommends that they be represented by delegation in the meetings of county associations. The associations of this county have been confined wholly to its southern portion because they have not been solicited

in this section. It is hoped that we may soon come more immediately within the circle of their influence and participate in the advantages which they afford.

A. P. RICHARDSON, }
GEORGE ALDRICH, } *Committee.*
GEORGE A. BLAKE, }

WINCHESTER.

Our school-houses are quite too numerous. Several of them have quite too few occupants. Far better to have fewer in number and better houses, and larger and longer schools. This can be done by re-districting the town, or by the better way of abolishing the district system, or, in other words, reducing all the districts to one, and having all the school-houses owned, and the whole school interest managed, by the town, as is now done to great advantage in some other states.

Objection to this is, that some scholars would have to travel a greater distance to reach school than now. True, they would, but they would have a longer and better term of school. Were there fewer districts, or were the district system abolished, then to equalize school privileges and bring them within the reach of all each school should be of equal length, and all those who live beyond a specified distance from school should be allowed a certain sum of money raised for school purposes, and paid out of the town treasury, to pay them for their extra travel in going a greater distance than others to school. This method is pursued in Massachusetts for the purpose of equalizing the privileges of the Normal schools. This method adopted by each town would completely carry out the grand idea of the common school system.

I. S. LINCOLN, *Committee.*

COÖS COUNTY.

COLUMBIA.

Much interest is felt in this town in education, and a growing spirit of liberality in the support of schools is manifest. The schools during the past year were favorably successful. When difficulty has occurred, it has been traced back to the homes of the scholars; showing that if parents would place themselves in harmony with the teacher, there would be very little difficulty in our schools. Let the district give its united aid to the support and defence of the teacher that seeks to enforce the necessary order and system of the school-room, and most of the school troubles would disappear forever.

W. E. CONE,
Committee.

JEFFERSON.

One thing more in connection with this subject deserves notice, that is the improvement in some of the school-houses, and the erection of others. Part of this improvement was absolutely necessary and could not be delayed, but the committee is pleased to attribute it in some degree

to the increased interest in the subject of education. It is hoped that improvement in this direction may be made all through the town, until every district shall be free from school-houses which have had and do have almost a demoralizing effect upon the scholars, and that good commodious school-houses shall be erected in their place.

Wm. CRANSHAW,
Committee.

LANCASTER.

In closing this report we are compelled to say that many of the winter schools have fallen far short of their desired object. This resulted partly from the neglect of teachers, partly from the disobedience of scholars, and partly from the conduct of the districts. We are disposed to let the mantle of charity hide all the defects of teachers, when the public interest does not demand their exposure. We think we should sadly neglect our duty to the town, the teachers and the scholars, should we let this subject pass without a thorough investigation.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago *masters* and *mistresses* were employed to keep schools; now *teachers* are employed, and masters and mistresses are not heard of. Shall we say masters and mistresses have degenerated to teachers? Some would say, "have been elevated to." We don't like that. The truth is, masters and mistresses have disappeared, and teachers have taken their places. Neither should be abandoned, but both should be combined. So much has been said of late against corporeal punishment in schools, that the very institutions where our common school teachers receive their education have become tainted with the idea that persuasion is sufficient in all cases, and almost entirely overlook the most important feature of a

good school, to wit, proper discipline, which can never be secured without the most rigid obedience to the teacher. The school-room is a minjature monarchy, and the teacher is the monarch. His or her will is supreme, and none but the officers of the law have any right to call it in question. When scholars enter the school-room they are under the absolute control of the teacher. On their way to and from school, the parent has a joint authority with the teacher. Our teachers this winter have entirely neglected the proper exercise of the authority conferred upon them. Had they exercised a little more state-prison discipline, and granted a little less parlor indulgence, many, if not all the troubles would have been entirely avoided. They should have punished severely the first attempts at slight disobedience, and if parents had interfered, they should have been told they had no business with the government of schools. With such treatment the scholars would soon have learned their duty, and parents and others less interested would have had no occasion to circulate reports that the schools were disorderly and useless.

Another very bad practice of sending written excuses to the teacher, we found to exist in some of the schools, but more particularly in one of those in the village. This is assuming the authority of the teacher. Six hours are usually devoted to study and recitations, and the teachers are required to keep a strict account of the absentees at the opening and closing of school. When half the scholars are absent much time of the teacher is necessarily employed in keeping a bad record. In addition to this the scholars lose a very important part of the school exercises, viz., mental discipline.

There may be instances when scholars should be excused from attending the whole session, but these should be left to the discretion of the teacher each day, and not be made exceptions for the whole term. Neither teachers nor

scholars can do themselves justice where such loose practices prevail.

The general deportment of scholars is too much neglected by parents and teachers. Boys are allowed the use of much profane and indecent language on their way to and from school, and while about the house. In the absence of the teacher the school-room is too frequently used as a play-ground, where jumping, running, pounding desks and other gymnastic exercises are performed, much to the annoyance of all peaceable and quiet scholars, and often breaking the windows and otherwise injuring the house. It is clearly within the province of teachers to correct these evils. They shrink from the task, and by so doing allow the reputation of the school to suffer very materially. We think a restoration of the old practice requiring boys to turn round and make a bow on leaving the school-room, to step out of the road, take off their hats and bow to all whom they meet on the way and who may pass while out at recess, would have a very salutary effect.

D. C. PINKHAM, } *Committee.*
GEO. S. STOCKWELL, }

PITTSBURG.

Every scholar of youthful age depends more or less upon the opinion of parents for the amount of favor the teacher's instruction receives, and if an unfavorable impression be once conveyed, it is eagerly grasped, and soon germinates to a contemptuous and unprofitable regard for the most instructive discipline. Such barriers are unpardonable, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. Constant commendation and encouragement are the only incitements to knowledge which can prove effectual, and if we wish to improve our schools, these must at the proper time be seriously rendered.

LORENZO FARNHAM, *Committee.*

STEWARTSTOWN.

I am well aware that "duties of parents" duties of committees, irregular attendance, &c., &c., are considered as hobbled terms, but I believe they should be made hobbies of and rode until they are ridden into reform. It seems to me that I said enough upon these subjects last year, and that it is useless for me to say more. In five districts in town the number of instances of tardiness were eight hundred and twenty-five, and those of dismissal ninety-three. Now estimating the time of tardiness of each scholar to have been ten minutes, and the time that each one was dismissed before school closed to be one-half hour, (which are low estimates) and you will have as the loss in time to these five districts a little over six weeks of schooling. I don't believe that parents fully realize the extent of evil that arises from this one item of irregular attendance, or that they can really afford to lose one whole term of school every year from this item of "irregularity."

J. W. FLANDERS,
Committee.

STRATFORD.

The town, at its annual meeting in March last, raised two hundred dollars, to be appropriated for the benefit of district schools, in addition to that required by law, which sum, though trifling in the amount, has made a perceptible difference in the length of the schools, and consequent improvement of the scholars.

With but one exception, the schools in this town have been kept by female teachers, and have been very successful, both in the government and advancement of the pupils. One improvement that we have noticed has been the

thoroughness of teaching, which has been more general than in past years. Another improvement is that moral suasion in the government of the schools has been more general than the use of the rod.

GEO. M. JOHNSON,
Committee.

WHITEFIELD.

The young constitute an important element of society in the present, and are prospectively the fathers and mothers of the forthcoming generation; and in a country where the government is in the hands of the people, national integrity, stability and prosperity depend in a large degree upon the intelligence of the masses; and next to the cultivation of the intellect, it is the business of the living teacher to exert a full and constant influence in moulding and directing the affections of the heart; and no teacher is adequate to the task of teaching, who cannot find easy access to the heart of the child. Among all the interests committed to our keeping none is dearer or more sacred than the youthful head and heart; and among all the valuables secured by the flush of wealth, none is so precious as that treasured up in the casket of a generous, unblushing and untainted youthful spirit. The age of ferules and merciless floggings is passed, and teachers have to govern more by motives than by stern severity.

G. H. PINKHAM,
Committee.

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